

CHAITANYA SCIENCE AND ARTS COLLEGE

(AUTONOMOUS)

PAMGARH, JANJGIR-CHAMPA (C.G.)



ACCREDITED 'A' GRADE BY NAAC

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

COURSE CURRICULUM & MARKING SCHEME

POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMME

M. A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

PROGRAM CODE: CCMA04

THIRD & FOURTH SEMESTER

Approved By	Board of Studies	Academic Council
Date	16/08/26	

ACADEMIC YEAR 2026-27

Website: <https://chaitanyacg.ac.in/>

Email: principalchaitanya417@gmail.com

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Programme Outcomes (POs)

After completing the program, students will be able to:

PO-1	Demonstrate advanced knowledge and critical understanding of political theories, ideologies, institutions, and processes at national and global levels.
PO-2	Analyze complex political, social, economic, and international issues using interdisciplinary and research-oriented approaches.
PO-3	Evaluate the functioning of political systems, public policies, governance structures, and administrative institutions from comparative and contemporary perspectives.
PO-4	Apply advanced research methodologies, analytical tools, and theoretical frameworks to investigate political phenomena and public affairs..
PO-5	Critically assess issues related to democracy, constitutionalism, human rights, social justice, gender equality, and sustainable development.
PO-6	Interpret and evaluate national and international developments, diplomatic relations, international law, and global governance mechanisms.
PO-7	Demonstrate leadership, communication, negotiation, and policy-analysis skills required for academic, administrative, and professional environments.
PO-8	Formulate evidence-based solutions and policy recommendations for addressing political, social, and governance challenges.
PO-9	Uphold ethical values, professional integrity, civic responsibility, and commitment to democratic principles in public and private spheres.
PO-10	Prepare for advanced research, teaching, public administration, civil services, policy-making, international organizations, and leadership roles in academia and society.

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M. A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

SESSION 2026-27

Proposed Scheme For 2-Year Postgraduate Program

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE: PART	YEAR	SEMESTER	SEMESTER
Part-I	First Year	First Semester	Second Semester
Part-II	Second Year	Third Semester	Fourth Semester

COURSE STRUCTURE:

The syllabus with the paper combination is as under:

SEMESTER-III

SR. NO.	COURSE CODE	TITLE OF COURSE
01.	MPST301	Indian foreign policy: theory and practice
02.	MPST302	Federal system in India
03.	MPST303	International organization
04.	MPST304	Party system and Election process in India
05.	MPST305	State Politics in India

SEMESTER -IV

SR. NO.	COURSE CODE	TITLE OF COURSE
01.	MPST401	Diplomacy: Theory and Practice
02.	MPST402	Human Right: Problem and Prospects
03.	MPST403	International Law
04.	MPST404	Local self-government in india
05.	MPST405	Project Report Or Dissertation Seminar, viva

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**SYLLABUS AND MARKING SCHEME FOR THIRD & FOURTH SEMESTER
SESSION-2026-27**

SEMESTER III

Sr. No.	Subject Code	Title	Marks		Total
			Internal	External	
1	MPST301	Indian Foreign Policy: Theory And Practice	30	70	100
2	MPST302	Federal System in India	30	70	100
3	MPST303	International Organization	30	70	100
4	MPST304	Party System and Election Process in India	30	70	100
5	MPST305	State Political Is Indian	30	70	100
Total					500

SEMESTER-IV

SR. No.	Subject Code	Title	Marks		Total
			Internal	External	
1	MPST401	Diplomacy: Theory And Practice	30	70	100
2	MPST402	Human Right: Problem And Prospects	30	70	100
3	MPST403	International Law	30	70	100
4	MPST404	Local Self-Government in India	30	70	100
5	MPST405	Project Report Or Dissertation Seminar, viva			100
Total					500

