

Scheme of Examination for M.A. Political Science w.e.f. 2022-23 in phased manner of the regular students of UTD.

The M.A. examination in Political Science has been divided into four semesters spread over two years. However, the choice of optional credits is subject to the availability of teaching faculty in the Department. The semester-wise details of the paper scheme are as follows:

Course No.	Name of the Subject/Paper	No. of Credit	Teaching Scheme (Hrs/Week)			Examination Scheme (Marks)			Duration of Exam/ Time
			L	T	P	(Sem. Theory Exam)	Internal Assessment	Total	
M.A. (Previous) Semester-I Political Science									
M POL(C) - 01	Western Political Thought	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(C) - 02	Indian Government and Politics-I	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(C) - 03	International Relations-Theory	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(C) - 04	Govt. Administrative Structure: Theory & Practice-I	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
One paper to be chosen from any of the following (the corresponding option has to be taken in Semester-II)									
M POL(E) - 05-i	Research Methodology-I	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(E) - 05-ii	Political Geography	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(E) - 05-iii	Political Leadership	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M.A. (Previous) Semester-II Political Science									
M POL(C) - 06	Indian Political Thought	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(C) - 07	Indian Government and Politics-II	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(C) - 08	International Relations-Issues	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(C) - 09	Govt. Administrative Structure: Theory & Practice-II	4+1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
One paper to be chosen from any of the following (from the corresponding option was taken in Semester-I)									
M POL(E) - 10-i	Research Methodology-II	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(E) - 10-ii	Geo-Politics and World Affairs	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(E) - 10-iii	Media and Politics	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
OESS	Candidate is required to take one option elective, other than Political Sciences, from the Common lists of Papers of Social Sciences (Syllabus enclosed in the end)	4	4	-	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M.A. (Final) Semester-III Political Science									
M POL(C) - 11	Political Theory-I	4+1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(C) - 12	Comparative Politics-I	4+1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
Paper-13, 14 & 15, Candidate has to choose any one group from the following Groups :									
Group A : Paper 13, 14 & 15									
M POL(E) - 13-i	India's Foreign Policy & Relations-I	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(E) - 14-ii	International Law-I	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs

M POL(E) – 15-iii	International Organization and Global Order Studies-I	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
Group B : Paper 13, 14 & 15									
M POL(E) – 13-i	Political Sociology : The Indian Context-I	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(E) – 14-ii	State Politics in India (with special reference to Haryana)-I	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(E) – 15-iii	Democracy in India-I	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
Group C : Paper 13, 14 & 15									
M POL(E) – 13-i	Government & Politics of USA-I	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(E) – 14-ii	USA and the World-I	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(E) – 15-iii	USA and South Asia	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
Group D : Paper 13, 14 & 15									
M POL(E) – 13-i	Ancient Indian Political Thought-I	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(E) – 14-ii	Modern Indian Political Thought-I	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(E) – 15-iii	Liberal Political Theory	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
OESS	Candidate is required to take one option elective, other than Political Sciences, from the Common lists of Papers of Social Sciences of the same subject as taken in Semester-II (Syllabus enclosed in the end)	4	4	-	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M.A. (Final) Semester-IV Political Science									
M POL(C) - 16	Political Theory-II	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(C) - 17	Comparative Politics-II	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
Paper-18, 19 & 20, Candidate has to choose any one group from the following Groups :									
Group A : Paper 18, 19 & 20									
M POL(E) – 18-i	India's Foreign Policy & Relations-II	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(E) – 19-ii	International Law-II	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(E) – 20-iii	International Organization and Global Order Studies-II	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
Group B : Paper 18, 19 & 20									
M POL(E) – 18-i	Political Sociology : The Indian Context-II	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(E) – 19-ii	State Politics in India (with special reference to Haryana)-II	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(E) – 20-iii	Democracy in India-II	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
Group C : Paper 18, 19 & 20									
M POL(E) – 18-i	Government & Politics of USA-II	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(E) – 19-ii	USA and the World-II	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(E) – 20-iii	USA and Asia Pacific	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
Group D : Paper 18, 19 & 20									
M POL(E) – 18-i	Ancient Indian Political Thought-II	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(E) – 19-ii	Modern Indian Political Thought-II	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs
M POL(E) – 20-iii	Recent Trends in Liberalism	4 +1	4	1	-	80	20	100	3 hrs

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Department of Political Science
Chaudhary Ranbir Singh University, Jind

**Syllabus and Scheme of Examination for M.A. Political Science under
(CBCS/LOCF)
w.e.f. 2022-2023 in phased manner for regular students of UTD**

Time : 03 Hours
Maximum Marks : 100 Marks
Theory : 80 Marks
Internal Assessment : 20 Marks, Division of Marks as given below:

One Test/ Seminar: 50% (For Each Paper)
One Class Test: 25% (One Period Duration)

Attendance: 25%, Marks of attendance will be given as under:-

* 91 % onwards	: 05 Marks
* 81% to 90%	: 04 Marks
* 75% to 80%	: 03 Marks
* 70 % to 74%	: 02 Marks
* 65 % to 69%	: 01 Marks

* For students engaged in co-curricular activities of the University only/ authenticated medical grounds duly approved by the concerned Chairperson.

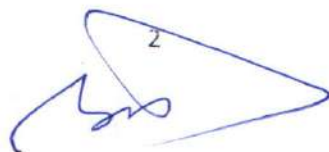
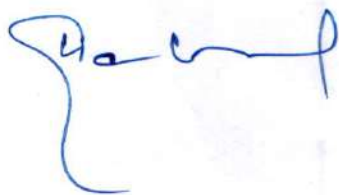
Scheme of examination of the Course alongwith POs, PSOs, COs and Mapping Matrix

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (POs):-

- PO 1 KNOWLEDGE :-** Demonstrate knowledge of historical emergence, questions asked, and distinctive contributions of the social science disciplines to the analysis of human behavior and social issues.
- PO 2 PROBLEM SOLVING:-** Visualize, conceptualize, articulate, and solve complex problems through experimentation and observation using theoretical framework of social science disciplines.
- PO 3 CRITICAL THINKING:-** Critically analyze everyday problems faced by the society, evaluate specific policy proposals, compare arguments with different conclusions to a specific societal issue, and assess the role played by assumptions in such arguments.
- PO 4 SCIENTIFIC ENQUIRY:-** Develop the capability of defining problems, formulate hypothesis, collect relevant data, develop empirical evidence and interpret the results of such analyses.
- PO 5 USAGE OF ANALYTICAL TOOLS:-** Develop the ability to apply appropriate quantitative/qualitative techniques used in social science disciplines along with ICT, softwares etc.
- PO 6 SPECIALIZATION AND EMPLOYABILITY: -** Develop deeper understanding, creativity, originality, analytical and critical skills in chosen specialized areas of social science disciplines leading to employability.
- PO 7 INTERDISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE & ADAPTATION:** Enhance the ability to integrate as well as synthesize the acquired knowledge within the social sciences and beyond.
- PO 8 SELF DIRECTED LEARNING: -** Develop the ability to work independently as well as effectively in the changing environment.
- PO 9 ETHICS:** Articulate and apply ethics, values and ideals that demonstrate awareness of current societal challenges.
- PO 10 LEADERSHIP: -** Build skills to work as part of a team and lead others, setting directions and formulating inspiring vision.
- PO 11 COMMUNICATION:** Communicate conclusions, interpretations and implications clearly, concisely and effectively, both orally and in writing for different types of audiences.
- PO 12 PROJECT MANAGEMENT: -** Use investigative skills necessary for conducting disciplinary- projects/ research documents/ term papers etc.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOs):-

- PSO1** The students will be able to have an in depth understanding of theoretical and conceptual underpinnings of politics to examine political behaviour.
- PSO2** The students will be able to develop the ability to comprehend and analyse political phenomena..
- PSO3** The students shall acquire the capacity to observe the politics through various perspectives.
- PSO4** The students will be able to comprehend and critically examine various institutions, issues, processes and challenges inherent in political system.



Semester-I
M POL(C) – 01
Western Political Thought

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims at acquainting the students with the ideas of various western political thinkers whose work forms the core of Political Science as a discipline. It identifies ten political thinkers, from Plato to Marx, whose writings have shaped the understanding of ideas like the nature of state, society and politics.

Course Outcomes:

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

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| M POL(C)-01.1 | Assess the significance of political ideas of Plato, Aristotle and realist thinkers Like Machiavelli. |
| M POL(C)-01.2 | Critically evaluate the theory of Social Contract by Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau and the impact of their philosophy on the Constitutions of different countries. |
| M POL(C)-01.3 | Have comprehensive understanding of concepts of utilitarian thinkers like Bentham & J.S. Mill and writings of Marx and Hegel that have shaped the understandings of society, politics and economy. |
| M POL(C)-01.4 | Present their own arguments and thought about contemporary issues to solve them through logical validation. |

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

Unit-I Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli.

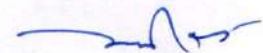
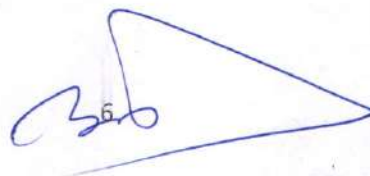
Unit-II Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau.

Unit-III Bentham, J.S. Mill.

Unit-IV Hegel, Marx.

Suggested Readings

1. Sir E. Barker, *The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle*, New York, Dover Publications, 1959.
2. Sir E. Barker, *Greek Political Theory: Plato and His Predecessors*, New Delhi, B.I. Publications, 1964.
3. Sir E. Barker, *The Politics of Aristotle*, (Translated with Introduction, Notes and Appendix), Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1995.
4. R.N. Berki, *The History of Political Thought: A Short Introduction*, London, Dent., 1977.
5. J.H. Burns (ed.), *The Cambridge History of Political Thought, 1450-1700*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1991.
6. H. Butterfield, *The Statecraft of Machiavelli*, New York, Collier, 1962.
7. A. Cobban, *Rousseau and the Modern State*, London, Unwin University Books, 1964.
8. J. Coleman, *A History of Political Thought: From Ancient Greece to Early Christianity*, London, Blackwell, 2000.
9. W.L. Davidson, *Political Thought in England: The Utilitarians from Bentham, to Mill*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1957.
10. M.B. Foster, W.T. Jones and L.W. Lancaster, *Masters of Political Thought*, 3 Vols., London, George G. Harrap and Co. Ltd., 1959.
11. R.G. Gettel, *History of Political Thought*, New York, Novell. & Co., 1924.
12. I.W. Hampsher-Monk, *Modern Political Thought from Hobbes to Marx*. Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1992.
13. H.J. Laski, *Political Thought from Locke to Bentham*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1920.
14. S. Mukerjee and S. Ramaswamy, *A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1999.
15. G.H. Sabine, *History of Political Theory*, 4th edn., Revised by T.L. Thorson, New Delhi, Oxford and IBH, 1973.
16. Shefali Jha, *Western Political Thought*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.
17. Bhargava and Acharya, *Political Theory: An Introduction*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.
18. Bhargava and Acharya/Choubey, *Rajniti Siddhant: Ek Parichay*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.
19. Kymlicka/Choubey, *Samkaleen Rajniti-Darshan: Ek Parichay*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.
20. Abbas, *Political Theory*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.



Mapping Matrix of Course M POL(C) – 01

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL(C) – 01) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL(C) – 01

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(C)-01.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-01.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-01.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-01.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL(C) – 01) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(C) – 01

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(C)-01.1	3	3	3	2
M POL(C)-01.2	3	3	3	2
M POL(C)-01.3	3	3	3	2
M POL(C)-01.4	3	3	3	3
Average	3	3	3	2.25

M POL(C) – 02
Indian Government and Politics-I

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims at introducing the students to major political institutions that are integral to politics in India. Along with an introduction to the historical background of the Constitution of India, the paper acquaints the students with the functioning and dynamics of the Union and State governments, Judiciary, and the theory and practice of Federalism in India.

Course Outcomes:

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

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| M POL(C)-02.1 | Understand the historical evolution of India's constitution. |
| M POL(C)-02.2 | Comprehend the working of major political institutions that are integral to politics in India and the functioning and dynamics of the Union and State Governments. |
| M POL(C)-02.3 | Have deeper knowledge of jurisdiction of Supreme Courts and High Courts, the judicial rulings and judicial reforms. |
| M POL(C)-02.4 | Not only have theoretical understanding of Indian Federation but also develop analytical ability to establish a relationship between theory and practice of federalism. |

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

Unit-I Historical Background, Fundamental Rights & Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy, Constitutional Amendments.

Unit-II Union and State Government- President, Prime Minister, Cabinet and Council of Ministers.

State- Governor, Chief Minister.

Union Parliament and State Vidhan Sabha.

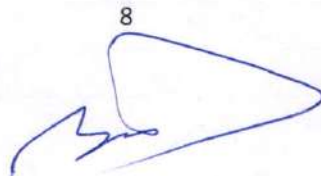
Local Government- Rural and Urban.

Unit-III Judiciary- Supreme Court and the High Courts.

Judicial Review, Judicial Activism including Public Interest Litigation Cases, Judicial Reforms.



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Unit-IV Indian Federalism- Theory and Practice.

Demands for State Autonomy and Separatist Movements.

Political and Social Dimensions- Political Elites, Civil Society and Secularism.

Suggested Readings

1. G. Austin, *The Indian Constitution: Corner Stone of a Nation*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1966.
2. P. Bardhan, *The Political Economy of Development in India*, London, Oxford, Blackwell, 1984.
3. D.D.Basu, *An Introduction to the Constitution of India*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1994.
4. C.P. Bhambri, *The Indian State: Fifty Years*, New Delhi, Shipra, 1999.
5. K.R. Bombwall, *The Foundations of Indian Federalism*, Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1967.
6. P.R. Brass, *Politics of India Since Independence*, 2nd edn., Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1994.
7. N. Chandhoke, *Beyond Secularism: The Rights of Religious Minorities*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1999.
8. B.L. Fadia, *State Politics in India*, 2 Vols., New Delhi, Radiant, 1984.
9. A.Kaushik, *Democratic Concerns: The Indian Experience*, Jaipur, Alekh, 1994.
10. S.Kaviraj, *Politics in India, Delhi*, Oxford University Press, 1998.
11. A.Kohli (ed.), *India's Democracy: An Analysis of Changing State-Society Relations*, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1988.
12. A.Kohli, (ed), *The Success of India's Democracy*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2001.
13. R.Kothari, *Caste and Politics in India*, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1970.
14. R. Kothari, *Politics in India*, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1970.
15. W.H. Morris Jones, *Government and Politics in India*, Delhi, BI Publications, 1974.
16. M.V. Pylee, *An Introduction to the Constitution of India*, New Delhi, Vikas, 1998.
17. Abbas, *Indian Government and Politics*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.
18. Neera Chandoke, *Contemporary India*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.
19. Pravin Kumar Jha, *Indian Politics in Comparative Perspective*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.
20. Pravin Kumar Jha, *Tulnatamak Paripekchay Mein Bhartiya Rajniti*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.

Mapping Matrix of Course M POL(C) – 02

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	Contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	Contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)
Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL(C) – 02) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL(C) – 02

CO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10	PO 11	PO 12
M POL(C)-02.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-02.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-02.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-02.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL(C) – 02) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(C) – 02

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(C)-02.1	3	3	3	3
M POL(C)-02.2	3	3	3	2
M POL(C)-02.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(C)-02.4	3	3	3	3
Average	3	3	3	2.75

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M POL(C) – 03
International Relations-Theory

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims to acquaint the students with major concepts and theories that are central to the understanding of contemporary International Relations. It explores the Nature, Scope and Development of International Relations, along with theories that are at the core of explanation to relations between states. The paper also has sections on International Security in Post-Cold War Era and Nature, Determinants and Instruments of Foreign Policy, among others.

Course Outcomes:

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

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|--------------|--|
| M POL(C)-3.1 | Have broad understanding of dynamic nature of international relations, its key concepts and types of International system. |
| M POL(C)-3.2 | Acquire comprehensive knowledge of mainstream theories that have shaped and influenced International politics and assess the relevance of these theories in present context. |
| M POL(C)-3.3 | Identify the concepts and core features of different theories emerged in post cold war world. |
| M POL(C)-3.4 | Acquire cognitive and analytical skills to apply theories to the question of International politics in practice. |

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

Unit-I Nature, Scope and Development of International Relations, Autonomy Debate.
Types of International Systems.
Concept of Power- Tangible and Intangible Elements, limitation of Power.
Interest, Ideology.

Unit-II Mainstream Theories of International Relations-Realist, Liberalism and Neo-Liberalism Marxist, and World System.

Unit-III Alternative Theories of International Relations Constructivism, Feminism, Critical International Relations Theory, Gandhian Approach.

Unit-IV Decision Making and Bargaining Theory, System Approach, Game Theory.

Suggested Readings

1. John, Baylis and Steve Smith, *Globalization of World Politics*, Oxford, London, 1997.
2. P.Allan and K. Goldman (eds.), *The End of the Cold War*, Dordrecht, Martinus Nijhoff, 1992.
3. D.G. Brennan (ed.), *Arms Control, Disarmament and National Security*, New York, George Braziller, 1961.
4. S. Burchill et. al., *Theories of International Relations*, Hamsphire, Macmillan, 2001.
5. I.Claude, *Power and International Relations*, New York, Random House, 1962.
6. A.A. Coulombis and J.H. Wolf, *Introduction to International Relations: Power and Justice*, New York, Praegar, 1989.
7. W. Epstein, *The Last Chance: Nuclear Proliferation and Arms Control*, New York, The Free Press, 1976.
8. K.W. Deutsch, *The Analysis of International Relations*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1989.
9. P.Gilbert, *Terrorism Security and Nationality*, London and New York, Routledge, 1995.
10. A.J.R. Groom and M. Lights (eds.), *Contemporary International Relations: A Guide to Theory*, London, Printer, 1993.
11. F. Halliday, *Revolution and World Politics: The Rise and Fall of the Sixth Great Power*, Basingstoke, Macmillan, 1999.
12. F. Halliday, *Rethinking International Relations*, Basingstoke, Macmillan, 1994.
13. R.O. Keohane (ed.), *Neo-realism and Its Critics*, New York, Columbia University Press, 1986.
14. H.J. Morgenthau, *Politics Among Nations*, 6th Edition, revised by K.W., Thompson, New York, Alfred Knopf, 1985.
15. M.S. Rajan, *Non-Alignment and the Non-Alignment Movement in the Present World Order*, Delhi, Konark, 1994.
16. J.N. Rosenau and K. Knorr (eds.), *Contending Approaches to International Politics*, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1969.
17. M.P. Sullivan, *Theories of International Politics: Enduring Paradigm in a Changing World*, Hamsphire, Macmillan, 2001.
18. S.P. Verma, *International System and the Third World*, New Delhi, Vikas, 1988.
19. Ajay Kumar, *Antarrashtriya Sambandhon Ke Siddhant*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.
20. Chimni et al, *International Relations*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.
21. Sanju Gupta, *An Introduction to International Relations*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.

Mapping Matrix of Course M POL(C) – 03

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL(C) – 03) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL(C) – 03

CO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10	PO 11	PO 12
M POL(C)-03.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-03.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-03.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-03.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL(C) – 03) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(C) – 03

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(C)-03.1	3	3	3	2
M POL(C)-03.2	3	3	2	2
M POL(C)-03.3	3	3	3	2
M POL(C)-03.4	3	3	3	2
Average	3	3	2.75	2

M POL(C) – 04
Govt. Administrative Structure: Theory and Practice -I

Max. Marks: 100

Internal Marks: 20

External Marks: 80

Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims at introducing the students to the core elements of Public Administration as a discipline. It explores themes like the Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Administration, Development of Public Administration as a Discipline along with various approaches to the study of Public Administration. It also has sections on Principles, Types and Forms of Organization, Chief Executive and Judicial and Legislative Control over Administration, among others.