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**SEMESTER -III
PAPER-1**

PROGRAMME	M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE – THIRD SEMESTER	
COURSE CODE:	MPST301	
TITLE	INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY: THEORY AND PRACTICE	
Total Marks	Internal Assessment: 30 Marks Maximum Marks: 70 Minimum Passing Marks: 40	
Course Objective	- Analyse Foundations: Define the core principles, origins, and internal/external determinants of India's foreign policy. - Evaluate Great Power Relations: Assess India's strategic and bilateral ties with major global powers (US, Russia, and China). - Examine South Asian Neighbours: Analyse diplomatic, political, and security relations with immediate neighbours like Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Bhutan. - Assess Multilateral Engagements: Critique India's role and influence within regional blocks and movements like SAARC, ASEAN, and NAM. - Address Contemporary Challenges: Investigate modern security hurdles, focusing on maritime strategy in the Indian Ocean and global terrorism.	
Course Outcomes	- Understand Foundations: Describe the foundational principles, historical origins, and internal/external determinants of India's foreign policy. - Analyse Power Dynamics: Compare and contrast India's strategic relations and bilateral ties with the US, Russia, and China. - Evaluate Neighbourhood Ties: Assess the diplomatic, political, and security relations between India and its immediate South Asian neighbours. - Analyse Regional Blocs: Examine India's role, leadership, and engagement within major organizations like SAARC, ASEAN, and NAM. - Evaluate Security Challenges: Formulate perspectives on modern security hurdles, focusing on Indian Ocean strategy and global terrorism.	
Syllabus	Description	No. of Lectures / Hours
UNIT - I	Foreign policy: Meaning, nature and Determinants. Determinants of Indian Foreign Policy: Internal and External principles and objective, origin and Evolution of India foreign Policy.	15
UNIT - II	Indian and American, India and Russia, India and China. India and Problems of terrorism	15
UNIT - III	India and Pakistan, India and Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka,	15
UNIT - IV	India and Nepal, India and Bhutan, India and SAARC, India and non-alignment, movement India and ASEAN, India and Indian Ocean.	15

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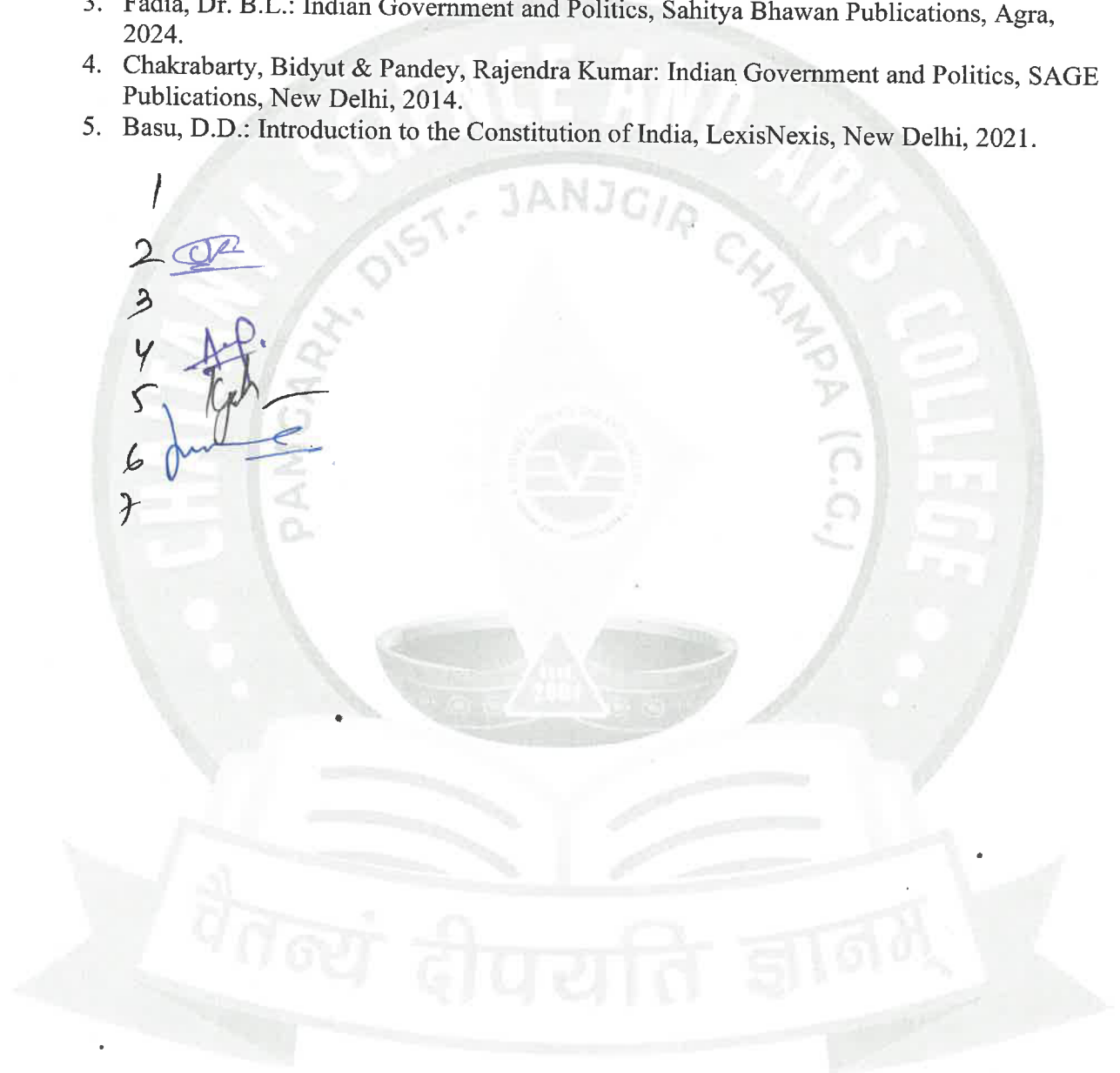
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SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Laxmikant, M.: Indian Polity, McGraw Hill Education, New Delhi, 2023.
2. Jain, Dr. Pukhraj: Indian Government and Politics, Sahitya Bhawan Publications, Agra, 2024.
3. Fadia, Dr. B.L.: Indian Government and Politics, Sahitya Bhawan Publications, Agra, 2024.
4. Chakrabarty, Bidyut & Pandey, Rajendra Kumar: Indian Government and Politics, SAGE Publications, New Delhi, 2014.
5. Basu, D.D.: Introduction to the Constitution of India, LexisNexis, New Delhi, 2021.