Course Outcomes:

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

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| M POL(C)-04 1. | Understand the basics and the evolution of Public Administration. |
| M POL(C)-04 2. | Comprehend various approaches to the study of Public Administration and theories of organization. |
| M POL(C)-04 3. | Understand the principles types and forms of organization. |
| M POL(C)-04 4. | Comprehend the role of Executive, Judiciary and Legislature in Public Administration. |

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

Unit-I Meaning, Nature and Scope of Govt. Administrative Structure
Public and Private Administration.
Development of Govt./Public Administration as a Discipline; New Public Administration.

Unit-II Approaches to the Study of Govt./Public Administration- Ecological; Rational Decision Making, Development Administration and Political Economy, Liberal, Democratic and Marxist Frameworks.
Theories of Organization: Classical, Scientific, Human Relations.

Unit-III Principles of Organization- Line and Staff, Unity of Command, Hierarchy, Span of Control, Centralization and Decentralization.
Types of Organization -Formal and Informal
Forms of Organization: Department, Public Corporation and Board.

Unit-IV Chief Executive: Types, Functions and Roles.

Control Over Administration- Judicial and Legislative.

Impact of Liberalization and Information Technology on Govt./Public Administration.

Suggested Readings

1. J.E. Anderson, *Public Policy Making*, Boston, Houghton, Mifflin, 1990.
2. P.H., Appleby, *Public Administration for a Welfare State*, Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1961.
3. A. Avasthi and S.N. Maheshwari, *Public Administration*, Agra, Laxmi N. Aggarwal, 1996.
4. P.R. Dubashi, *Recent Trends in Public Administration*, Delhi, Kaveri Books, 1995.
5. E.N. Gladden, *The Essential of Public Administration*, London, Staples Press, 1958.
6. J. La Palombara and M. Weiner (eds.), *Bureaucracy and Political Development*, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1966.
7. S.R. Maheshwari, *Administrative Theories*, New Delhi, Allied, 1994.
8. F.A. Nigro and L.S. Nigro, *Modern Public Administration*, New York, Harper and Row, 1984.
9. L. Peters, "Downsizing the Civil Service in Developing Countries: Golden Handshake or Smiling Farewells?" *Public Administration and Development*, 18(4), Oct. 1998, pp. 381-86.
10. D.C. Pitt, and B.C. Smith (eds.), *The Computer Revolution: The Impact of Information Technology on Government* Brighton, Wheatsheaf Books, 1984.
11. R. Presthus, *Public Administration*, New York, Ronald, 1975.
12. D. Waldo (ed.), *Ideas and Issues in Public Administration: A Book of Readings*, New York, McGraw Hill, 1953.
13. Hoshiar Singh and Pradeep Sachdeva, *Public Administration*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.
14. Hoshiar Singh and Pradeep Sachdeva, *Lok Prashasan*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.

Mapping Matrix of Course M POL(C) – 04

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL(C) – 04) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL(C) – 04

CO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10	PO 11	PO 12
M POL(C)-04.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
M POL(C)-04.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
M POL(C)-04.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
M POL(C)-04.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL(C) – 04) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(C) – 04

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(C)-04.1	3	3	3	2
M POL(C)-04.2	3	3	3	3
M POL(C)-04.3	3	3	3	2
M POL(C)-04.4	3	3	3	3
Average	3	3	3	2.5

M POL(E) – 05-i
Research Methodology-I

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper intends to enable the students to understand the nature of social research. While discussing various approaches to Social Science research, the paper acquaints the students with concepts like Models, Paradigms and Theories. It also explores themes like Scientific Method and the building blocks of Social Scientific Research, among others.

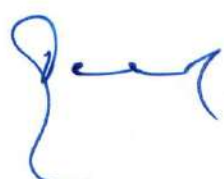
Course Outcomes:

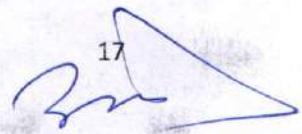
After completing this course, the learners would be able to:

- M POL (E)- 05-i.1 Understand the meaning, nature and types of social research along with various approaches.
- M POL (E)- 05-i.2 Comprehend the concept of model, paradigm and theory
- M POL (E)- 05-i.3 Grasp various methods used in carrying out research.
- M POL (E)- 05-i.4 Examine and assess the building blocks of research viz. hypothesis, concepts and variables.

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

- Unit-I** Social Research- Its Nature and Types.
Traditional Approaches- Philosophical, Institutional, Marxian and Gandhian.
Behavioural Revolution in Political Science and its Criticism.
Post-Behaviouralism
- Unit-II** Models, Paradigms and Theories- Conceptual and Theoretical Models.
Meaning and Types of Paradigms.
Theory-Meaning, Goals and Types.
Construction of a Theory and Relationship Between Theory and Research.
- Unit-III** Scientific Method-Basic Assumptions, Steps and Limitation. Scientific Study of Political Science.
Historical Method, Comparative Method, Analytical Method and Psycho-Analysis.
Methods of Popper and Kuhn.



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Unit-IV The Building Blocs of Social Scientific Research-Hypotheses, Concepts and Variables, Generalization and Law.

Suggested Readings

1. H.N. Blalock, *An Introduction to Social Research*, Englewood Cliffs NJ, Prentice Hall, 1970.
2. J. Blondel, *Thinking Politically*, London, Wildwood House, 1976.
3. A. Bryman, *Quantity and Quality in Social Research*, London, Unwin Hyman, 1988.
4. A.F. Chalmers, *Science and Its Fabrication*, Milton Keynes, Open University Press, 1990.
5. J. Galtung, *Theory and Methods of Social Research*, New York, Columbia University Press, 1987.
6. A. Giddens, *Profiles and Critiques in Social Theory*, London Macmillan, 1982.
7. W.J. Goode and P.K. Hatt, *Methods of Social Research*, New York, McGraw Hill, 1952.
8. A.C. Isaak, *Scope and Methods of Political Science*, Homewood Illinois, Dorsey Press, 1985.
9. J.B. Johnson and R.A. Joslyn, *Political Science Research Methods*, Washington DC, C.Q. Press, 1986.
10. F.N. Kerlinger, *Behavioural Research*, New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1979.
11. T. Kuhn, *The Structure of Scientific Revolution*, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1970.
12. R. K. Merton (ed.), *Social Theory and Social Structure*, New York, The Free Press, 1957.
13. D. Miller (ed.), *Pocket Popper*, London, Fontana, 1997.
14. Sir, K.R. Popper, *The Logic of Scientific Discovery*, London, Hutchinson, 1959.
15. Sir, K. R. Popper, *Conjectures and Refutations: The Growth of Scientific Knowledge*, London, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1963.
16. Sir, K.R. Popper, *The Poverty of Historicism*, London, Routledge, 1991.
17. P.V. Young, *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*.
18. Robert A. Dahl, *Modern Political Analysis*, Englewood Cliffs, NJ Prentice Hall, 1963.

Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 05-i

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E) – 05-i) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 05-i

CO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10	PO 11	PO 12
M POL(E)-05-i.1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
M POL(E)-05-i.2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
M POL(E)-05-i.3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
M POL(E)-05-i.4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
Average	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E) – 05-i) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 05-i

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-05-i.1	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-05-i.2	3	3	2	3
M POL(E)-05-i.3	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-05-i.4	3	2	2	3
Average	3	2.75	2.5	2.5

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M POL(E) – 05-ii
Political Geography

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims to acquaint the students with the history and development of Political Geography as a discipline. Along with the Models of World Structure and their Relevance, the paper also explores the global strategic views of thinkers like Mahan, Mackinder, Spykman, Hoosan etc along with various approaches to study Geographical thought.

Course Outcomes:

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

- M POL(E)-05-ii.1 Understand the historical evolution of Political Geography as a distinct discipline, its relation with other social sciences and the Geopolitical and Geo Strategic Structure of World.
- M POL(E)-05-ii.2 Critically analyze the various models of the world structure and their relevance in contemporary times; understand the significance and legality of boundaries through various case studies.
- M POL(E)-05-ii.3 Comprehend the global strategic views of prominent Political Geographers and the importance of air and naval power during war.
- M POL(E)-05-ii.4 Acquire deeper knowledge of various approaches to the study of Political Geography and Huntington's scheme of World divisions based on Civilizations.

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

Unit-I History & Development, Nature and Scope of Political Geography.
Relation with other Social Sciences.
Geopolitical and Geostrategic Structure of the World.
International and Regional Dimension.

Unit-II Models of World Structure and their Relevance.
Boundary Studies-Type, Importance and Legal Status,
Boundaries as Barriers- Case Studies.

Unit-III Global Strategic Views-Mahan; Mackinder; Spykman, Hooson.
Global Strategy in Air and Ocean Age.

Unit-IV Approaches- Traditional, Functional and Generic
Unified field Theory.
Clash of Civilizations- Huntington's Scheme of World Divisions.

Suggested Readings

1. Charles C. Colby, ed., *Geographic Aspects of International Relations*.
2. J.P. Cole, *Geography and World Affairs*.
3. W. Gordon East and A.E. Moodie, eds., *The Changing World: Studies in Political Geography*.
4. Pascal Girot and Eleonore Kofman, eds., *International Geopolitical Analysis*.
5. C.S. Gray, *The Geopolitics of the Nuclear Era: Heartland, Rimland and the Technological Revolution*.
6. W.A. ZDouglass Jackson, *Politics and Geographic Relationships*.
7. R. Paddison, *The Fragmented State: The Political Geography of Power*.
8. W.H. Parker, Mackiner: *Geography as an Aid to Statecraft*.
9. J.R.V. Prescott, *Political Geography of the Oceans*.
10. B.M. Russett, *International Regions and International System*.
11. R. Strausz-Hupe, *Geopolitics*.
12. B.L. Sukhwal, *Modern Political Geography*, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 1968.
13. Teter Taylor, *Political Geography*, Longmen, London, 1985.
14. Charies A. Fisher, *Essays in Political Geography*, Methuen, London, 1968.
15. N.J. G. Pounds, *Political Geography*, McGraw Hill, New York, 1972.
16. A.E. Moddie, *Geography Behind Politics*, Hutchnison, London, Latest Edition.
17. J.R.V. Prescott, *The Geography of Frontiers and Boundaries Aldine*, Chicago.
18. R.D. Dikshit, *Political Geography: A Contemporary Perspective*, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 1996.
19. R.D. Dikshit, *Political Geography: A Century of Process*, Sage, New Delhi, 1999.

Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 05-ii

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E) – 05-ii) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 05-ii

CO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10	PO 11	PO 12
M POL(E)-05-ii.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-05-ii.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-05-ii.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-05-ii.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E) – 05-ii) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 05-ii

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-05-ii.1	3	2	3	2
M POL(E)-05-ii.2	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-05-ii.3	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-05-ii.4	3	3	3	3
Average	3	2.75	3	2.5

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M POL(E) – 05-iii
Political Leadership

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims at acquainting the students with the theory and practice of political leadership with special reference to India. It also explores the issues and problems related to recruitment of leaders, Typologies of Power and Decision-Making and Political Leadership and Nation-Building in India.

Course Outcomes:

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

- M POL(E)-05-iii.1 Understand the comparativist perspective and approaches to study political leadership.
- M POL(E)-05-iii.2 Analyze various issues and problems of leadership recruitment and socialization.
- M POL(E)-05-iii.3 Understand the typologies of power and decision making.
- M POL(E)-05-iii.4 Develop an understanding of the relationship between political leadership and nation building in India.

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

Unit-I Study of Political Leadership-A Comparativist Perspective: Classical and Elite Views.

Psychological, Sociological and Political Approaches.

Leadership- Types, Roles, Style, Personality Traits, Functions, Performance.

Unit-II Issues and Problems of Recruitment and Situational Factors.

Issues and Problems of Socialization and Socialization Factors.

Unit-III Typologies of Power and Decision-Making, and Executive Authority.

Unit-IV Political Leadership and Nation-Building in India: Local, Regional and National Levels.

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Suggested Readings

1. S.P. Aiyar and R. Srinivasan, eds., *Studies in Indian Democracy*.
2. Yogesh Atal, *Building a Nation: Essays on India*.
3. Marie C. Carras, *Indira Gandhi in the Crucible of Leadership*.
4. Sudipta Kaviraj, "Indira Gandhi and Indian Politics", *Economic and Political Weekly*, September 20-27, 1986.
5. W.H. Morris-Jones, ed., *The Making of Politicians: Studies from Africa and Asia*.
6. W.H. Morris-Jones, *Politics: Mainly Indian*.
7. Iqbal Narain, et al., *Political Elite in an Indian State*.
8. R.L. Park and I. Tinker, eds., *Leadership and Political Institutions in India*.
9. G. Ram Reddy and K. Seshadri, "Studies of Leadership", in ICSSR, *Survey of Research in Political Science*, Vol. I.
10. Arun Shourie, *Symptoms of Fascism*.
11. V.M. Sirsikar, "Political Leadership in India", *Economic Weekly*, March 20-27, 1965.
12. Janardan Thakur, *Indira Gandhi and Her Power Game*.
13. E. Victor Wolfenstein, *Personality and Politics*.



Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 05-iii

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E) – 05-iii) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 05-iii

CO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10	PO 11	PO 12
M POL(E)-05-iii.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
M POL(E)-05-iii.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
M POL(E)-05-iii.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
M POL(E)-05-iii.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E) – 05-iii) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 05-iii

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-05-iii.1	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-05-iii.2	2	3	3	2
M POL(E)-05-iii.3	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-05-iii.4	2	3	3	3
Average	2.5	3	3	2.5

Semester-II
M POL(C) – 06
Indian Political Thought

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims at acquainting the students with the ideas of various Indian political thinkers whose work forms the core of Indian Political Philosophy. It identifies ten political thinkers whose writings have shaped the understanding of ideas like nationalism, peace, equality and the like in contemporary Indian thinking.

Course Outcomes:

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

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| M POL(C)-06.1 | Have in depth knowledge and understanding of Indian Political thinkers like Manu and Kautilya. |
| M POL(C)-06.2 | Develop a comparative understanding of various social reformers. |
| M POL(C)-06.3 | Identify and describe the key ideas of Vivekananda and M.N. Roy |
| M POL(C)-06.4 | Develop an understanding of the ideas of Modern Indian Political thinkers. |

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Unit-I | Manu, Kautilya. |
| Unit-II | Gokhle, Tilak, Raja Ram Mohan Roy. |
| Unit-III | Vivekanand, M.N. Roy, Veer Savarkar. |
| Unit-IV | Gandhi, Nehru, Ambedkar |

Suggested Readings:

1. A.S. Altekar, *State and Government in Ancient India*, Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1966.
2. A.Appadorai, *Documents on Political Thought in Modern India*, 2 Vols., Bombay Oxford University Pres, 1970.
3. S. Ghose, *Modern Indian Political Thought*, Delhi, Allied, 1984.
4. U.N. Ghoshal, *A History of Indian Political Ideas*, London, Oxford University Pres, 1959.
5. K.P. Jayaswal, *Hindu Polity*, Calcuta, Butterworth, 1924.
6. R. P. Kangle, *Arthashastra of Kautilya*, Delhi, Motilal Bansarsidass, 1965.
7. M.J. Kanetkar, *Tilak and Gandhi: A Comparative Study*, Nagpur, Author, 1935.
8. V.B. Karnik, *M.N. Roy: Political Biography*, Bombay, Jagriti, 1978.
9. K. P. Karunakaran, *Modern Indian Political Tradition*, New Delhi, Allied Publishers, 1962.
10. V.R. Mehta, *Foundations of Indian Political Thought*, New Delhi, Manohar, 1992.
11. T. Pantham, and K. Deustch (eds), *Political Thought in Modern India*, New Delhi, Sage, 1986.
12. B. Parekh and T. Pantham (eds), *Political Discourse: Exploration in Indian and Western Political Thought*, New Delhi, Sage, 1987.
13. D.P. Roy, *Leftists Politics in India: M. N. Roy and the Radical Democratic Party*, Calcutta, Minerva, 1989.
14. B.S. Sharma, *The Political Philosophy of M.N. Roy*, Delhi, National Publishing House, 1965.
15. V.P. Verma, *Studies in Hindu Political Thought and its Metaphysical Foundations*, Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1974.
16. Shefali Jha, *Western Political Though*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.
17. Bhargava and Acharya, *Political Theory: An Introduction*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.
18. Bhargava and Acharya/Choubey, *Rajniti Siddhant: Ek Parichay*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.
19. Kymlicka/Choubey, *Samkaleen Rajniti-Darshan: Ek Parichay*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.
20. Abbas, *Political Theory*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.

Mapping Matrix of Course M POL(C) – 06

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, Cos and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL(C)-06) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL(C) – 06

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(C)-06.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-06.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-06.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-06.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL(C)-06) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(C) – 06

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(C)-06.1	3	3	3	2
M POL(C)-06.2	3	3	3	2
M POL(C)-06.3	3	3	3	2
M POL(C)-06.4	3	3	3	2
Average	3	3	3	2

M POL(C) – 07
Indian Government and Politics-II

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims at introducing the students to the major political processes that are integral to politics in India. It explores themes like Historical Dimensions, Values and Legacies of Political Culture in India, the Nature of Party System, Political Economy Dimensions and Problems of Nation Building and Integration, among others.

Course Outcomes:

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

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| M POL(C)-07.1 | Comprehend the historical dimensions of Political culture, the values and legacies and social dimensions of Indian Political System. |
| M POL(C)-07.2 | Have in depth knowledge of changing nature of party system in India; the role played by parties and pressure groups in shaping the politics of India. |
| M POL(C)-07.3 | Understand the politics of economic development in India; Elections; and the role of media in shaping public opinion. |
| M POL(C)-07.4 | Analyze critically the impact of social factors on Indian Political System, challenges of Nation building and integration and develop insights on issues related to weaker sections of society. |

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

Unit-I Historical Dimensions of Political Culture.
Dominant Values and Traditions.
Political Legacies.
Social Composition and Sociological Foundations.

Unit-II Party System in India, National and Regional Parties.
Interest and Pressure Groups, Politics of Defections and Anti-Defection Law. Coalition Politics-Bases, Nature and Impact on Indian Polity, Abrogation of Article 370 and 35A.

Unit-III Political Economy Dimensions-Politics of Economic Development, Planning.

Elections and Electoral Behavior-Election Commission and Electoral Reforms, Role of Media and Public Opinion.

Politics of Violence.

Unit-IV Impact of Caste, Religion, Regionalism; Language.

Weaker Sections -SC, ST and OBC and Gender Issues.

Problems of Nation Building and Integration.

Emerging Trends in Indian Polity.

Suggested Readings :

1. B. Arora and D.V. Verney (eds.), *Multiple Identities in a Single State: Indian Federalism in a Comparative Perspective*, Delhi, Konark, 1995.
2. T.R. Andhyarujina, *Judicial Activism and Constitutional Democracy in India*, Bombay, N. M. Tripathi, 1992.
3. G. Austin, *Working on Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2000.
4. D.D.Basu, *An Introduction to the Constitution of India*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1994.
5. U. Baxi and B. Parekh (ed.), *Crisis and Change in Contemporary India*, New Delhi, Sage, 1994.
6. C.P. Bhambri, *The Indian State: Fifty Years*, New Delhi, Shipra, 1999.
7. P.R. Brass, *Politics of India Since Independence*, 2nd edn., Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1994.
8. P.R. Brass, *Language, Religion and Politics in North India*, London, Cambridge University Press, 1974.
9. N. Chandhoke, *Beyond Secularism: The Rights of Religious Minorities*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1999.
10. F.R. Frankel, and et al. (eds.), *Transforming India: Social and Political Dynamics of Democracy*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2000.
11. N.G. Jayal (ed.), *Democracy in India*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2001.
12. A.Kaushik, *Democratic Concerns: The Indian Experience*, Jaipur, Alekh, 1994.
13. S.Kaviraj, *Politics in India, Delhi*, Oxford University Press, 1998.
14. A.Kohli, (ed), *The Success of India's Democracy*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2001.
15. R.Kothari, (ed.), *State and Nation Building*, Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1976.
16. R.Kothari, *Caste and Politics in India*, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1970.

17. R. Kothari, *Politics in India*, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1970.
18. R. Kothari, *Party System and Election Studies*, Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1967.
19. A.Kumar (ed.), *Nation-Building in India: Culture, Power and Society*, New Delhi, Radiant Publishers, 1999.
20. W.H. Morris Jones, *Government and Politics in India*, Delhi, BI Publications, 1974.
21. A.G. Noorani, *Constitutional Questions in India: The President, Parliament and the States*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2000.
22. M.V. Pylee, *Constitutional Government in India*, Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1977.
23. M.V. Pylee, *An Introduction to the Constitution of India*, New Delhi, Vikas, 1998.
24. M.P. Singh and H. Roy (ed.), *Indian Political System: Structure, Policies, Development*, New Delhi, Jnanada Prakashan, 1995..
25. R. Thakur, *The Government & Politics of India*, London, Macmillan, 1995.
26. P. Wallace (ed.), *Region and Nation in India*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1985.
27. M. Weiner, *The Indian Paradox: Essays in Indian Politics*, New Delhi, Sage, 1999.
28. Abbas, *Indian Government and Politics*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.
29. Neera Chandoke, *Contemporary India*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.
30. Pravin Kumar Jha, *Indian Politics in Comparative Perspective*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.
31. Pravin Kumar Jha, *Tulnatamak Paripekchay Mein Bhartiya Rajniti*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.



Mapping Matrix of Course M POL(C) – 07

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL(C)-07) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL(C) – 07

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(C)-07.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-07.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-07.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-07.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL(C)-07) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(C) – 07

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(C)-07.1	3	3	3	3
M POL(C)-07.2	3	3	3	3
M POL(C)-07.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(C)-07.4	3	3	3	3
Average	3	3	3	3

M POL(C) – 08
International Relations-Issues

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims at acquainting the students with the core issues in international politics. It critically explores issues, challenges and themes surrounding global environment, Human Rights, Gender, Nationalism and Ethnicity, International Terrorism, Regionalism & Integration and New International Economic Order, among others.

Course Outcomes:

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

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| M POL(C)-8.1 | Understand the changing nature of global order, the emergence of contemporary world order and have in depth knowledge of theories of globalization. |
| M POL(C)-8.2 | Equip themselves to generate their own ideas and ability to critically examine the important issues shaping and posing challenges to the world today. |
| M POL(C)-8.3 | Develop the skill to analyze the political debates related to global environment like nationalism, ethnicity and neo-imperialism. |
| M POL(C)-8.4 | Have well grounded understanding of concepts of Regionalism and Integration and to comparatively analysis of different regional organizations. |

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

Unit-I Global Order-Cold War, Détente, End of Cold War, Emerging World Order, Theories of Globalization.

Unit-II Environment Politics and Conferences, Issues and Challenges;
Human Rights. Concept, Sources and Problems.
Gender Issues- Theories, Conferences, Impact of Globalization.

Unit-III Nation and Nationalism – Debates and Issues,
Nationalism and Ethnicity.
International Terrorism.
Neo-Imperialism and Politics of MNCs.

Unit-IV**Regionalism & Integration.**

Regional Organizations -EU, ASEAN, SAARC, SCO, BRICS, QUAD.

New International Economic Order, Present World Political Order

Non Aligned Movement. -Bases, Growth and Relevance

Suggested Readings :

1. John, Baylis and Steve Smith, *Globalization of World Politics*, Oxford, London, 1997.
2. P.Allan and K. Goldman (eds.), *The End of the Cold War, Dordrecht*, Martinus Nijhoff, 1992.
3. S. Burchill et. al., *Theories of International Relations*, Hamsphire, Macmillan, 2001.
4. A.A. Couloumbis and J.H. Wolf, *Introduction to International Relations: Power and Justice*, New York, Praegar, 1989.
5. K.W. Deutsch, *The Analysis of International Relations*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1989.
6. A.J.R. Groom and M. Lights (eds.), *Contemporary International Relations: A Guide to Theory*, London, Printer, 1993.
7. F. Halliday, *Revolution and World Politics: The Rise and Fall of the Sixth Great Power*, Basingstoke, Macmillan, 1999.
8. F. Halliday, *Rethinking International Relations*, Basingstoke, Macmillan, 1994.
9. S.H. Hoffman, *Essays in Theory and Politics of International Relations*, Boulder Colorado, Westview Press, 1989.
10. R.O. Keohane (ed.), *Neo-realism and Its Critics*, New York, Columbia University Press, 1986.
11. H.J. Morgenthau, *Politics Among Nations*, 6th Edition, revised by K.W., Thompson, New York, Alfred Knopf, 1985.
12. M.S. Rajan, *Non-Alignment and the Non-Alignment Movement in the Present World Order*, Delhi, Konark, 1994.
13. J.N. Rosenau and K. Knorr (eds.), *Contending Approaches to International Politics*, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1969.
14. A.P. Schmidt and A.J. Jongman (eds.), *Political Terrorism: A New Guide to Actors, Authors, Concepts, Data Bases, Theories and Literature*, 2nd edn., Amsterdam, North Holland Publishing Co., 1988.
15. M.P. Sullivan, *Theories of International Politics: Enduring Paradigm in a Changing World*, Hamsphire, Macmillan, 2001.
16. S.P. Verma, *International System and the Third World*, New Delhi, Vikas, 1988.
17. G. Williams, *Third World Political Organizations*, London, Macmillan, 1987.
18. Mahadev Kumar, *Antarrashtriya Rajniti Ke Saidhantik Paksh*, Agra, 1984.
19. Ajay Kumar, *Antarrashtriya Sambandhon Ke Siddhant*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.
20. Chimni et al, *International Relations*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.
21. Sanju Gupta, *An Introduction to International Relations*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.

Mapping Matrix of Course M POL(C) – 08

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL(C)-08) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL(C) – 08

CO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10	PO 11	PO 12
M POL(C)-08.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-08.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-08.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-08.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL(C)-08) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(C) – 08

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(C)-08.1	3	3	3	3
M POL(C)-08.2	3	3	3	3
M POL(C)-08.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(C)-08.4	3	3	3	3
Average	3	3	3	3

M POL(C) – 09
Govt. Administrative Structure: Theory and Practice -II

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims at introducing the students to the core elements of Public Administration as a discipline. It explores concepts and themes like Bureaucracy, Good Governance and Leadership along with issues like Corruption, Transparency and Accountability, among others, that are central to the understanding of Public Administration in India.

Course Outcomes:

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

- M POL(C)-09.1 Comprehend the basic theories, issues of Bureaucracy and the importance of Personnel Administration.
- M POL(C)-09.2 Understand the core elements of Financial Administration.
- M POL(C)-09.3 Analyze the concept of good governance and reforms in administration.
- M POL(C)-09.4 Understand the role of Leadership, political parties and pressure groups in policy formation.

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

Unit-I Bureaucracy- Theories, Types and Roles, Max Weber and his Critics.
Civil Servant - Minister Relationship, Downsizing and Modernization of Bureaucracy.
Personnel Administration-Recruitment, Training, Promotion, Discipline, Morale Employee-Employer Relations.

Unit-II Financial Administration- Budget, Audit.
Control Over Finance with Special Reference to India and U.K.
Development Planning and Administration in India.

Unit-III Good Governance- Problems of Administration, Corruption, Transparency and Accountability.
Administrative Reforms, Right to Information and Crisis Management.

Unit-IV Leadership- Role in Decision-Making, Communication,
Grievance Redressal Institutions- Ombudsman, Lokpal and Lokayukta.
Role of Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Public Opinion in the Process of
Policy Formation.

Suggested Readings

1. J.E. Anderson, *Public Policy Making*, Boston, Houghton, Mifflin, 1990.
2. P.H., Appleby, *Public Administration for a Welfare State*, Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1961.
3. A. Avasthi and S.N. Maheshwari, *Public Administration*, Agra, Laxmi N. Aggarwal, 1996.
4. P.R. Dubashi, *Recent Trends in Public Administration*, Delhi, Kaveri Books, 1995.
5. E.N. Gladden, *The Essential of Public Administration*, London, Staples Press, 1958.
6. J. La Palombara and M. Weiner (eds.), *Bureaucracy and Political Development*, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1966.
7. S.R. Maheshwari, *Administrative Theories*, New Delhi, Allied, 1994.
8. F.A. Nigro and L.S. Nigro, *Modern Public Administration*, New York, Harper and Row, 1984.
9. L. Peters, "Downsizing the Civil Service in Developing Countries: Golden Handshake or Smiling Farewells?" *Public Administration and Development*, 18(4), Oct. 1998, pp. 381-86.
10. D.C. Pitt, and B.C. Smith (eds.), *The Computer Revolution: The Impact of Information Technology on Government* Brighton, Wheatsheaf Books, 1984.
11. R. Presthus, *Public Administration*, New York, Ronald, 1975.
12. D. Waldo (ed.), *Ideas and Issues in Public Administration: A Book of Readings*, New York, McGraw Hill, 1953.
13. Hoshiar Singh and Pradeep Sachdeva, *Public Administration*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.
14. Hoshiar Singh and Pradeep Sachdeva, *Lok Prashasan*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.

Mapping Matrix of Course M POL(C) – 09

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL(C)-09) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL(C) – 09

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(C)-09.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-09.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-09.3	3	3	2	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-09.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	3	2	3
Average	3	3	2.75	-	-	3	2	2.75	3	2.25	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL(C)-09) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(C) – 09

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(C)-09.1	3	3	3	2
M POL(C)-09.2	2	3	3	2
M POL(C)-09.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(C)-09.4	3	3	3	3
Average	2.75	3	3	2.5

M POL(E) – 10-i
Research Methodology-II

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper intends to enable the students to understand the nature of social research. It prepares the students to identify and formulate research problems and understand the formulation of research designs. The paper also aims at enabling the students to analyze, interpret and present data.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of this course, the students would be able to:

- M POL (E)-10-i.1 Identify the research problem and formulation of various types of research designs.
- M POL (E)-10-i.2 Understand and explain types of data and methods of data collection.
- M POL (E)-10-i.3 Analyse the secondary data and the use of statistics in research work.
- M POL (E)-10-i.4 Develop the skill to present data and learn how to write a research report, paper and thesis.

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

Unit-I Identification and Formulation of Problem.

Research Design: Formation, Experimental and Non-Experimental Designs
Sampling-Principles and Methods.

Unit-II Data-Types and Sources, Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule and Interview.

Survey Method- Utility, Application and Limitations.

Unit-III Analysis of Secondary Data-Archival and Library Research, Document Analysis, Using Written Records, Scrutinizing the Evidences, Content Analysis.

Quantification in Social Research: Statistics- Meaning, Purpose and Scope, Statistical Techniques of Data-Analysis.

Unit-IV Presentation of Data- Textual, Graphic and Tabular.

Presentation of Research- Paper Writing, Report Writing and Thesis Writing.

Suggested Readings

1. H.N. Blalock, *An Introduction to Social Research*, Englewood Cliffs NJ, Prentice Hall, 1970.
2. J. Blondel, *Thinking Politically*, London, Wildwood House, 1976.
3. A. Bryman, *Quantity and Quality in Social Research*, London, Unwin Hyman, 1988.
4. A.F. Chalmers, *Science and Its Fabrication*, Milton Keynes, Open University Press, 1990.
5. J. Galtung, *Theory and Methods of Social Research*, New York, Columbia University Press, 1987.
6. A. Giddens, *Profiles and Critiques in Social Theory*, London Macmillan, 1982.
7. W.J. Goode and P.K. Hatt, *Methods of Social Research*, New York, McGraw Hill, 1952.
8. A.C. Isaak, *Scope and Methods of Political Science*, Homewood Illinois, Dorsey Press, 1985.
9. J.B. Johnson and R.A. Joslyn, *Political Science Research Methods*, Washington DC, C.Q. Press, 1986.
10. F.N. Kerlinger, *Behavioural Research*, New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1979.
11. T. Kuhn, *The Structure of Scientific Revolution*, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1970.
12. R. K. Merton (ed.), *Social Theory and Social Structure*, New York, The Free Press, 1957.
13. D. Miller (ed.), *Pocket Popper*, London, Fontana, 1997.
14. Sir, K.R. Popper, *The Poverty of Historicism*, London, Reoutledge, 1991.
15. P.V. Young, *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*.
16. Robert A. Dahl, *Modern Political Analysis*, Englewood Cliffs, NJ Prentice Hall, 1963.

Mapping Matrix of Course M POL(E) – 10-i

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)–10-i) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 10-i

CO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10	PO 11	PO 12
M POL(E)-10-i.1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-10-i.2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-10-i.3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-10-i.4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)–10-i) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 10-i

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-10-i.1	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-10-i.2	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-10-i.3	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-10-i.4	3	3	3	3
Average	3	3	3	2.25

M POL(E) – 10-ii
Geo-Politics and World Affairs

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims to acquaint the students with the scope and importance of Geo-politics. It also explores themes like the Importance of various Geo-political factors, Geo-political significance of various regions and the Geo-political explanation of foreign policy formulation along with other themes central to the study of geo-politics.

Course Outcomes:

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

- M POL(E) - 10-ii.1 Have in depth knowledge of the scope and importance of Geo-Politics and role played by geopolitical factors in shaping the Geopolitics..
- M POL(E) - 10-ii.2 Examine the Geo-Political Significance of various regions of world and the Indian Ocean.
- M POL(E) - 10-ii.3 Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of Land locked States and the economic and political implications of Core and Peripheral states.
- M POL(E) - 10-ii.4 Develop a deeper understanding of the role of ecological factors in the making of foreign policy and various regional and global challenges to the foreign policy formulation

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

Unit-I Scope and Importance of Geo-Politics, Geo-Politics in the Cold War and Post Cold War Era.
Importance of Geo-Political Factors-Physical, Human, Economic, Political and Environmental.

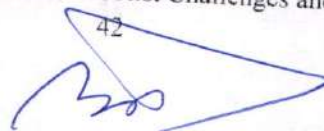
Unit-II Geo-Political Significance of West Asia, South Asia, South-East Asia and Indian Ocean.

Unit-III Land Locked States-Advantages and Disadvantages, Case Studies.
Core-Periphery- Economic and Political Implication.

Unit-IV Geo-Political Explanation of Foreign Policy Formulation.
Ecological Determinants.
Regionalist, Internationalist Globlist Challenges and Opportunities.



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Suggested Readings

1. Charles C. Colby, ed., *Geographic Aspects of International Relations*.
2. J.P. Cole, *Geography and World Affairs*.
3. W. Gordon East and A.E. Moodie, eds., *The Changing World: Studies in Political Geography*.
4. Pascal Girot and Eleonore Kofman, eds., *International Geopolitical Analysis*.
5. C.S. Gray, *The Geopolitics of the Nuclear Era: Heartland, Rimland and the Technological Revolution*.
6. W.A. ZDouglass Jackson, *Politics and Geographic Relationships*.
7. B.M. Russett, *International Regions and International System*.
8. R. Strausz-Hupe, *Geopolitics*.
9. L.M. Alexander, *World Political Patterns*, Ran McNally, Chicago, 1963.
10. B.L. Sukhwai, *Modern Political Geography*, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 1968.
11. Teter Taylor, *Political Geography*, Longmen, London, 1985.
12. N.J. G. Pounds, *Political Geography*, McGraw Hill, New York, 1972.
13. A.E. Moddie, *Geography Behind Politics*, Hutchnison, London, Latest Edition.
14. J.R.V. Prescott, *The Geography of Frontiers and Boundaries Aldine*, Chicago.
15. R.D. Dikshit, *Political Geography: A Contemporary Perspective*, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 1996.
16. R.D. Dikshit, *Political Geography: A Century of Process*, Sage, New Delhi, 1999.
17. C.D. Deshpande, *India-A Regional Interpretation Northern Book Centre*, New Delhi, 1992.
18. K.M. Panikkar, *Geographical Factors in India History*, 2 Vols, Asia Publishing House Bombay, 1959.

Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 10-ii

Mapping:

Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-10-ii) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 10-ii

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(E)-10-ii.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-10-ii.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-10-ii.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-10-ii.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	2.25	3	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-10-ii) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 10-ii

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-10-ii.1	2	3	3	2
M POL(E)-10-ii.2	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-10-ii.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-10-ii.4	3	3	3	3
Average	2.75	3	3	2.25

**M POL(E) – 10-iii
Media and Politics**

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims at acquainting the students with the role of communication in a democracy. It explores various themes like the Role and Impact of Press on politics in India, Issues and Problems related to mass media in India and Nation Building and Political Development in India, among others.

Course Outcomes:

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

- M POL(E)-10-iii.1 Comprehend the theories and role of Political Communication .
- M POL(E)-10-iii.2 Critically evaluate the role and impact of Press in relation to Politics in India.
- M POL(E)-10-iii.3 Meaningfully engage with the idea of Freedom of Press.
- M POL(E)-10-iii.4 Acquire deeper understanding of relation between Mass Media and Nation Building.

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

Unit-I Theories of Political Communication: Concept, Role of Communication in a Democracy; Media as a Means of Socialization

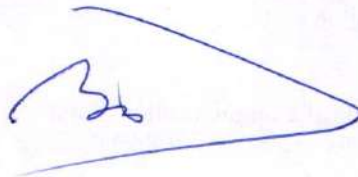
Unit-II Press and Politics in India-Critical Evaluations of Role and Impact
Election Campaigns, Opinion Polls, Exit Polls, Relevance, and Reliability.
Agenda Setting Function of the Media.

Unit-III T.V., Radio and politics in India-Critical Evaluation of role and Impact
Freedom of Media and Right to Information

Unit-IV Mass Media and the Government- Issues and Problems: Government Monopoly; Executive Censorship; Judicial Interpretation; Legislation
Mass Media, Nation Building and Political Development in India.

Suggested Readings

1. Yogesh Atal, *Local Communities and National Politics: A Study in Communication Links and Political Involvement*.
2. B.D. Dhawan, *Development of Television in India*.
3. S.K. Goyal, et al., *Ownership and Control Structure of the Indian Press*.
4. Robert L. Hardgrave, "Politics and The Film in Tamil Nadu: The Stars and the DMK", *Asian Survey*, March 1973.
5. Indian Institute of Mass Communication, *An Indian Personality for Television: Report of the Working Group on Software for Doordarshan*.
6. Sharad Karkhanis, *Indian Politics and the Role of the Press*.
7. Prayag Meha, *Election Campaign*.
8. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Publication Division, Govt. of India, *Mass Media in India*.
9. Claus Mueller, *The Politics of Communication*.
10. Uma Narula and S.S. Yadava, *Portrayal of Election Campaign in Press*.
11. A.G. Noorani, ed., *Freedom of the Press in India*.
12. Thomas E. Patterson, *The Mass Media Election: How Americans Choose their President*.
13. Nicholas Pronay and D.W. Spring, eds., *Propaganda, Politics and Film*.
14. R. Righter, *Whose News? Politics, the Press and the Third World*.
15. Susanne H. Rudolph, "Form Madras: A View of the Southern Film", *Yale Review*, Vol. 60, No. 3, March 1971.
16. B. Rubin, *Media Politics and Democracy*.
17. Aruna Vasudev, *An Outlook for India*



Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 10-iii

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-10-iii) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 10-iii

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(E)-10-iii.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
M POL(E)-10-iii.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
M POL(E)-10-iii.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
M POL(E)-10-iii.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	3	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-10-iii) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 10-iii

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-10-iii.1	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-10-iii.2	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-10-iii.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-10-iii.4	3	3	3	3
Average	3	3	3	3

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OESS 05
INDIAN POLITY

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 hours

Objective: The Paper aims to acquaint the students about the basic features of Indian Constitution along with its institutional arrangements.

Course Outcomes

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

- OESS-05.1 Understand the basic features of Indian Constitution.
- OESS-05.2 Comprehend the functioning of Union Legislature and Executive.
- OESS-05.3 Develop a deeper understanding of Executive and Legislature at state level.
- OESS-05.4 Understand the functioning of Indian Judiciary.

Note: The question paper will consist of eight questions. The candidate shall attempt four questions in all. Each question carries equal marks.

Unit-1: Constitutional Foundations: Basic Features of the Indian Constitution, Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy.

Unit-2: Union Executive and Legislature: President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Parliament.

Unit-3: State Executive and Legislature: Governor, Chief Minister, State Legislature.

Unit-4: Judiciary: Supreme Court, High Courts, Judicial Review, judicial Activism.

Readings:

1. G. Austin, The Indian Constitution Cornerstone of a Nation, OLIP, Oxford, 1966
2. S. Kaviraj, Politics in India, OUP, Delhi, 1998
3. A. Kholi, (ed.), The Success of India's Democracy, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2001
4. R. Kothari, Politics in India, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1970
5. WH Morris Jones, Government and Politics in India, BI Publications, Delhi, 1974
6. Neera Chandoke, Contemporary India, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012
7. PR Brass, Politics of India since Independence, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1994.
8. M V Pylee, An Introduction to the Constitution of India, Vikas Publications, New Delhi, 1998.
9. B. Chakrabarty & R K Pandey, Indian Government and Politics, Sage, New Delhi, 2008.
10. MP Singh & R. Saxena, Indian Politics: Constitutional Foundations and Institutional Functioning, PHI, New Delhi, 2011.

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Mapping Matrix of Course OESS – 05

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (OESS-05) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course OESS– 05

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
OESS-05.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
OESS-05.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
OESS-05.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
OESS-05.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (OESS-05) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course OESS – 05

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
OESS-05.1	3	3	3	2
OESS-05.2	3	3	3	2
OESS-05.3	3	3	3	2
OESS-05.4	3	3	3	2
Average	3	3	3	2

Semester-III
M POL(C) – 11
Political Theory-I

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims to acquaint the students with the core elements of Political Theory. It explores themes like Meaning, Nature and Significance of Political Theory, Behavioural and Post-behavioural movements while tracing the trajectory of the decline and resurgence of Political Theory. The paper also has sections exploring the writings and ideas of theorists like Marcuse, Habermass, Hayek, Nozik, Oakshott, and Arendt.

Course Outcomes:

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

- M POL(C) – 11.1 Understand the meaning and significance of Political Theory and interpretations of the classical tradition.
- M POL(C) – 11.2 Develop a deep understanding of Behavioural and Post Behavioural movements.
- M POL(C) – 11.3 Comprehend various perspectives in Critical theory
- M POL(C) – 11.4 Analyse the ideas of Micheal Oakshott and Hannah Arendt.

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

- UNIT-I** Meaning, Nature, Concerns and Significance of Political Theory; Different Interpretations of Political Theory. Importance and Limitations of Classical Tradition.
- UNIT-II** Behaviouralism and Post Behaviouralism. Decline of Political Theory; Resurgence of Political Theory.
- UNIT-III** Critical Theory: Herbert Marcuse, Jurgen Habermass, Libertarianism: Hayek and Nozick.
- UNIT-IV** Rationalism & Limits of Politics: Michael Oakshott; Importance of Politics and Power: Hannah Arendt.



Suggested Readings

1. D. Bell, *The End of Ideology*, New York, The Free Press, 1960.
2. A. Cobban, 'The Decline of Political Theory,' *Political Science Quarterly*, 1953, LXVIII, pp. 321-337.
3. D. Easton, The future of the postbehavioural phase in political science, in *Contemporary Empirical Political Theory*, K. R. Monroe (ed.), Berkeley, University of California Press, 1997.
4. F. Fukuyama, *The End of History and the last Man*, Harmondsworth, Penguins, 1992.
5. R. E. Goodin and H.D. Klingemann (eds.), *A New Handbook of Political Science*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1996.
6. D. Held, *Political Theory Today*, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1991.
7. W. Kymlicka, *Contemporary Political Philosophy : An Introduction*, Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1990.
8. S. Mulhall and A. Swift, *Liberals and Communitarians*, Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1992.
9. R. Plant, *Modern Political Thought*, Oxford, Blackwell, 1991.
10. G.H. Sabine, What is Political Theory?, *Journal of Politics*, 1939, 1(1).
11. R. J. Bernstein (ed.), *Habermas and Modernity*, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1985.
12. R. Grant, Oakeshott, London, Claridge Press, 1990.
13. L. Hutcheon, *The Politics of Postmodernism*, London and New York, Routledge, 1989.
14. S. K. White, *Political Theory and Postmodernism*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1991.

Mapping Matrix of Course M POL(C) – 11

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL(C)-11) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL(C) – 11

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(C)-11.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-11.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-11.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-11.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL(C)-11) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(C) – 11

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(C)-11.1	3	3	3	3
M POL(C)-11.2	3	3	3	2
M POL(C)-11.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(C)-11.4	3	3	3	2
Average	3	3	3	2.5

M POL(C) – 12
Comparative Politics-I

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims to acquaint the students with the Meaning, Nature and Scope of Comparative Politics and enable them make a comparative analysis of various political systems. It explores various approaches to the study of Comparative Politics along with themes like Constitutionalism, Forms of Government, Liberal-democratic and Authoritarian political systems, among others.

Course Outcomes:

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

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| M POL(C)-12.1 | Comprehend the meaning and evolution of Comparative Politics along with various traditional approaches to study the same. |
| M POL(C)-12.2 | Learn to use modern approaches to compare various political systems. |
| M POL(C)-12.3 | Develop an understanding of the concept of constitutionalism along with various forms of government. |
| M POL(C)-12.4 | Compare and assess different organs of the government and types of political systems |

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

UNIT-I Comparative Politics: Meaning, Nature & Scope; Evolution of Comparative Politics as a Separate Discipline. Approaches to the Study of Comparative Politics: Traditional Approaches: Philosophical, Historical, Legal – Institutional.

UNIT-II Modern Approaches: Systems Analysis; Structural-Functionalism; Political Culture, Political Socialization, Political Development, Political Modernization, Political Communication, Political Participation.

UNIT-III Constitutionalism: Concept, History of Constitutionalism and Problems, Forms of Government: Unitary & Federal, Presidential & Parliamentary.

UNIT-IV Liberal Democratic & Authoritarian Political Systems; Organs of Government: Executive, Legislature & Judiciary – their relationship in Comparative Perspective.

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Suggested Readings

1. G.A. Almond and J.S. Coleman, *The Politics of the Developing Areas*, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1960.
2. G.A. Almond, and S. Verba, *The Civic Culture : Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations*, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1963.
3. G.A. Almond, *Comparative Politics Today : A World View*, 7th edn., New York, London, Harper/Collins, 2000.
4. D.E. Apter, *The Politics of Modernization*, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1965.
5. A. Bebler and J. Seroka (eds.), *Contemporary Political Systems: Classifications and Typologies*, Boulder Colorado, Lynne Reinner Publishers, 1990.
6. L.J. Cantori and A.H. Zeigler (ed.), *Comparative Politics in the Post-Behaviouralist Era*, London, Lynne Reinner Publisher, 1988.
7. O. Dunleavy and B.O' Leary, *Theories of Liberal Democratic State*, London, Macmillan, 1987.
8. R. Hauge and M. Harrop, *Comparative Government and Politics. An Introduction*, 5th edn., New York, Palgrave, 2001.
9. H. Finer, *Theory and Practice of Modern Government*, London, Methuen, 1969.
10. J.C. Johari, *Comparative Political Theory: New Dimensions, Basic Concepts and Major Trends*, New Delhi, Sterling, 1987.
11. K. Kumar, *Revolution : The Theory and Practice of a European Idea*, London, Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1971.
12. R.C. Macridis, *The Study of Comparative Government*, New York, Doubleday, 1955.
13. R.C. Macridis and R.E. Ward, *Modern Political Systems : Europe, and Asia*, 2nd edn. Englewood Cliffs NJ, Prentice Hall, 1968.
14. J. Manor (ed.), *Rethinking Third World Politics*, London, Longman, 1991.
15. R.C. Macridis, *Modern European Governments: Cases in Comparative Policy - Making*, Englewood Cliffs NJ, Prentice Hall, 1968.
16. L.W. Pey (ed.), *Communication and Political Development*, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1963.
17. R.I. Rotberg (ed.), *Politics and Political Change : A Journal of Inter-Disciplinary History Reader*, Massachusetts, MIT Press, 2001.
18. H.J. Wiarda (ed.), *New Developments in Comparative Politics*, Boulder Colorado, Westview Press, 1986.
19. Prabir De, *Comparative Politics*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.

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Mapping Matrix of Course M POL(C) – 12

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL(C)-12) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL(C) – 12

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(C)-12.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-12.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-12.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-12.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL(C)-12) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(C) – 12

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(C)-12.1	3	3	3	2
M POL(C)-12.2	3	3	3	2
M POL(C)-12.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(C)-12.4	3	3	3	3
Average	3	3	3	2.5

Group-A: M POL(E) – 13-i
India's Foreign Policy & Relations-I

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims at acquainting the students with the core elements of India's Foreign Policy and its relations vis-a vis other states. It explores themes like the History, Principles and Objectives of India's Foreign Policy, Structure and Process of India's Foreign Policy Making and India's Relations with major countries and India's Foreign Economic Policy, among others.

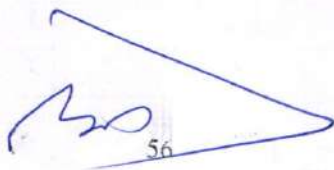

Course Outcomes:

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

- M POL (E)-13-i.1 Possess the knowledge of historical development, principles and objectives of India's foreign policy and how it is shaped by domestic and external factors.
- M POL (E)-13-i.2 Explore the different institutions involved in the making of foreign policy of India and also to comprehend the intricacies of making of India's foreign policy.
- M POL (E)-13-i.3 Assess the changes and continuities in foreign policy of India with major powers of world.
- M POL (E)-13-i.4 Examine the economic dimension of foreign policy of India and critically analyze the monetary sources of economic growth from other countries.

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

- UNIT-I** Meaning of Foreign Policy: History, Principles and Objectives of India's Foreign Policy; Domestic and External Determinants.
- UNIT-II** Structure and Process of Foreign Policy Making-Role of Cabinet and National Security Council, Ministry of External Affairs, Parliament and Intelligence Agencies.
- UNIT-III** India's Relations with Major Countries: - USA, USSR/Russia, Britain, Japan and Australia.
- UNIT-IV** India's Foreign Economic Policy-Determinants, Impact of Globalization, Foreign Direct Investments, Foreign Aid and Foreign Trade



Suggested Readings

1. R.S. Yadav, *Bharat Ki Videsh Niti* (in Hindi), Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.
2. R.S. Yadav & Suresh Dhanda, eds., *India's Foreign Policy: Contemporary Trends*, New Delhi, Shipra, 2009.
3. R.S. Yadav (ed.), *India's Foreign Policy Towards 2000 A.D.*, New Delhi, Deep & Deep, 1993.
4. J.N. Dixit, *Across Border: Fifty Years of India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi, 1999.
5. J. Bandhopadhyaya, *The Making of India's Foreign Policy*, Calcutta, Allied, 1979.
6. V.P. Dutt, *India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World*, New Delhi, Vikas, 1999.
7. N.K. Jha (ed.), *India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World*, New Delhi, South Asian Publishers, 2000.
8. H. Kapur, *India's Foreign Policy : 1947-1993*, New Delhi, Sage, 1994.
9. N. Jetley, *India's Foreign Policy : Challenges and Prospects*, New Delhi, Janaki Prakashan, 1985.
10. S. Mansingh (ed.), *India's Foreign Policy in the 21st Century*, New Delhi, Foreign Policy Institute, 1999.
11. R. Thakur, *Politics and Economics of India's Foreign Policy*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1993.
12. C. Raja Mohan, *Crossing The Rubicon: The Shaping of India's New Foreign Policy*, New Delhi, Viking, 2003.
13. N.S. Sisodia & C. Uday Bhaskar, eds., *Emerging India: Security and Foreign Policy Perspective*, New Delhi, Promilla, 2007.
14. Rajen Harshe & K.M. Seethi, eds., *Engaging with the World: Critical Reflections on India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi, Orientlongman, 2005.
15. Anand Mathur & Sohanlal Meena, eds., *India Profile in Polycentric World Order*, Jaipur, RBSA, 2008.
16. Annpurna Nantiyal, ed., *Challenges to India's Foreign Policy in the New Era*, New Delhi, 2006.
17. Atish Sinha & Madhup Mahota, eds., *Indian Foreign Policy: Challenges and Opportunities*, New Delhi, Academic, 2007.
18. Jayanta Kumar Roy, *India's Foreign Relations, 1947-2007*, Routledge, New Delhi, 2011.
19. Dilip H. Mohite and Amit Dholakia, eds, *India and The Emerging World Ordre*, Kalinga, New Delhi, 2001.
20. Anjali Ghosh & others, *India's Foreign Policy*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.

Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 13-i

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-13-i) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 13-i

CO	PO											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(E)-13-i.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-13-i.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-13-i.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-13-i.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-13-i) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 13-i

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-13-i.1	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-13-i.2	2	3	3	3
M POL(E)-13-i.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-13-i.4	3	3	3	3
Average	2.75	3	3	2.75

Group-A: M POL(E) – 14-ii
International Law-I

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims at acquainting the students with the nature, scope and basis of International Law. It explores themes like Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law, Codification and Subjects of International Law, among others. The paper also has sections on Jurisdiction over Aliens and State Jurisdiction over land, air and water.

Course Outcomes:

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

- M POL (E)-14-ii.1 Grasp the basis and sources of International law and its relationship with Municipal law.
- M POL (E)-14-ii.2 Develop a thorough understanding of concepts and subjects of International law
- M POL (E)-14-ii.3 Understand the jurisdiction of state over citizens, aliens and diplomats.
- M POL (E)-14-ii.4 Understand the jurisdiction of states over land, air and water, besides the mode of acquiring and losing the state territory.

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

UNIT-I Nature, Scope and Basis of International Law; Sources of International Law.
Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law.


UNIT-II Codification, Subjects of International Law.
Recognition; State Succession; Intervention and Treaties.

UNIT-III Jurisdiction over Aliens; Nationality; Extradition and Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities.

UNIT-IV State Territory and Jurisdiction over Land, Air and Water; Modes of Acquiring and Losing State Territory.

Suggested Readings

1. Brownline, Principles of Public International Law, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1973, Second Edition.
2. C.G. Fenwick, International Law, Bombay, Vakils, 1971.
3. J.G. Starke, An Introduction to International Law, London, Butterworths, 1972.
4. P.E. Corbett, Law and Diplomacy, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1959.
5. K. Deutsc and S. Hoffman (ed.), The Relevance of International Law, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1955.
6. L. Duguit, Law in the Modern State, New York, B.W. Huebsch, 1919.
7. W. Friedmann, The Changing Structure of International Law, New York, Columbia University Press, 1964.
8. H. Kelsen, Principles of International Law, New York, Rinehart and Co., 1952.
9. J. Mattern, Concepts of State, Sovereignty and International Law, Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1928.
10. L. Oppenheimer, International Law Vol. 1, 1969, Revised edn., Vol II, 1953.
11. J. Stone, Legal Controls of International Conflict, New York, Rinehart and Company, 1954.
12. C. de Visscher, Theory and Reality in Public International Law, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1957.
13. Sir J.F. Williams, Aspects of Modern International Law, New York, Oxford University Press, 1939.



Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 14-ii

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-14-ii) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 14-ii

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(E)-14-ii.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	2	2	2	3
M POL(E)-14-ii.2	3	3	2	-	-	3	2	3	2	2	2	3
M POL(E)-14-ii.3	3	3	2	-	-	3	2	3	2	2	2	3
M POL(E)-14-ii.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	2	2	2	3
Average	3	3	2.5	-	-	3	2	3	2	2	2	3


Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-14-ii) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 14-ii

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-14-ii.1	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-14-ii.2	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-14-ii.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-14-ii.4	3	3	3	3
Average	3	3	3	2.75



Group-A: M POL(E) – 15-iii
International Organization and Global Order Studies-I

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims at acquainting the students with the historical evolution of international organization. It also explores the origin of the United Nations, its organs and its changing nature in the post cold war era. The paper also has sections on disarmament and international organization and global problems, among others.

Course Outcomes:

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

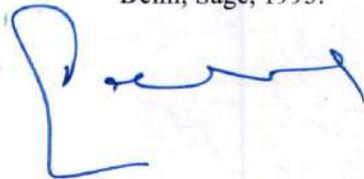
- M POL(E)-15-iii.1 Comprehend the historical evolution of International Organization and draw a comparison between the League and the UN .
- M POL(E)-15-iii.2 Develop an understanding of the structure and function of organs of the United Nations.
- M POL(E)-15-iii.3 Understand the changing nature and democratization of United Nations in post cold war era.
- M POL(E)-15-iii.4 Understand the role of United Nations in settlement of disputes and international cooperation.

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

- UNIT-I** Historical Evolution of International Organization: Concert of Europe, Hague Systems, Public International Unions, Genesis of League. Origin of the United Nations: Nature and Principles; Comparison between League and UN systems.
- UNIT-II** Organs of the United Nations: General Assembly, Security Council, Economic & Social Council, Trusteeship, International Court of Justice, Secretariat; Role of Secretary General.
- UNIT-III** Disarmament; Changing Nature of UN in the Post-Cold War Era; Democratization of UN System and India's Claim for Permanent Seat in Security Council.
- UNIT-IV** International Organization and Global Political Problems: Pacific and Coercive Methods for the Settlement of Disputes, (Ch.VI&VII), Promotion of International Cooperation and Non-Political Agencies, Role of Special Agencies of the UN; United Nations and Socio-Economic Development.

Suggested Readings

1. Richard K. Ashley, "The Eye of Power : The Politics of World Modelling," International Organization, Vol. 37, No. 3, 1983.
2. Inis Claude, Changing United Nations, New York, Random House, 1967.
3. Inis Claude, Swords into ploughshares : The Problems and Progress of International organisations, New York, Random House, 1971.
4. S.J.R. Bilgrami, International Organisation, New Delhi, Vikas, 1971.
5. E. Laurd, A History of the United Nations, London, Macmillan, 1989.
6. R.C. Angell, The Quest for World Order, Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1979.
7. A.L. Bennett, International Organizations : Principles and Issues, Englewood Cliffs NJ, Prentice Hall, 1977.
8. H.G. Nicholas, The UN as a Political Institution, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1975.
9. W.H. Lewis (ed.), The Security Role of the United Nations, New York, Praegar, 1991.
10. Ronald Meltzer, "Restructuring the UN System, Institutional Reform, Efforts in the Context of North-South Relations," International Organization, vol. 32, No. 4, 1978.
11. Ronald Yalem, "Conflicting Approaches to World Order," Alternatives, Vol. 5, 1979-1980.
12. P. Baehr and L. Gordenker, The United Nations in the 1990s, London, Oxford University Press, 1992.
13. Rikhey, Strengthening UN Peace keeping, London, Hurst and Co., 1993.
14. K. P. Saxena, Reforming the United Nations : The Challenge and Relevance, New Delhi, Sage, 1993.



Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 15-iii

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)–15-iii) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 15-iii

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(E)-15-iii.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	2	2	2	3
M POL(E)-15-iii.2	3	3	2	-	-	3	2	2	2	2	2	3
M POL(E)-15-iii.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	2	2	2	3
M POL(E)-15-iii.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	2	2	2	3
Average	3	3	2.75	-	-	3	2	2	2	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)–15-iii) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 15-iii

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-15-iii.1	2	3	3	3
M POL(E)-15-iii.2	2	3	3	2
M POL(E)-15-iii.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-15-iii.4	3	3	3	2
Average	2.5	3	3	2.5

Group-B: M POL (E) – 13-i
Political Sociology: The Indian Context-I

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims at acquainting the students with the meaning, nature and scope of Political Sociology. It explores the major approaches to the study of Political Sociology. It also has sections on Social Framework and Political System in India, Interaction between Society and Polity and Social Asymmetries and Politics in India.

Course Outcomes:

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

- M POL(E) –13-i.1 Understand the historical evolution of Political Sociology and its major approaches.
- M POL(E)– 13-i.2 Critically analyse the social framework in relation to political system in India.
- M POL(E) –13-i.3 Understand the interaction between Society & Polity
- M POL(E) –13-i.4 Develop a deeper understanding of social asymmetries and their impact on politics in India.

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

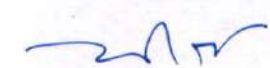
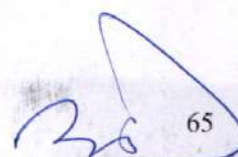
UNIT-I Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Sociology, Historical Sociology – Weber, Evolution and Development of Political Sociology.

Major Approaches to the Study of Political Sociology: Systems, Structural Functional, Behavioural & Conflict Approach.

UNIT-II The Social Framework and the Political System in India: Political Influence, Power, Authority and Bureaucracy, Legitimacy, Masses and Elite.

UNIT-III Interaction between Society & Polity: Political Recruitment, Political Communication, Socio-Economic Bases of Community Power Structure & Political Participation.

UNIT-IV Social Asymmetries and Politics in India: Social Stratification – Theory and Practice with Special Reference to Caste and Class, Equality and Inequality Debate.



Suggested Readings

1. G.A. Almond and S. Verba, *The Civic Culture*, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1963.
2. S. Bayly, *Caste, Society and Politics in India from the Eighteenth Century to the Modern Age*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1999.
3. R. Bendix, and S.M. Lipset, *Class, Status and Power*, 2nd edn., New York, The Free Press, 1966.
4. P.R. Brass, *Caste, Faction and Party in Indian Politics*, Vols. 2, Delhi, Chankya Publication, 1984-85.
5. P.R. Brass, *Ethnicity and Nationalism: Theory and Comparison*, New Delhi, Sage, 1991.
6. R.E. Dawson and K. Prewitt, *Political Socialization*, Boston, Little Brown, 1969.
7. A.R. Desai, *State and Society in India: Essays in Dissent*, Bombay, Popular, 1974.
8. M. Galanter, *Competing Equalities : Law and the Backward Classes in India*, Berkley, University of California Press, 1983.
9. M. Janowitz, *Political Conflict: Essays in Political Sociology*, New York, New Viewpoints, Watts, 1970.
10. R. Kothari, *Caste and Politics in India*, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1970.
11. R. Kothari, *Politics in India*, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1970.
12. R. Kothari, *Democratic Polity and Social Change in India*, Delhi, Allied, 1976.
13. A.Kumar (ed.), *National-Building in India: Culture, Power and Society*, New Delhi, Radiant Publishers, 1999.
14. L.Milbrath, *Political Participation*, Skokie Illinois, Rand-McNally, 1965.
15. T.K. Oomen, *Protest and Change: Studies in Social Movements*, New Delhi, Sage, 1990.
16. D. Sheth, "Caste and Class : Social Reality and Political Representation" in V.A. Pai Panadikar and A. Nandy (eds.), *Contemporary India*, Delhi, Tata McGraw Hill, 1999.

Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 13-i

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: **(CO-PO Mapping Matrix)**

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)–13-i) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 13-i

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(E)-13-i.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	2	2	2	2	3
M POL(E)-13-i.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	2	2	2	2	3
M POL(E)-13-i.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	2	2	2	2	3
M POL(E)-13-i.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	2	2	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	2	2	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: **(CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)**

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)–13-i) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 13-i

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-13-i.1	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-13-i.2	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-13-i.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-13-i.4	3	3	3	2
Average	3	3	3	2.5

1

Group-B: M POL(E) – 15-ii
State Politics in India (with special reference to Haryana) -I

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims at acquainting the students with the nature of State Politics in India. The paper explores the theoretical framework along with the significance of the study of State Politics. Other themes included in the paper include the theory and practice of federalism in India, Demand for Separate States and Secessionist Movements in India, among others.

Course Outcomes:

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

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| M POL(E)-14-ii.1 | Understand the theoretical framework, significance and patterns of State Politics. |
| M POL(E)-14-ii.2 | Analyze the determinants of State Politics and develop an understanding of linguistic Reorganization of States in India. |
| M POL(E)-14-ii.3 | Comprehend the theory and practice of Federalism in India. |
| M POL(E)-14-ii.4 | Understand the politics of Secessionism, demand for separate states and the problem of Naxalism in India. |

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| UNIT-I | Theoretical Framework for the Study of State Politics.
Significance of the Study of State Politics, Patterns of State Politics. |
| UNIT-II | Determinants of State Politics, Linguistic Reorganization of States in India. |
| UNIT-III | Federalism in India: Theory & Practice, Centre-State Legislative, Administrative & Financial Relations. |
| UNIT-IV | Demands for Separate States in India, Secessionist Movements in India- Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and the North- East, Problem of Naxalism in Indian States. |



Suggested Readings

1. G. Austin, The Indian Constitution: Corner Stone of a Nation, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1966.
2. A.Chanda, Federalism in India: A Study of Union-State Relations, London, George Allen & Unwin, 1965.
3. P.Chatterjee (ed.), States and Politics in India, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1997.
4. A.Kohli (ed.), India's Democracy: An Analysis of Changing State - Society Relations, Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1988.
5. A.Kohli, Democracy and Discontent: India's Growing Crisis of Governability, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1991.
6. R. Kothari, Politics in India, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1970.
7. I.Narain (ed.), State Politics in India, Meerut, Meenakshi Parkashan, 1967.
8. S. Pai, State Politics: New Dimensions : Party System, Liberalization and Politics of Identity, Delhi, 2000.
9. S.C. Mittal, Haryana: A Historical Perspective, New Delhi, Atlantic Publishers, 1986.
10. P.D. Sharma, Legislative Elite in India : A Study in Political, Socialization, Kurukshetra, Vishal, 1984.
11. Harinder K. Chhabra, State Politics in India, Delhi, Surjeet Publications, 1980.
12. B.L. Fadia, State Politics in India, Vol I & II, New Delhi, Radiant Publishes, 1984.
13. O.P. Goel, Caste and Voting Behaviour, New Delhi, Ritu Publishers, 1981.
14. Subhash C. Kashyap, The Politics of Defection - A Study of State Politics in India, Delhi, National Publishing House, 1969.
15. T.R. Sharma (ed.), New Challenges of Politics in Indian States, New Delhi, Uppal Publishing House, 1985.
16. P. Choudhary, The Veiled Women: Shifting Gender Equations in Rural Haryana 1880-1990, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1994.
17. Other Readings: Journal of Haryana Studies, Kurukshetra University Research Journal of Arts and Humanities.

Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 15-ii

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-15-ii) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 15-ii

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(E)-15-ii.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	2	3	2	3
M POL(E)-15-ii.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	2	3	2	3
M POL(E)-15-ii.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	2	3	2	3
M POL(E)-15-ii.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	2	3	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	2	3	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-15-ii) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 15-ii

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-15-ii.1	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-15-ii.2	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-15-ii.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-15-ii.4	3	3	3	3
Average	3	3	3	3

**Group-B: M POL(E) – 15-iii
Democracy in India-I**

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims at acquainting the students with the Concept, Nature and Structure of Democracy in India. The paper explores various theories of democracy along with themes like the resilience of democracy in India, electoral politics in India, interest and pressure groups in India, among others.

Course Outcomes:

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

- M POL(E)-15-iii.1 Understand the structure of Indian Democracy with the help of different democratic theories and democratic thinking in India before and after independence.
- M POL(E)-15-iii.2 Comprehend the specificity of the electoral process in India, electoral reforms, electoral politics and voting behavior.
- M POL(E)-15-iii.3 Understand the role of political parties in Indian democracy and alignment and re-alignment among them.
- M POL(E)-15-iii.4 Understand the role of pressure groups, factionalism and defections in Indian Politics.

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

UNIT-I Concept, Nature and Structure of Indian Democracy; Theories of Democracy: classical, Elitist, Pluralist and Marxist.

Resilience of Democracy in India: Democratic Thinking and Tradition in Ancient India; Democratic Thinking in Indian Independence Movement and After Independence.

UNIT-II Election Commission, Electoral Process, Defects and Reforms of Electoral Process: V.M. Tarkunde, Dinesh Goswami and Inderjeet Gupta Reports, Electoral Politics and Determinants of Voting Behaviour.

UNIT-III Political Parties: Evolution, Bases, Nature and Classification of Political Parties. Their role in Democracy, Alignment and Realignment among Political Parties in India.

UNIT-IV Interest & Pressure Groups in India; Kinds and Techniques of Pressure groups: Factions and Factional Politics, Politics of Defections and Anti-Defection Law.

Suggested Readings

1. G. Austin, Working a Democratic Constitution : The Indian Experience, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2000.
2. P. Brass, The Politics of India Since Independence, 2nd edn., Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1994.
3. P. Chatterjee (ed.), States and Politics in India, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1997.
4. F. Frankel, India's Political Economy, 1947-77 : The Gradual Revolution. Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1978.
5. A.H. Hanson and J. Douglas, India's Democracy, New Delhi, Vikas, 1972.
6. N. Jayal, Democracy and the State : Welfare, Secularism and Development in Contemporary India, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1999.
7. N. Jayal (ed.), Democracy in India, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2001.
8. Kohli, Democracy and Discontent : India's Growing Crisis of Governability, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1990.
9. Kohil (ed.), India' Democracy : An Analysis of Changing State- Society Relations, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1988.
10. Kohli (ed.), The Success of India's Democracy, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2001.
11. R. Kothari, Politics in India, Delhi, Orient Longman, 1970.
12. R. Kothari, Democratic Polity and Social change in India, Delhi, Allied, 1976
13. R. Kothari, State Against Democracy : In Search for Humane Governance, Delhi, Ajanta, 1988.
14. W. H. Morris-Jones, Politics Mainly Indian, Delhi, Orient Longman, 1978.
15. D. Sheth, "Caste and class : social reality and political representations" in V.A. Pai Panandikar and A. Nandy (eds.), Contemporary India, Delhi, Tata MacGraw-Hil, 1999.
16. M.N. Srinivas, Social Change in Modern India, Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1966.
17. Varshney (ed.), The Indian Paradox: Essays in Indian Politics, New Delhi, Sage, 1989.
18. J. Sachs, A. Varshney and N. Bajpai (eds.), India in the Era of Economic Reforms, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1999.

19. Neera Chandoke, Contemporary India, Pearson, New Delhi, 2011.
20. Parvin Kumar Jha, Tulnatamak Paripekchay mein Bhartiya Rajniti, Pearson, New Delhi, 2011.
21. Nawab Singh Sombanshy, Bharatiya Samvidhan ek Samagra Avlokan, Pearson, New Delhi, 2011.



Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 15-iii

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-15-iii) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 15-iii

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(E)-15-iii.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	3	2	3
M POL(E)-15-iii.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-15-iii.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-15-iii.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	3	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	2.5	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-15-iii) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 15-iii

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-15-iii.1	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-15-iii.2	2	3	3	3
M POL(E)-15-iii.3	2	3	3	3
M POL(E)-15-iii.4	3	3	3	3
Average	2.5	3	3	2.75

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**Group-C: M POL (E) – 13-i
Government & Politics of USA-I**

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims at acquainting the students with the government and politics of USA. It explores themes like the evolution and making of the American Constitution, Union Legislature and Executive, Judiciary and the problems in the working of the constitutional system.

Course Outcomes:

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

- M POL(E) –13-i.1 Comprehend the process of evolution and making of American Constitution.
M POL(E) –13i.2 Critically analyze the relation between Union Legislature & Executive in USA.
M POL(E) –13-i.3 Develop a deeper understanding of the Judicial system of USA.
M POL(E) –13-i.4 Understand the problems in the working of the American Constitutional System.

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

UNIT-I Constitutional Basis: Historical and Philosophical; Evolution and Making of Constitution; Basic Features. Fundamental Rights of Citizens, Federalism, Amendment Process.

UNIT-II Union Legislature & Executive: President – Election, Power & Position; Congress – Composition, Power & Position.

UNIT-III Judiciary System: Supreme Court of USA, Judicial Review, Independence of Judiciary, Lower Courts.

UNIT-IV Problems in the Working of Constitutional System.

Suggested Readings

1. Lawrence Dodd, *The Dynamics of American Politics*, 1994.
2. Schlesinger, *Running for President: The Candidates and Their Images*, 1994.
3. Hill, *Real Life Dictionary of American Politics*, 1994.
4. P.S., Paludan, *The Presidency of Abraham Lincoln*, 1994.
5. Sidney Milkis, *The American Presidency: Origins Development*, 1994.
6. Robert Ross, *American National Government*, 1993.
7. Schneider, *Legislative Strategy: Shaping Public Policy*, 1993.
8. Baumgartner, *Agendas and Instability in American Politics*, 1993.
9. Max Skidmore, *American Government: A Brief Introduction*, 1992.
10. E.J., Dionne, *Why Americans hate Politics*, 1991.
11. Connelly, *Almanac of American Presidents: From 1789 to the Present*, 1991.
12. Steven Smith, *Committees in Congress*, 1990.
13. Blumenthal, *Pledging Allegiance: The Last Campaign of the Cold War*, 1990.



Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 13-i

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)–13-i) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL (E) – 13-i

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(E)-13-i.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	2	3	3	2	3
M POL(E)-13-i.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	2	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-13-i.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	2	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-13-i.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	2	3	3	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	2	3	2.5	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)–13-i) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 13-i

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-13-i.1	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-13-i.2	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-13-i.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-13-i.4	3	3	3	3
Average	3	3	3	2.75

**Group-C: M POL(E) – 14-ii
USA and the World-I**

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims acquainting the students with the origins, principles and objectives of the US foreign policy. It explores themes like containment and rivalry with USSR up to 1975, Détente and its implications for USA and global politics, US hegemony after the end of cold war, among others.

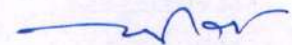
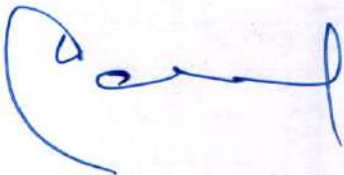
Course Outcomes:

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

- M POL (E)-14-ii.1 Gain an understanding of the various facets of the US foreign policy up to 1945.
- M POL (E)-14-ii.2 Gain knowledge of USA's policy of containment during the cold war era.
- M POL (E)-14-ii.3 Develop a thorough understanding of the policy of détente and its consequences in the world politics.
- M POL (E)-14-ii.4 Analyse the new world order and non-conventional security threats emerged in the post-cold war era.

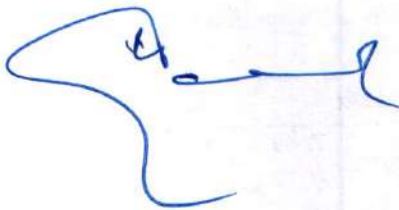
Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

- UNIT-I** US Foreign Policy: Origin, Sources, Principles & Objectives, Historical Development upto 1945.
- UNIT-II** Containment & Rivalry with USSR upto 1975.
- UNIT-III** Policy of Détente and its implications for USA and Global Politics.
- UNIT-IV** End of Cold War & Problem of US Hegemony and Dominance; New Challenges & Non-conventional Security Threats.



Suggested Readings

1. Dennis Kux, *India and the United States, Estranged Democracies, 1941-1991* (National Defense University Press, Washington, 1992).
2. Dennis Kux, *The United and Pakistan, 1947-2000: Disenchanted Allies* (John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 2001).
3. Strobe Talbott, *Engaging India: Diplomacy, Democracy and the Bomb* (Penguin, 2004).
4. Kanishkvan Sathasivam, *Uneasy Neighbors: India, Pakistan and US Foreign Policy* (Ashgate Publication, Burlington, Vt., 2005).
5. John Spanier and Steven Hook, *American Foreign Policy Since World War II* (13th Ed., Washington, D.C., Congressional Quarterly Press, 1995).
6. James David Meernik, *The Political Use of Military Force in US Foreign Policy* (Ashgate Publications, Burlington, VT., 2004).
7. Margaret P., Karns and Karen A. Mingst, eds., *The United States and Multilateral Institutions* (Boston, Unwin Hyman, 1990).
8. Bruce W., Jentleson, *American Foreign Policy: The Dynamics of Choice in the 21st Century* (New York, W.W., Norton, 2000).
9. Robert Wirsing, *Kashmir in the Shadow of War: Regional Rivalries in Nuclear Age* (Spring Books, India, 2004).



Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 14-ii

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-14-ii) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL (E) – 14-ii

CO	PO											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(E)-14-ii.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	2	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-14-ii.2	2	3	3	-	-	3	3	2	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-14-ii.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	2	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-14-ii.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	2	3	2	2	3
Average	2.75	3	3	-	-	3	3	2	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-14-ii) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 14-ii

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-14-ii.1	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-14-ii.2	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-14-ii.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-14-ii.4	2	3	3	3
Average	2.75	3	3	2.5

**Group-C: M POL(E) – 15-iii
USA and South Asia**

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims at acquainting the students with the nature of relationship between USA and South Asia. It explores themes like the traditional and contemporary US interest in South Asia, US policy towards core and peripheral countries in South Asia, among others.

Course Outcomes:

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

- M POL(E)-15-iii.1 Develop a thorough understanding of US interest in South Asia.
M POL(E)-15-iii.2 Gain an understanding of the US strategy towards the core countries of South Asia like India and Pakistan.
M POL(E)-15-iii.3 Understand and assess the US policy towards the peripheral countries of South Asia viz. Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.
M POL(E)-15-iii.4 Assess the US engagements with South Asian countries through foreign aid, FDI and Joint ventures.

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

UNIT-I US Interest in South Asia: Traditional and Contemporary

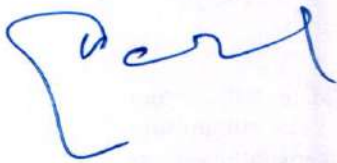
UNIT-II US Policy towards Core Countries of South Asia: India & Pakistan

UNIT-III US Policy towards Peripheral Countries of South Asia: Nepal, Sri Lanka & Bangladesh.

UNIT-IV Policy of Foreign Aid, Trade, FDI and Joint Venture of US in South Asia; Challenges and Problems in South Asia and American Response.

Suggested Readings

1. Lloyd I. Rudolph and Susanne Hoeber Rudolph (Ed.) *Making U.S. Foreign Policy toward South Asia: Regional Imperatives and the Imperial Presidency*.
2. Aftab Alam, *US Policy Towards South Asia: Special Reference to Indo-Pak Relations*, Vedame Books, New Delhi
3. R.K. Jain, *US-South Asia Relations, 1947-32: Documents*, New Delhi: Radiant, 1983, Vol. II, p. 16.
4. Neil Joeck (ed.), *Strategic Consequences of Nuclear Proliferation in South Asia*, London: Frank Cass and Co., 1986.
5. Kolko, Cabriel, and Joyce Kolko, *The Limits of Power: The World and United States Foreign Policy, 1945-1954* (New York Harper & Row, 1972).
6. Wolpert, Stanley, *Roots of Confrontation in South Asia: Afghanistan, Pakistan, India and the Superpowers*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1982.
7. Barry Buzan and Gowher Rizvi (eds.), *South Asian Insecurity and the Great Powers*, London: Macmillan, 1986.
8. Lawrence Ziring (ed.), *The Subcontinent in World Politics: India Its Neighbours, and the Great Powers*, New York: Praeger, 1982.
9. R.K. Jain, *US-South Asia Relations, 1947-82: Documents*, New Delhi: Radiant, 1983.



Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 15-iii

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-15-iii) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL (E) – 15-iii

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(E)-15-iii.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-15-iii.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-15-iii.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-15-iii.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-15-iii) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 15-iii

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-15-iii.1	2	3	3	3
M POL(E)-15-iii.2	2	3	3	3
M POL(E)-15-iii.3	2	3	3	3
M POL(E)-15-iii.4	2	3	3	3
Average	2	3	3	3

Group-D: M POL(E) – 13-i
Ancient Indian Political Thought-I

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims at acquainting the students with the core elements of Ancient Indian Political Thought. The paper explores themes like methodological issues in interpretation of ancient Indian Political Thought, political philosophy of Puranas, Buddhist political philosophy and brahmanical works of sacred law, among others.

Course Outcomes:

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

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| M POL(E)-13-i.1 | Understand the features of ancient Indian polity. |
| M POL(E)-13-i.2 | Understand the basic concepts, evolution and interpretation of Puranas and Vedanta. |
| M POL(E)-13-i.3 | Develop an understanding of political philosophy of Buddhism and Jainism. |
| M POL(E)-13-i.4 | Gain knowledge of religious law, moral codes and social customs of Manu and Yaujnavalkya. |

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

UNIT-I Sources of Knowledge of Ancient Political Thought. Interpretations of Ancient Indian Political Thought – Methodological Issues & Schools of Thought; Features of Ancient Indian Polity. Difficulties in the Study of Indian Political Thought

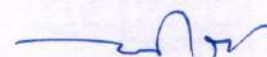
UNIT-II Political Philosophy of Puranas – Basic Concepts, Evolution; Character and Interpretations; Political Philosophy of Vedanta – Basic concepts, Evolution, Character and Interpretations.

UNIT-III Buddhist Political Philosophy – Basic Concepts, Evolution; Character and Interpretations; Political Philosophy of Jainism – Basic Concepts, Evolution, Character and Interpretations.

UNIT-IV Brahmanical Works of Sacred Law – Manu and Yajnavalkya.

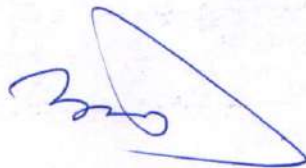
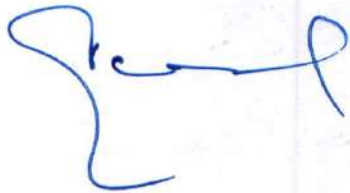


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Suggested Readings

1. A.S. Altekar, State and Government in Ancient India, Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1966.
2. D.R. Bhandarkar, Some Aspects of Ancient Hindu Polity, Varanasi, Banaras Hindu University, 1963.
3. Drekmeri, Kingship and community in Early India, Berkeley, University of California Press, 1962.
4. U.N. Ghoshal, A History of Hindu Political Theories, Calcutta, Oxford University Press, 1966.
5. R.P. Kangle, Kautilya's Arthashastra, Bombay, University of Bombay, 1972.
6. N.N. Law, Aspects of Ancient Indian, Polity, Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1921.
7. R.K. Mukherji, Local Government in Ancient India, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1920.
8. B.Prasad, The State in Ancient India, Allahabad, University of Allahabad, 1960.
9. C.Radhakrishna, Kautilya's Political Ideas and Institutions, Varanasi, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, 1971.
10. B.A. Saletroe, Ancient Indian Political Thought and Institutions, Bombay, University of Bombay, 1963.
11. R. Shamasastri, Evolution of Indian Polity, Calcutta, 1920.
12. J.P.Sharma, Republics in Ancient India, London, Leiden E.J., Brill, 1968.
13. R.S. Sharma, Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India, Delhi, 1959.
14. J. Spellman, The Political Theory of Ancient India, Oxford, The Clarendon press, 1964.
15. V.P. Varma, Studies in Hindu Political Thought and Its Metaphysical Foundations, Dehli, Motilal Banarsidass, 1974.



Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 13-i

Mapping:

Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-13-i) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL (E) – 13-i

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(E)-13-i.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	3	2	3
M POL(E)-13-i.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	3	2	3
M POL(E)-13-i.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	3	2	3
M POL(E)-13-i.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	3	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	3	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-13-i) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 13-i

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-13-i.1	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-13-i.2	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-13-i.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-13-i.4	2	3	3	3
Average	2.75	3	3	2.75

Group-D: M POL(E) – 14-ii
Modern Indian Political Thought-I

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims at acquainting the students with the ideas of various Modern Indian political thinkers whose work forms the core of modern Indian Political Thought. The paper identifies nine thinkers whose writings and ideas are explored.

Course Outcomes:

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

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| M POL(E)-14-ii.1 | Analyze the social and political thought of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Swami Vivekanand. |
| M POL(E)-14-ii.2 | Develop a comprehensive understanding of political philosophy of Rabindra Nath Tagore, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bhagat Singh. |
| M POL(E)-14-ii.3 | Comprehend the evolution of Economic Theory of Naoroji and Ranade. |
| M POL(E)-14-ii.4 | Develop a capacity to analyze the political ideas of Gokhale and Nehru. |

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

UNIT-I Rammohan Roy; Swami Vivekanand.

UNIT-II Rabindra Nath Tagore, Bal Gangadhar Tilak; Bhagat Singh

UNIT-III Dadabhai Naoroji; MG Ranade

UNIT-IV G.K. Gokhale; Jawaharlal Nehru



Suggested Readings

1. A.Appadorai, Indian Political Thinking Through the Ages, Delhi Khanna Publishers, 1992.
2. J. Bandhopahdyaya, Social and Political Thought of Gandhi, Bombay, Allied, 1969.
3. R.J. Cashman, The Myth of 'Lokmanya' Tilak and Mass Politics in Maharashtra, Berkeley, University of California Press, 1975.
4. Chandra, Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India, Delhi, Vikas, 1979.
5. K.Damodaran, Indian Thought : A Critical Survey, London, Asia Publishing House, 1967.
6. D.G. Dalton, India's Idea of Freedom : Political Thought of Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo Ghose, Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore, Delhi, Academic Press, 1982.
7. S. Ghose, The Renaissance to Militant Nationalism, Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1969.
8. S.Ghose, Socialism, Democracy and Nationalism in India, Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1973.
9. S. Ghose, Modern Indian Political Thought, Delhi, Allied, 1984.
10. U.N. Ghoshal, A History of Indian Political Ideas, London, Oxford University Press, 1959.
11. J.P. Haitheox, Communism and Nationalism in India : M.N. Roy and Comintern Policy, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1971.
12. Heimsath, Indian Nationalism and Social Reform, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1964.
13. R. Iyer, The Moral and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1973.
14. K.N. Kadam (ed.), Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, New Delhi, Sage, 1992.
15. K.P. Karunakaran, Modern Indian Political Tradition, New Delhi, Allied Publishers, 1962.
16. K.P. Karunakaran, Indian Politics from Dababhai Naoroji to Gandhi : A Study of Political Ideas of Modern India, New Delhi, Gitanjali, 1975.
17. V.R.Mehta, Foundations of Indian Political Thought, New Delhi, Manohar, 1992.
18. V.S. Narvane, Modern Indian Thought, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1978.
19. D.P. Roy, Leftist Politics in India : M. N. Roy and the Radical Democratic Party, Calcutta, Minerva, 1989.
20. V.P. Verma, Modern Indian Political Thought, Agra, Lakshmi Narain Aggarwal, 197

Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 14-ii

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)–14-ii) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL (E) – 14-ii

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(E)-14-ii.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
M POL(E)-14-ii.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
M POL(E)-14-ii.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
M POL(E)-14-ii.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)–14-ii) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 14-ii

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-14-ii.1	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-14-ii.2	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-14-ii.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-14-ii.4	3	3	3	3
Average	3	3	3	3

Group-D: M POL(E) – 15-iii
Liberal Political Theory

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims at acquainting the students with the meaning nature and core elements of liberalism. The paper explores the writings and ideas of the early Liberals, Revisionist Liberals and Modern Liberals.

Course Outcomes:

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

- M POL(E) – 15-iii.1 Understand the relationship between Liberalism and Industrial Revolution, Imperialism and Neo Imperialism.
- M POL(E) – 15-iii.2 Critically analyze the views of Early Liberals and Liberal Economists
- M POL(E) – 15-iii.3 Develop a deeper understanding of the ideas of Revisionist Liberals
- M POL(E) – 15-iii.4 Comprehend the views of modern Liberals.

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

UNIT-I Liberalism: Meaning, Nature, Main Features of Liberalism; Liberalism and Industrial Revolution; Liberalism and Imperialism & Neo Imperialism

UNIT-II Early Liberals: Locke, Kant
Liberal Economists: Smith and Ricardo

UNIT-III Revisionist Liberals: Bentham, J.S. Mill & T.H. Green

UNIT-IV Modern Liberals: John Dewey, Milton Friedan

Suggested Readings

1. A.Arblaster, The Rise and Decline of Western Liberalism, Oxford, Blackwell, 1984.
2. Sir E. Barker, Political Thought in England from Herbert Spencer to the Present Day, Oxford, Oxford University Prss, 1950.
3. Z. Brzezinski and Staff of the Research Institute of International Change (eds.), The Relevance of Liberalism, Boulder Colorado, Westview Press, 1978.
4. A.Bullock and M. Shock (ed.), The Liberal Tradition : From Fox to Keynes, London, and New York, Oxford University Press, 1967.
5. Collins, Liberalism in Nineteenth Century Europe, London, The Historical Association, 1957.
6. W.L. Davidson, Political Thought in England, The Utilitarians from Bentham to Mill, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1957.
7. M.Freeden, The New Liberalism, Oxford and New York, Oxford University Press, 1978.
8. J. Gray, Liberalism, Delhi, World View, 1998.
9. L.T. Hobhouse, Liberalism, London, Oxford University Press, 1964.
10. H.J. Laski, Political Thought from Locke to Bentham, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1920.
11. A.J. Manning, Liberalism, London, John Dent & Sons, 1976.
12. J. Rawls, Political Liberalism, New York, Columbia University Press, 1993.
13. J. Rawls, The Law of Peoples: The Idea of Public Reason Revisited, Cambridge Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1999.
14. J.S. Shapiro, Liberalism: Its Meaning and History, New York, Can Nostrand Reinhold, 1958.
15. F.H. Watkins, The Age of Ideology - Political Thought from 1750 to the Present, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1961.
16. S. Wolin, Politics and Vision : Continuity and Innovation in Western Political Thought, Boston, Little Brown, 1960.



Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 15-iii

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)–15-iii) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL (E) – 15-iii

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(E)-15-iii.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-15-iii.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-15-iii.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-15-iii.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)–15-iii) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 15-iii

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-15-iii.1	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-15-iii.2	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-15-iii.3	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-15-iii.4	3	3	3	2
Average	3	3	3	2

OESS-15
India and World

Max. Marks: 100

Internal Marks: 20

External Marks: 80

Time: 3 hrs

Objective: The paper aims to enable the students to develop an understanding of India's foreign policy and India's relations with other countries.

Course Outcomes:

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

- OESS-15.1 Understand the nature and determinants of India's foreign policy.
- OESS-15.2 Comprehend India's relations with major powers like USA, USSR and Russia.
- OESS-15.3 Develop a deeper understanding of India's engagement with its neighbours.
- OESS-15.4 Analyse India's nuclear policy along with India's role in the UN and NAM.

Note: The question paper will consist of eight questions. The candidate shall attempt four questions in all. Each question will carry equal marks.

Unit-1 Meaning, Nature, Determinants and Making of India's Foreign Policy.

Unit-2 India's Relations with Major Powers: USA, USSR & Russia.

Unit-3 India and its Neighbours: China, Pakistan, small Neighbours, and SAARC.

Unit-4 India's Nuclear Policy, India and the United Nations, India and NAM.

Suggested Readings

1. R.S. Yadav, *Bharat Ki Videsh Niti* (In Hindi), Pearson, New Delhi, 2013.
2. R.S. Yadav & Suresh Dhanda, eds., *India's Foreign Policy: Contemporary Trends*, Shipra, New Delhi, 2009.
3. R.S. Yadav (ed.) *India's Foreign Policy Towards 2000 A.D.*, Deep & Deep publication, New Delhi, 1993.
4. J. Bandhopadhyaya, *The Making of India's Foreign Policy*, Allied, Calcutta, 1979.
5. N.K Jha (ed.) , *India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World* , South Asian Publishers, New Delhi, 2000.
6. C. Raja Mohan, *Crossing The Rubicon: The shaping of India's New Foreign Policy*, Viking, New Delhi, 2003.
7. N S. Sisodida & C Uday Bhaskar, eds., *Emerging India : Security and Foreign Policy perspective*, Promilla, New Delhi, 2007.
8. Rajen Harshe & KM. Sethi, eds, *Engaging With the World : Critical Reflections on India's Foreign Policy*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2005.
9. Anand Mathur & Sohan Lal Meena, eds., *India Profile in Polycentric world orders*, RBSA, Jaipur, 2008.
10. Jayanta Kumar Roy, *India's Foreign Relations, 1947-2007*, Routledge, New Delhi, 2011.
11. Anjali Ghosh, et al., *India's Foreign Policy*, Pearson Publication, New Delhi, 2012.

Mapping Matrix of Course OESS – 15

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (OESS-15) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course OESS – 15

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
OESS-15.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
OESS-15.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
OESS-15.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
OESS-15.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (OESS-15) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course OESS – 15

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
OESS-15.1	3	3	3	3
OESS-15.2	3	3	3	3
OESS-15.3	3	3	3	3
OESS-15.4	3	3	3	3
Average	3	3	3	3

Semester-IV

**M POL(C) – 16
Political Theory-II**

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims to acquaint the students with the core concepts and ideas in Political Theory. It explores themes like Ideology, Post Modernism, Communitarianism along with Green Political theory and Theories of Change, among others.

Course Outcomes:

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

- M POL(C) – 16.1 Develop a better understanding of the concept of Ideology and debates in Political Theory.
M POL(C) – 16.2 Comprehend the relevance of contemporary theories.
M POL(C) – 16.3 Understand the theories of Liberty, Equality, Justice and Democracy.
M POL(C) – 16.4 Acquire a deeper understanding of Social Change.

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

UNIT-I Concept of Ideology; End of Ideology Debate; End of History Debate.

UNIT-II Post Modernism; Communitarianism, Green Political Theory (Environment); Feminism.

UNIT-III Theories of Liberty, Equality, Justice & Democracy.

UNIT-IV Theories of Change: Lenin, Mao & Gandhi.

Suggested Readings

1. Sir, I. Berlin, Does Political Theory Still Exist? In Philosophy, Politics and Society, 2nd series, ed. P. Laslett and W.G. Runciman, Oxford, Blackwell, 1964.
2. A.Cobban, 'The Decline of Political Theory,' Political Science Quarterly, 1953, LXVIII, pp. 321-337.
3. Dobson, Green Political Thought, London, Unwin Hyman, 1990.
4. D. Easton, The future of the postbehavioural phase in political science, in Contemporary Empirical Political Theory, K. R. Monroe (ed.), Berkeley, University of California Press, 1997.
5. F. Fukuyama, The End of History and the last Man, Harmondsworth, Penguins, 1992.
6. D. Germino, Beyond Ideology: The Revival of Political Theory, New York, Harper and Row, 1967.
7. R. E. Goodin, Green Political Theory, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1992.
8. A.Hacker, Political Theory: Philosophy, Ideology and Science, New York, Macmillan, 1961.
9. D. Held, Political Theory Today, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1991.
10. A.Heywood, Political Theory: An Introduction, London, Macmillan, 1999.
11. S. Mulhall and A. Swift, Liberals and Communitarians, Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1992.
12. G.H. Sabine, What is Political Theory?, Journal of Politics, 1939, 1(1).
13. L. Strauss, What is Political Philosophy and Other Studies? Glencoe, The Free Press, 1959.
14. R. J. Bernstein (ed.), Habermas and Modernity, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1985.
15. S. Benhabib, The Reluctant Modernism of Hannah Arendt, Thousand Oaks California, Sage, 1996.
16. R. Grant, Oakeshott, London, Claridge Press, 1990.
17. N. P. Barry, Hayek's Social and Economic Philosophy, London, Macmillan, 1979.
18. E Butler, Hayek : His Contribution to the Political and Economic Thought of Our Time, Hounslow, Temple Smith, 1983.
19. C. Kukathas, Hayek and Modern Liberalism, Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1989.
20. J. Wolff (ed.), Robert Nozick : Property, Justice and the Minimal State, Oxford Polity with Basil Blackwell, 1991.

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Mapping Matrix of Course M POL(C) – 16

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL(C)-16) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL(C) – 16

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(C)-16.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-16.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-16.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-16.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	2.5	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL(C)-16) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(C) – 16

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(C)-16.1	3	3	3	2
M POL(C)-16.2	3	3	3	2
M POL(C)-16.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(C)-16.4	3	3	3	3
Average	3	3	3	2.5

M POL(C) – 17
Comparative Politics-II

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims to enable the students to make a comparative analysis of various political systems based on political institutions as well as processes. It explores themes like Political Elites, Party Systems, Pressure Groups, Electoral Systems, Bureaucracy and Social Movements, among others.

Course Outcomes:

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

- M POL(C)-17.1 Compare and assess the role of political elites, political parties and pressure groups in different political systems.
- M POL(C)-17.2 Develop a thorough understanding of the electoral systems and processes prevalent in different countries across the world.
- M POL(C)-17.3 Become familiar with the concepts and functioning of Rule of law, judicial review and bureaucracy in various political systems.
- M POL(C)-17.4 Understand various theories of change and social Movements

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

Unit-I Political Elites, Party Systems, Pressure Groups.

Unit-II Electoral Systems & Electoral Processes, Separation of Powers and Checks and Balances.

Unit-III Rule of Law, Judicial Review, Bureaucracy- Roles and Problems.

Unit-IV Theories of Social Change, Social and New Social Movements.

Suggested Readings

1. G.A. Almond and J.S. Coleman, *The Politics of the Developing Areas*, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1960.
2. G.A. Almond, and S. Verba, *The Civic Culture : Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations*, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1963.
3. G.A. Almond, *Comparative Politics Today : A World View*, 7th edn., New York, London, Harper/Collins, 2000.
4. D.E. Apter, *The Politics of Modernization*, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1965.
5. A. Bebler and J. Seroka (eds.), *Contemporary Political Systems: Classifications and Typologies*, Boulder Colorado, Lynne Reinner Publishers, 1990.
6. L.J. Cantori and A.H. Zeigler (ed.), *Comparative Politics in the Post-Behaviouralist Era*, London, Lynne Reinner Publisher, 1988.
7. O. Dunleavy and B.O' Leary, *Theories of Liberal Democratic State*, London, Macmillan, 1987.
8. R. Hauge and M. Harrop, *Comparative Government and Politics. An Introduction*, 5th edn., New York, Palgrave, 2001.
9. H. Finer, *Theory and Practice of Modern Government*, London, Methuen, 1969.
10. J.C. Johari, *Comparative Political Theory: New Dimensions, Basic Concepts and Major Trends*, New Delhi, Sterling, 1987.
11. K. Kumar, *Revolution : The Theory and Practice of a European Idea*, London, Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1971.
12. R.C. Macridis, *The Study of Comparative Government*, New York, Doubleday, 1955.
13. R.C. Macridis and R.E. Ward, *Modern Political Systems : Europe, and Asia*, 2nd edn. Englewood Cliffs NJ, Prentice Hall, 1968.
14. J. Manor (ed.), *Rethinking Third World Politics*, London, Longman, 1991.
15. R.C. Macridis, *Modern European Governments : Cases in Comparative Policy - Making*, Englewood Cliffs NJ, Prentice Hall, 1968.
16. L.W. Pey (ed.), *Communication and Political Development*, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1963.
17. R.I. Rotberg (ed.), *Politics and Political Change : A Journal of Inter-Disciplinary History Reader*, Massachusetts, MIT Press, 2001.
18. H.J. Wiarda (ed.), *New Developments in Comparative Politics*, Boulder Colorado, Westview Press, 1986.
19. Prabir De, *Comparative Politics*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.

Mapping Matrix of Course M POL(C) – 17

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL(C)-17) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL(C) – 17

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(C)-17.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	2	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-17.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-17.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	2	3	2	2	3
M POL(C)-17.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	2.5	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL(C)-17) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(C) – 17

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(C)-17.1	3	3	3	2
M POL(C)-17.2	3	3	3	3
M POL(C)-17.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(C)-17.4	3	3	3	3
Average	3	3	3	2.75

100

Group-A: M POL(E) – 18-i
India's Foreign Policy & Relations-II

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims to enable the students to develop an understanding of India's relations with its neighbours, along with important international regions and associations. It also explores themes like major challenges to India's Foreign Policy along with its critical assessment.

Course Outcomes:

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

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| M POL(E)-18-i.1 | Identify the major areas of convergence and divergence between India and its big neighbours of Asian Region. |
| M POL(E)-18-i.2 | Assess the nature of India's foreign policy towards its small neighbours. |
| M POL(E)-18-i.3 | Examine the implications of relations of India with different regions and global and regional organizations. |
| M POL(E)-18-i.4 | Develop the capacity to reflect upon the challenges of India's foreign policy and give insights on them. |

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

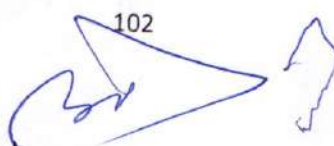
- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| UNIT-I | India's Relations with Big Neighbours – China and Pakistan |
| UNIT-II | Relations with Small Neighbours – Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Nepal |
| UNIT-III | Relations with Different Regions and Associations – West Asia, Southeast Asia, Central Asian Republics. SAARC, ASEAN, NAM and UN. |
| UNIT-IV | Major Challenges to Foreign policy – defence and Nuclear Policy, Human Rights, Cross Border Terrorism and Environmental Position, Assessment of Foreign Policy. |

Suggested Readings

1. R.S. Yadav, *Bharat Ki Videsh Niti: Ek Vishleshan* (in Hindi), Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.
2. R.S. Yadav & Suresh Dhanda, eds., *India's Foreign Policy: Contemporary Trends*, New Delhi, Shipra, 2009.
3. R.S. Yadav (ed.), *India's Foreign Policy Towards 2000 A.D.*, New Delhi, Deep & Deep, 1993.
4. J.N. Dixit, *Across Border: Fifty Years of India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi, 1999.
5. J. Bandhopahdyaya, *The Making of India's Foreign Policy*, Calcutta, Allied, 1979.
6. V.P. Dutt, *India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World*, New Delhi, Vikas, 1999.
7. N.K. Jha (ed.), *India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World*, New Delhi, South Asian Publishers, 2000.
8. H. Kapur, *India's Foreign Policy : 1947-1993*, New Delhi, Sage, 1994.
9. N. Jetley, *India's Foreign Policy : Challenges and Prospects*, New Delhi, Janaki Prakashan, 1985.
10. S. Mansingh (ed.), *India's Foreign Policy in the 21st Century*, New Delhi, Foreign Policy Institute, 1999.
11. R. Thakur, *Politics and Economics of India's Foreign Policy*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1993.
12. C. Raja Mohan, *Crossing The Rubicon: The Shaping of India's New Foreign Policy*, New Delhi, Viking, 2003.
13. N.S. Sisodia & C. Uday Bhaskar, eds., *Emerging India: Security and Foreign Policy Perspective*, New Delhi, Promilla, 2007.
14. Rajen Harshe & K.M. Seethi, eds., *Engaging with the World: Critical Reflections on India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi, Orientlongman, 2005.
15. Anand Mathur & Sohanlal Meena, eds., *India Profile in Polycentric World Order*, Jaipur, RBSA, 2008.
16. Annpurna Nantiyal, ed., *Challenges to India's Foreign Policy in the New Era*, New Delhi, 2006.
17. Atish Sinha & Madhup Mahota, eds., *Indian Foreign Policy: Challenges and Opportunities*, New Delhi, Academic, 2007.
18. Anjali Ghosh & others, *India's Foreign Policy*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.



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Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 18-i

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)–18-i) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 18-i

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(E)-18-i.1	3	3	2	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-18-i.2	3	3	2	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-18-i.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-18-i.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	2.5	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)–18-i) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 18-i

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-18-i.1	2	3	3	3
M POL(E)-18-i.2	2	3	3	3
M POL(E)-18-i.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-18-i.4	3	3	3	3
Average	2.5	3	3	3

**Group-A: M POL (E) – 19-ii
International Law-II**

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims to acquaint the students with the core elements of International Law. It explores themes like War and its effects, Means for settlement of Disputes, Laws of War, Termination of War, Neutrality and Cooperative Law, among others.

Course Outcomes:

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



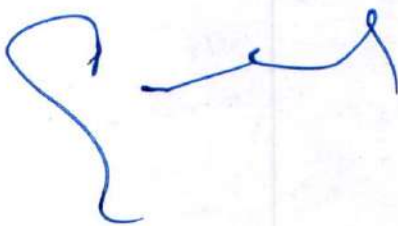
- M POL(E)- 19-ii.1 Comprehend the meaning and effects of war and settlement of international disputes.
- M POL(E)- 19-ii.2 Understand the significance of the laws of war and legality of instruments of warfare.
- M POL(E)- 19-ii.3 Understand war crimes; treatment of POWs; rights and duties of neutral states.
- M POL(E)- 19-ii.4 Understand various laws with regard to outer space and sea.

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

- UNIT-I** War and its effects; Enemy Character; Means for Settlement of Disputes – Amicable and Coercive.
- UNIT-II** Laws of War – Land, Aerial and Maritime Warfare, Legality of Instruments of Warfare.
- UNIT-III** Termination of War, Treatment of POWs, War Crimes, Prize Courts.
Neutrality – Definition, Status, Rights and Duties, Blockade and Contraband.
- UNIT-IV** Cooperative Law – Laws of Sea, Laws of Outer Space and Environmental Conferences.

Suggested Readings

1. Brownline, Principles of Public International Law, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1973, Second Edition.
2. C.G. Fenwick, International Law, Bombay, Vakils, 1971.
3. J.G. Starke, An Introduction to International Law, London, Butterworths, 1972.
4. P.E. Corbett, Law and Diplomacy, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1959.
5. K. Deutsc and S. Hoffman (ed.), The Relevance of International Law, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1955.
6. L. Duguit, Law in the Modern State, New York, B.W. Huebsch, 1919.
7. W. Friedmann, The Changing Structure of International Law, New York, Columbia University Press, 1964.
8. H. Kelsen, Principles of International Law, New York, Rinehart and Co., 1952.
9. J. Mattern, Concepts of State, Sovereignty and International Law, Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1928.
10. L. Oppeheimer, International Law Vol. 1, 1969, Revised edn., Vol II, 1953.
11. J. Stone, Legal Controls of International Conflict, New York, Rinehart and Company, 1954.
12. C. de Visscher, Theory and Reality in Public International Law, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1957.
13. Sir J.F. Williams, Aspects of Modern International Law, New York, Oxford University Press, 1939.



Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 19-ii

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-19-ii) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 19-ii

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(E)-19-ii.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-19-ii.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-19-ii.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-19-ii.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3 shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-19-ii) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL(E) – 19-ii

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-19-ii.1	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-19-ii.2	2	3	3	2
M POL(E)-19-ii.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-19-ii.4	3	3	3	3
Average	2.75	3	3	2.75

Group-A: M POL(E) – 20-iii
International Organization and Global Order Studies-II

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims to acquaint the students with the core themes in International Organization and Global Order Studies. It explores various approaches to International Organization and International Organization and World Order Models. It also has sections on UN and major International Crises and UN and contemporary Issues.

Course Outcomes:

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

- M POL(E)-20-iii.1 Analyze the various approaches related to International Organization.
- M POL(E)-20-iii.2 Understand the different world order models.
- M POL(E)-20-iii.3 Develop an analytical outlook with respect to the role of UNO in major global conflicts.
- M POL(E)-20-iii.4 Develop an understanding of the role of UN in the resolution of contemporary international issues.

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

UNIT-I Approaches to International Organization: Disarmament, Preventive Diplomacy, Grand Debate, Trusteeship and Functional Approaches to Peace.

UNIT-II International Organization and World Order Models: Assessment of World Order Models of Clark-Sohn, Richard Falk, Marxian, Mahatma Gandhi and Rajni Kothari.

UNIT-III UN and Major International Crises: Korean, Arab-Israel, Kashmir, Iraq

UNIT-IV UN & Contemporary Issues: Human Rights, Environment, Gender & Terrorism, Revision of UN Charter; Assessment of UN System.



Suggested Readings

1. Richard K. Ashley, "The Eye of Power : The Politics of World Modelling," International Organization, Vol. 37, No. 3, 1983.
2. Inis Claude, Changing United Nations, New York, Random House, 1967.
3. Inis Claude, Swords into ploughshares : The Problems and Progress of International organisations, New York, Random House, 1971.
4. S.J.R. Bilgrami, International Organisation, New Delhi, Vikas, 1971.
5. E. Laurd, A History of the United Nations, London, Macmillan, 1989.
6. R.C. Angell, The Quest for World Order, Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1979.
7. A.L. Bennett, International Organizations : Principles and Issues, Englewood Cliffs NJ, Prentice Hall, 1977.
8. H.G. Nicholas, The UN as a Political Institution, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1975.
9. W.H. Lewis (ed.), The Security Role of the United Nations, New York, Praegar, 1991.
10. Ronald Meltzer, "Restructuring the UN System, Institutional Reform, Efforts in the Context of North-South Relations," International Organization, vol. 32, No. 4, 1978.
11. Ronald Yalem, "Conflicting Approaches to World Order," Alternatives, Vol. 5, 1979-1980.
12. P. Baehr and L. Gordenker, The United Nations in the 1990s, London, Oxford University Press, 1992.
13. Rikhey, Strengthening UN Peace keeping, London, Hurst and Co., 1993.
14. K. P. Saxena, Reforming the United Nations : The Challenge and Relevance, New Delhi, Sage, 1993.



Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 20-iii

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)–20-iii) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course POL (E) – 20-iii

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(E)-20-iii.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-20 iii.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-20-iii.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-20-iii.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	2.5	3	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3: shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)–20-iii) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL (E) – 20-iii

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-20-iii.1	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-20-iii.2	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-20-iii.3	2	3	3	3
M POL(E)-20-iii.4	3	3	3	3
Average	2.75	3	3	2.5

Group-B: M POL(E) – 18-i
Political Sociology: The Indian Context-II

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims to acquaint the students with the core elements of Political Sociology in Indian Context. It explores themes like Political Culture in India, Social Differentiation and Democracy in India, Society, State and Politics in Contemporary India, among others.

Course Outcomes:

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

- M POL(E) –18-i.1 Acquire an in depth knowledge of the concepts of Political Culture and Political Socialization in Indian Context.
- M POL(E) –18-i.2 Understand the social and regional differentiation and their linkage with democracy in India.
- M POL(E) –18-i.3 Comprehend the role of Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Interest Groups in Society and Politics of India.
- M POL(E) –18-i.4 Develop a capability to critically analyze the causal factors of political dissent and protests in India.

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

UNIT-I Political Culture – Meaning, Nature and Types, Political Culture in India, Political Socialization in India: Leadership, Masses and Social Mobility, State Power

UNIT-II Social Differentiation and Democracy in India: Ethnic, Communal, Language and Regional Differentiations; The Rural-Urban Divide.

Socio-Cultural Ethos; Social Change in India – Sanskritization, Westernization and Secularization, Tradition and Modernity, Post-Modernity.

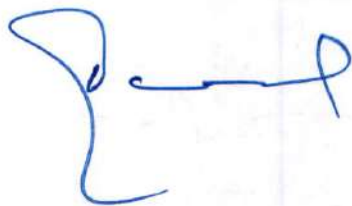
UNIT-III Society, State and Politics in Contemporary India; Regionalization of Politics; Role of Political Parties; Pressure Groups and Interest Groups.

UNIT-IV Forms of Political Dissent and Protest, Terrorism and Politics of Violence, Role of Clergy in Politics; Role of Foreign Elements Influencing the Society, State and Politics. NGO's – Role, Function and Limitations.

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Suggested Readings

1. G.A. Almond and S. Verba, *The Civic Culture*, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1963.
2. S. Bayly, *Caste, Society and Politics in India from the Eighteenth Century to the Modern Age*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1999.
3. R. Bendix, and S.M. Lipset, *Class, Status and Power*, 2nd edn., New York, The Free Press, 1966.
4. P.R. Brass, *Caste, Faction and Party in Indian Politics*, Vols. 2, Delhi, Chankya Publication, 1984-85.
5. P.R. Brass, *Ethnicity and Nationalism : Theory and Comparison*, New Delhi, Sage, 1991.
6. R.E. Dawson and K. Prewitt, *Political Socialization*, Boston, Little Brown, 1969.
7. A.R. Desai, *State and Society in India : Essays in Dissent*, Bombay, Popular, 1974.
8. M. Galanter, *Competing Equalities : Law and the Backward Classes in India*, Berkley, University of California Press, 1983.
9. M. Janowitz, *Political Conflict : Essays in Political Sociology*, New York, New Viewpoints, Watts, 1970.
10. R. Kothari, *Caste and Politics in India*, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1970.
11. R. Kothari, *Politics in India*, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1970.
12. R. Kothari, *Democratic Polity and Social Change in India*, Delhi, Allied, 1976.
13. L. Milbrath, *Political Participation*, Skokie Illinois, Rand-McNally, 1965.
14. T.K. Oomen, *Protest and Change : Studies in Social Movements*, New Delhi, Sage, 1990.
15. M.N. Srinivas, *Caste in Modern India and Other Essays*, Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1962.
16. M.N. Srinivas, *The Cohesive Role of Sanskritization and Other Essays*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1989.



Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 18-i

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-18-i) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL (E) – 18-i

CO	PO											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(E)-18-i.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-18-i.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-18-i.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-18-i.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3: shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-18-i) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL (E) – 18-i

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-18-i.1	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-18-i.2	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-18-i.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-18-i.4	3	3	3	3
Average	3	3	3	2.75

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Group-B: M POL(E) – 19-ii
State Politics in India (with special reference to Haryana)-II

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims at acquainting the students with the nature of State Politics in India. The paper explores themes like Regionalism in India, the issue of State Autonomy, Centre State relations, the Office of the Governor, Panchayati Raj System in India and Its Impact on State Politics, among others.

Course Outcomes:

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

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| M POL(E)-19-ii.1 | Understand the importance of Regionalism and Regional parties in India |
| M POL(E)-19-ii.2 | Analyze the concept of state autonomy and develop an understanding of the Centre - State relations in India. |
| M POL(E)-19-ii.3 | Understand the powers and functions of the Governor and politics of President's rule in the states. |
| M POL(E)-19-ii.4 | Gain insights into grassroots governance and the politics of defections in the Indian States. |

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

UNIT-I Regionalism in India, Rise of Regional Parties – Causes and Impact on State Politics.

UNIT-II State Autonomy: Concept, Rajamannar Committee Report, Arguments for and Against State Autonomy.

Centre-State Relations: Area of Conflict, Sarkaria Commission's Report.

UNIT-III Office of the Governor, Governor's Discretionary Powers, Politics of President's Rule in the States.

UNIT-IV Panchayati Raj System in India and Its Impact on State Politics, Politics of Party Splits and Merger.



Suggested Readings

1. G. Austin, The Indian Constitution: Corner Stone of a Nation, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1966.
2. A.Chanda, Federalism in India : A Study of Union-State Relations, London, George Allen & Unwin, 1965.
3. P.Chatterjee (ed.), States and Politics in India, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1997.
4. A.Kohli, Democracy and Discontent : India's Growing Crisis of Governability, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1991.
5. R. Kothari, Politics in India, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1970.
6. I.Narain (ed.), State Politics in India, Meerut, Meenakshi Parkashan, 1967.
7. S. Pai, State Politics : New Dimensions : Party System, Liberalization and Politics of Identity, Delhi, 2000.
8. Prem Choudhary, Punjab Politics - The Role of Sir Chhotu Ram, Delhi, Vikas, 1984.
9. S.C. Mittal, Haryana : A Historical Perspective, New Delhi, Atlantic Publishers, 1986.
10. K.C. Yadav, Hayana Ka Itihas, 3 Volumes, New Delhi, Macmillan India Ltd., 1981.
11. P.D. Sharma, Legislative Elite in India : A Study in Political, Socialization, Kurukshetra, Vishal, 1984.
12. Ramesh Kumar, Regionalization of Politics in India, New Delhi, Mohit Publication, 1996.
13. Harinder K. Chhabra, State Politics in India, Delhi, Surjeet Publications, 1980.
14. B.L. Fadia, State Politics in India, Vol I & II, New Delhi, Radiant Publishes, 1984.
15. O.P. Goel, Caste and Voting Behaviour, New Delhi, Ritu Publishers, 1981.
16. Subhash C. Kashyap, The Politics of Defection - A Study of State Politics in India, Delhi, National Publishing House, 1969.
17. S.Y. Qureshi, Haryana Rediscovered, Gurgaon, Indian Documentation Service, 1985.
18. T.R. Sharma (ed.), New Challenges of Politics in Indian States, New Delhi, Uppal Publishing House, 1985.
19. P. Choudhary, The Veiled Women : Shifting Gender Equations in Rural Haryana 1880-1990, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1994.
20. Other Readings : Journal of Haryana Studies, Kurukshetra University Research Journal of Arts and Humanities.

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Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 19-ii

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-19-ii) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL (E) – 19-ii

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(E)-19-ii.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
M POL(E)-19-ii.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
M POL(E)-19-ii.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
M POL(E)-19-ii.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3: shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-19-ii) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL (E) – 19-ii

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-19-ii.1	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-19-ii.2	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-19-ii.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-19-ii.4	3	3	3	3
Average	3	3	3	3

**Group-B: M POL(E) – 20-iii
Democracy in India-II**

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims to acquaint the students with the nature of Democracy in India. It explores themes like Socio-Economic Determinants of Indian Democracy, Indian Democracy at Grass Root Level, Coalition Politics and the Politics of Agitation and violence in India, among others.

Course Outcomes:

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

- M POL(E)-20-iii.1 Understand the challenges arising in Indian democracy due to caste, class, language, religious and regional diversities.
- M POL(E)-20-iii.2 Develop an understanding of grassroots politics and the role of social movements in Indian democracy.
- M POL(E)-20-iii.3 Comprehend the nature of coalition politics, ruralization of politics, and politics of peripheral groups.
- M POL(E)-20-iii.4 Develop a capacity to critically analyze Indian politics and know about emerging trends in Indian democracy.

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

UNIT-I: Socio-Economic Determinants of Indian Democracy: Caste, Class, Language, Religion and Region. Poverty – Policies and Programmes of its alleviation.

Legislative Behaviour; Parliamentary Vs. Presidential Model, Majoritarian Vs. Representational Parliamentary System

UNIT-II: Indian Democracy at Grass Root Level: Urban and Rural Local Government.

Social and Protest Movements in India; Social Movement and the Democratic Process, Politics of Gender Issue, Role of Women in Political Process, Dalit Politics.

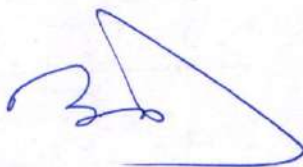
UNIT-III: Coalition Politics: Nature and Bases, Experiment of Coalition Government in India, Ruralization of Politics in India, Politicization of Peripheral Groups.

UNIT-IV: Politics of Agitation cum violence in India, Problems of Nation Building and National Integration. Criminalization of Politics, Emerging Trends and Future of Democracy in India.

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Suggested Readings

1. P. Brass, *The Politics of India Since Independence*, 2nd edn., Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1994.
2. N. Chandhoke, *Beyond Secularism : The Rights of Religious Minorities*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1999.
3. P. Chatterjee (ed.), *States and Politics in India*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1997.
4. N. Jayal (ed.), *Democracy in India*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2001.
5. Kohli, *Democracy and Discontent : India's Growing Crisis of Governability*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1990.
6. Kohli (ed.), *The Success of India's Democracy*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2001.
7. R. Kothari, *Politics in India*, Delhi, Orient Longman, 1970.
8. S. Kothari, *Social Movement and the Redefinition of Democracy*, Boulder Colorado, Westview Press, 1993.
9. W. H. Morris-Jones, *Politics Mainly Indian*, Delhi, Orient Longman, 1978.
10. S. Mukherjee, 'Relating Parliamentary Democracy in India,' *Denoument*, 9, January-February, 1999.
11. J. K. Ray, *Indian in Search of Good Governance*, Calcutta, K.P. Bagchi, 2001.
12. M.N. Srinivas, *Social Change in Modern India*, Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1966.
13. Varshney (ed.), *The Indian Paradox: Essays in Indian Politics*, New Delhi, Sage, 1989.



Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 20-iii

Mapping:

Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)–20-iii) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL (E) – 20-iii

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(E)-20-iii.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-20-iii.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	3	2	3
M POL(E)-20-iii.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-20-iii.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	3	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2.5	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3: shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)–20-iii) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL (E) – 20-iii

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-20-iii.1	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-20-iii.2	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-20-iii.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-20-iii.4	3	3	3	3
Average	3	3	3	2.75

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**Group-C: M POL (E) – 18-i
Government & Politics of USA-II**

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims at acquainting the students with the government and politics of USA. It explores themes like Political Parties and Pressure Groups in USA, Public Opinion, Bureaucracy and Media and the State Legislative and Administrative Setup and Local Administration in the USA, among others.

Course Outcomes:

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

- M POL(E) – 18.i.1 Comprehend the nature and functioning of political parties in USA
- M POL(E) –18.ii.2 Understand the dynamics of Pressure Group politics in USA
- M POL(E) –18.ii.3 Develop a deeper understanding of bureaucracy, media and voting behavior in USA
- M POL(E) –18. ii.4 Understand the functioning of state and local level administration in USA

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

UNIT-I Political Parties: Nature, Principles, Working & Role in US System.

UNIT-II Pressure Groups: Working, Nature, Composition & Role.

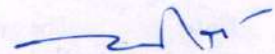
UNIT-III Public Opinion, Bureaucracy, Media, Voting Behaviour.

UNIT-IV State Legislative and Administrative Setup and Local Administration in the USA.



Suggested Readings

1. Shafter, *Political Parties and the State*, 1994.
2. Fowler, Linda, *Candidates, Congress, and the American Democracy*, 1993.
3. Torres-Gill, *The New Aging: Politics and Change in America*, 1992.
4. Galbraith, J. *The Culture of Contentment*, 1992.
5. Wald, Kenneth, *Religion and Politics in the United States*, 1992.
6. Updike, John. *Memories of the Ford Administration*, 1992.
7. Hartz, Louis, *The Liberal Tradition in America*, 1991.
8. Jacobson, Gary, *The electoral origins of divided government*, 1990.
9. Maisel, Louis, *The Parties Respond: Changes in the American Party System*, 1990.
10. Weisbrot, *Freedom Bound: A History of America's Civil Rights Movement*, 1990.
11. Adoni, Hanna, *Social Conflict and Television News*, 1990.



Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 18-i

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)–18-i) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL (E) – 18-i

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(E)-18-i.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-18-i.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-18-i.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-18-i.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	2.5	3	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3: shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)–18-i) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL (E) – 18-i

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-18-i.1	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-18-i.2	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-18-i.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-18-i.4	2	3	3	3
Average	2.75	3	3	2.5

**Group-C: M POL(E) – 19-ii
USA and the World-II**

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims to acquaint the students with the role of the US in International Affairs. It explores themes like the role of USA in Major Global Crises, USA and Arms Control & Disarmament, USA's role in Global Economic Regimes and USA and Issues of War and Peace.

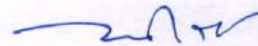
Course Outcomes:

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

- M POL (E)-19-ii.1 Assess the role of US during major crises during the cold war.
M POL (E)-19-ii.2 Develop a thorough understanding of US stance towards disarmament measures in the world.
M POL (E)-19-ii.3 Understand the US strategy towards the economic regimes like IBRD, IMF, GATT and WTO.
M POL (E)-19-ii.4 Familiarize themselves with the US role in peace keeping operations, collective security and human rights.

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

- UNIT-I** Role of USA in Major Global Crises: Cuban, Korean, Arab-Israel, Kashmir.
UNIT-II USA and Arms Control & Disarmament.
UNIT-III USA's role in Global Economic Regimes: IBRD, IMF, GATT & WTO, Globalization & Hegemony and discrimination in New World Order.
UNIT-IV USA and Issues of War and Peace: Peace Keeping, Humanitarian Interventions, Collective Security, Pre-emptive Attacks, Human Rights Concerns.



Suggested Readings

1. Dennis Kux, *India and the United States, Estranged Democracies, 1941-1991* (National Defense University Press, Washington, 1992).
2. Dennis Kux, *The United and Pakistan, 1947-2000: Disenchanted Allies* (John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 2001).
3. Strobe Talbott, *Engaging India: Diplomacy, Democracy and the Bomb* (Penguin, 2004).
4. Kanishkvan Sathasivam, *Uneasy Neighbors: India, Pakistan and US Foreign Policy* (Ashgate Publication, Burlington, Vt., 2005).
5. John Spanier and Steven Hook, *American Foreign Policy Since World War II* (13th Ed., Washington, D.C., Congressional Quarterly Press, 1995).
6. James David Meernik, *The Political Use of Military Force in US Foreign Policy* (Ashgate Publications, Burlington, VT., 2004).
7. Margaret P., Karns and Karen A. Mingst, eds., *The United States and Multilateral Institutions* (Boston, Unwin Hyman, 1990).
8. Bruce W., Jentleson, *American Foreign Policy: The Dynamics of Choice in the 21st Century* (New York, W.W., Norton, 2000).
9. Robert Wirsing, *Kashmir in the Shadow of War: Regional Rivalries in Nuclear Age* (Spring Books, India, 2004).



Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 19-ii

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-19-ii) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL (E) – 19-ii

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(E)-19-ii.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-19-ii.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-19-ii.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-19-ii.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3: shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-19-ii) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL (E) – 19-ii

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-19-ii.1	2	3	3	3
M POL(E)-19-ii.2	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-19-ii.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-19-ii.4	3	3	3	3
Average	2.75	3	3	3

**Group-C: Paper- M POL(E) – 20-iii
USA and Asia Pacific**

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims at acquainting the students with the nature of relationship between USA and Asia Pacific. It explores themes like USA's Traditional and Contemporary Interest in Asia Pacific, US Policy Towards South East Asian States, US Policy Towards South East Asian States and the US response to the Challenges and Problems in Asia Pacific.

Course Outcomes:

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

- M POL(E)-20-iii.1 Analyse the US interest in the Asia-Pacific region
- M POL(E)-20-iii.2 Develop a thorough understanding about the US policy towards South East Asian Nation states.
- M POL(E)-20-iii.3 Explain and assess the US stance towards south East Asian nations in the Asia-Pacific region.
- M POL(E)-20-iii.4 Understand the US security concerns in the Asia-Pacific region and American response towards these concerns.

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

UNIT-I: US interest in Asia-Pacific: Traditional and Contemporary

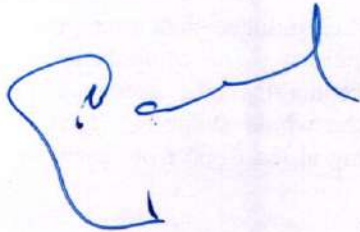
UNIT-II: US Policy Towards South East Asian States

UNIT-III: US Policy Towards South East Asian States

UNIT-IV: US Security Concern in Australia & New Zealand and Challenges and Problems in Asia Pacific and American Response.

Suggested Readings

1. Chronis Polychroniou, "Rise and Fall of US Imperialism" *Economic and Political Weekly* 30, no. 30 (July 29, 1995),
2. Andrew Bacevich, *An American Empire* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2002).
3. Charles Kupchan, *The End of the American Era: US Foreign Policy and the Geopolitics of the Twenty-First Century* (New York: Knopf, 2002),
4. Chalmers Johnson, *Blowback: The Costs and Consequences of American Empire* (New York: Metropolitan Books, 2000),
5. C. George Herring, *America's Logest War: The United States and Vietnam, 1950-1975* (New York: McGraw, 1996).
6. Antony, Cordesman, *The Iraq War* (Washington, DC: Center for Strategic and International Studies, 2003).
7. Coulon, Jocelyn, *Soldiers of Diplomacy: The United Nations, Peacekeeping and the New World Order* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1998).
8. Ignatieff, Michael, *Virtual War: Kosovo and Beyond* (New York: Holt, 2000).
9. Safran, Nadav, *From War to War: A Study of the Arab-Israel Confrontation 1948-97* (New York: Pegasus, 1969).
10. R.A. Cossa, *Restructuring the US-Japan Alliance*, Washington DC, CSIS Press, 1997.



Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 20-iii

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-20-iii) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL (E) – 20-iii

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(E)-20-iii.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-20-iii.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-20-iii.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-20-iii.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	3	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3: shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-20-iii) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL (E) – 20-iii

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-20-iii.1	2	3	3	2
M POL(E)-20-iii.2	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-20-iii.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-20-iii.4	3	3	3	3
Average	2.75	3	3	2.75

Group-D: M POL(E) – 18-i
Ancient Indian Political Thought-II

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims at acquainting the students with the core elements of ancient Indian political thought. It explores the writings and ideas of Valmiki, Vyasa and Shukra. Along with it there are sections on Theories of the origin of state, Nature of republican administration in Ancient India and Limitations of Monarchy, among others.

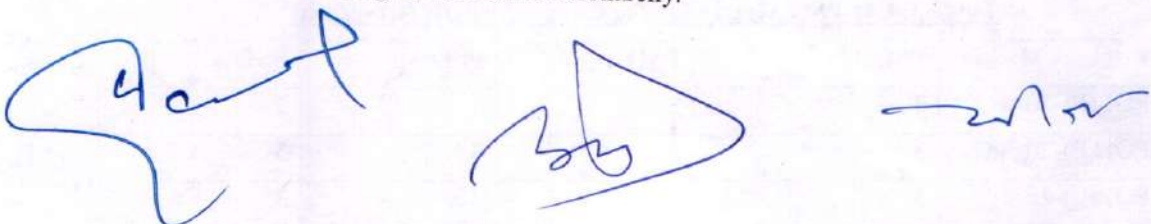
Course Outcomes:

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

- M POL(E)-18-i.1 Understand the political thought of Valmiki and Vyasa.
M POL(E)-18-i.2 Comprehend the political philosophy of Brahaspati, Shantiparva and Kamandaka Nitisara
M POL(E)-18-i.3 Comprehend the theories of the origin of state.
M POL(E)-18-i.4 Develop an understanding of ancient forms of Government (Republic & Kingship).

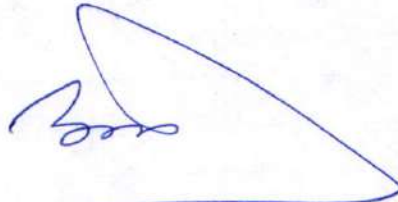
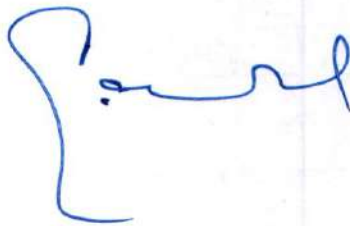
Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

- UNIT-I** Valmiki and Vyasa, Shukra.
UNIT-II Brahaspati, Shantiparva; Kamandaka Nitisara.
UNIT-III Theories of the origin of state: Theory of property, family and Varna regarding the origin; the contract theory; Vedic popular assemblies; Sabha, Samiti, Gana & Vidatha, Kautilya's Saptanga and Mandala Theory.
UNIT-IV Republics (tribal and oligarchal republics, nature of republican administration) and Kingship (forms & types: Divine theory, training of the Prince, Functions of the King, Limitation on Monarchy).



Suggested Readings

1. A.S. Altekar, State and Government in Ancient India, Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1966.
2. D.R. Bhandarkar, Some Aspects of Ancient Hindu Polity, Varanasi, Banaras Hindu University, 1963.
3. U.N. Ghoshal, A History of Hindu Political Theories, Calcutta, Oxford University Press, 1966.
4. R.P. Kangle, Kautilya's Arthashastra, Bombay, University of Bombay, 1972.
5. R.K. Mukherji, Local Government in Ancient India, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1920.
6. B.Prasad, The State in Ancient India, Allahabad, University of Allahabad, 1960.
7. C.Radhakrishna, Kautilya's Political Ideas and Institutions, Varanasi, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, 1971.
8. B.A. Saletroe, Ancient Indian Political Thought and Institutions, Bombay, University of Bombay, 1963.
9. R. Shamasastri, Evolution of Indian Polity, Calcutta, 1920.
10. J.P.Sharma, Republics in Ancient India, London, Leiden E.J., Brill, 1968.
11. R.S. Sharma, Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India, Delhi, 1959.
12. J. Spellman, The Political Theory of Ancient India, Oxford, The Clarendon press, 1964.
13. V.P. Varma, Studies in Hindu Political Thought and Its Metaphysical Foundations, Dehli, Motilal Banarsidass, 1974.



Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 18-i

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-18-i) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL (E) – 18-i

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(E)-18-i.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-18-i.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-18-i.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-18-i.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3: shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-18-i) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL (E) – 18-i

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-18-i.1	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-18-i.2	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-18-i.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-18-i.4	3	3	3	3
Average	3	3	3	2.5

Group-D: M POL (E) – 19-ii
Modern Indian Political Thought-II

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims at acquainting the students with the ideas of various Modern Indian political thinkers whose work forms the core of modern Indian Political Thought. The paper identifies eight political thinkers whose writings and ideas are explored.

Course Outcomes:

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

- M POL(E)-19-ii.1 Have an analytical view about Gandhian thought.
M POL(E)-19-ii.2 Understand and explain the concepts of communism in Indian context.
M POL(E)-19-ii.3 Learn about concepts of party less democracy, social movement and non violence.
M POL(E)-19-ii.4 Comprehend the ideas of Ambedkar and Periyar.

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

UNIT-I: Gandhi; Vinoba Bhave.

UNIT-II: M.N. Roy; Rajni Palme Dutt.

UNIT-III: Ram Manohar Lohia; Jai Prakash Narayan.

UNIT-IV: Ambedkar; Periyar.



Suggested Readings

1. A. Appadorai, Indian Political Thinking Through the Ages, Delhi Khanna Publishers, 1992.
2. J. Bandhopahdyaya, Social and Political Thought of Gandhi, Bombay, Allied, 1969.
3. R.J. Cashman, The Myth of 'Lokmanya' Tilak and Mass Politics in Maharashtra, Berkeley, University of California Press, 1975.
4. S.Ghose, Socialism, Democracy and Nationalism in India, Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1973.
5. S. Ghose, Modern Indian Political Thought, Delhi, Allied, 1984.
6. J.P. Haitheox, Communism and Nationalism in India : M.N. Roy and Comintern Policy, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1971.
7. R. Iyer, The Moral and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1973.
8. K.N. Kadam (ed.), Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, New Delhi, Sage, 1992.
9. K.P. Karunakaran, Indian Politics from Dababhai Naoroji to Gandhi : A Study of Political Ideas of Modern India, New Delhi, Gitanjali, 1975.
10. U. Kaura, Muslims and Indian Nationalism, New Delhi, Manohar, 1977.
11. R.M. Lohia, Marx, Gandhi and Socialism, Hyderabad, Nav Hind, 1953.
12. V.R.Mehta, Foundations of Indian Political Thought, New Delhi, Manohar, 1992.
13. V.S. Narvane, Modern Indian Thought, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1978.
14. D.P. Roy, Leftist Politics in India : M. N. Roy and the Radical Democratic Party, Calcutta, Minerva, 1989.
15. V.P. Verma, Modern Indian Political Thought, Agra, Lakshmi Narain Aggarwal, 1974.



Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 19-ii

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-19-ii) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL (E) – 19-ii

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(E)-19-ii.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-19-ii.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-19-ii.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
M POL(E)-19-ii.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3: shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-19-ii) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL (E) – 19-ii

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-19-ii.1	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-19-ii.2	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-19-ii.3	3	3	3	3
M POL(E)-19-ii.4	3	3	3	3
Average	3	3	3	3

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**Group-D: M POL(E) – 20-iii
Recent Trends in Liberalism**

Max. Marks: 100
Internal Marks: 20
External Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Objective: The paper aims at acquainting the students with the recent trends in Liberalism. It explores the ideas of prominent Liberal Democrats and Egalitarians, Libertarians and Communitarian Liberals along with Post Modernist, Feminist and Marxist critiques of Liberalism.

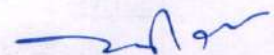
Course Outcomes:

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

- M POL(E) – 20-iii.1 Understand the ideas of liberal democrats and egalitarians.
- M POL(E) – 20-iii.2 Develop a deeper understanding of the theory of Libertarianism.
- M POL(E) – 20-iii.3 Comprehend the ideas of Communitarian liberals.
- M POL(E) – 20-iii.4 Develop the skills to critically analyze liberal theories.

Note: The question paper will consist of nine questions. The candidate shall attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 will be compulsory. The compulsory question will consist of four short answer type conceptual/thematic questions of equal marks (i.e. 4 marks each) spread over the whole syllabus. The Candidate shall attempt four more questions selecting at least one from each Unit. Each question will carry 16 marks.

- UNIT-I** Liberal Democrats and Egalitarians: C.B. Macpherson, Isaiah Berlin, Rawls, Dworkin.
- UNIT-II** Libertarian: Hayek, Nozick.
- UNIT-III** Communitarian Liberals: Walzer, Charles Taylor.
- UNIT-IV** Recent Critics of Liberalism: Post Modernist, Feminist and Marxists; Emerging Trends in Liberalism.



Suggested Readings

1. A. Arblaster, The Rise and Decline of Western Liberalism, Oxford, Blackwell, 1984.
2. R. Bellamy (ed.), Victorian Liberalism : Nineteenth Century Political Thought and Practice, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1990.
3. Z. Brzezinski and Staff of the Research Institute of International Change (eds.), The Relevance of Liberalism, Boulder Colorado, Westview Press, 1978.
4. N. Daniels (ed.), Reading Rawls, New York, Basic Books, 1975.
5. M. Freedman, The New Liberalism, Oxford and New York, Oxford University Press, 1978.
6. J. Gray, Liberalism, Delhi, World View, 1998.
7. A.J. Manning, Liberalism, London, John Dent & Sons, 1976.
8. J. Rawls, Political Liberalism, New York, Columbia University Press, 1993.
9. J. Rawls, The Law of Peoples: The Idea of Public Reason Revisited, Cambridge Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1999.
10. F.H. Watkins, The Age of Ideology - Political Thought from 1750 to the Present, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1961.

Three handwritten signatures in blue ink are located below the list of readings. The first signature on the left is a cursive name that appears to be 'W. C. ...'. The middle signature is a stylized name that looks like 'B. ...'. The signature on the right is another cursive name, possibly 'S. ...'. There are also some very faint, illegible handwritten marks in the bottom right corner of the page.

Mapping Matrix of Course M POL (E) – 20-iii

Mapping: Mapping is a process of representing the correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs in the scale of 1 to 3 as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: Scale of mapping between COs and POs

Scale	
1	If the contents of course have low correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a small extent) with the particular Programme outcome
2	If the contents of course have medium correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a reasonable extent) with the particular Programme outcome
3	If the contents of course have strong correlation (i.e. in agreement with the particular PO to a large extent) with the particular Programme outcome

Same scale may be used to define the correlation between Cos and PSOs

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes: (CO-PO Mapping Matrix)

Table 2 shows the CO-PO mapping matrix for a course (M POL (E)-20-iii) assuming that there are 12 POs and 4COs.

Table 2: CO-PO Matrix for the Course M POL (E) – 20-iii

CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M POL(E)-20-iii.1	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	2	3	3	2	3
M POL(E)-20-iii.2	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	2	3	3	2	3
M POL(E)-20-iii.3	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	2	3	3	2	3
M POL(E)-20-iii.4	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	2	3	3	2	3
Average	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	2	3	3	2	3

Note: It is not necessary that each CO has a correlation with all the POs.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes: (CO-PSO Mapping Matrix)

Table 3: shows the CO-PSO mapping matrix for a course (POL- (E)-20-iii) assuming that there are 4 PSOs and 4COs.

Table 3: CO-PSO Matrix for the Course M POL (E) – 20-iii

CO	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
M POL(E)-20-iii.1	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-20-iii.2	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-20-iii.3	3	3	3	2
M POL(E)-20-iii.4	3	3	3	2
Average	3	3	3	2