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**SEMESTER -III
PAPER-II**

PROGRAMME	M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE – THIRD SEMESTER	
COURSE CODE:	MPST302	
TITLE	FEDERAL SYSTEM IN INDIA	
TOTAL MARKS	Internal Assessment: 30 Marks Maximum Marks: 70 Minimum Passing Marks: 40	
COURSE OBJECTIVE	1. Understand the meaning, definition, features, merits, and demerits of federal system; compare federal and unitary systems 2. Study the origin and history of federalism in India; examine Constitution makers' vision of quasi-federal structure 3. Analyze emerging trends in Indian federalism, Sarkaria Commission recommendations on Centre-State relations, and regional parties' impact 4. Evaluate the impact of planned economic development on Indian federalism and Centre-State power dynamics	
COURSE OUTCOMES	CO1: Define federal system features, merits, demerits; differentiate federal from unitary systems clearly. CO2: Analyse India's federalism origin, history, quasi-federal structure per Constitution makers' vision. CO3: Examine emerging trends, Sarkaria Commission Centre-State relations, regional parties' federalism impact. CO4: Evaluate planned economic development's impact on Indian federalism and Centre-State power dynamics.	
Syllabus	Description	No. of Lectures / Hours
UNIT - I	Federal System - meaning, Definition, Features of Federal System, Merits and Demerits of Federal system, Dependences between Federal and Unitary system, Origin and History of Federal System in India.	15
UNIT - II	Federal system in India and Thought of Constitution Makers structure of Federal system in India - Federal and Unitary Federal. Emerging Friends in Indian Federalism.	15
UNIT - III	Sarkariya Commission Report Centre - State relations in India - Legislative, Administrative and Financial. Regional Parties and their effects on Indian Federalism	15
UNIT - IV	Planned Economic Development and Politics in India- with special Reference to the Indian Federal System, Impact of Planning on Federalism in India.	15

Reference:-

D.D. Basu - An Introduction to the Constitution of India K.R. Bomwall - The Foundations of Indian Federalism. R. Khan - Rethinking Indian Federalism R. Kothare - Party System and Election studies P. Kumar - Studies Indian Federalism

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SEMESTER -III
PAPER-III

PROGRAMME	M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE – THIRD SEMESTER	
COURSE CODE:	MPST303	
TITLE	INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION	
TOTAL MARKS	Internal Assessment: 30 Marks Maximum Marks: 70 Minimum Passing Marks: 40	
COURSE OBJECTIVE	• Understand nature, evolution of international organizations; examine League of Nations structure, functions, role in peace, causes of failure • Study UN aims, structure, functions, organs; evaluate need for UN reforms; examine India-UN relationship critically • Analyse peaceful/forceful dispute settlement, enforcement actions; assess UN role in economic, social development, peacekeeping post-Cold War • Examine evolution of IMF, World Bank, WTO, Bretton Woods system; assess UN role in new world economic order and global governance	
COURSE OUTCOMES	CO1: Define nature, evolution of international organizations; analyse League of Nations structure, functions, causes of failure. CO2: Explain UN aims, structure, organs; evaluate need for reforms; examine India-UN relationship critically. CO3: Analyse peaceful/forceful dispute settlement; assess UN's role in economic development, peacekeeping post-Cold War. CO4: Evaluate evolution of IMF, World Bank, WTO; assess UN's role in new world economic order.	
SYLLABUS	Description	No. of Lectures / Hours
UNIT - I	International Organization: Nature and Evolution International Organization– A Hybris of Nation State System and The International system, The League of Nation–structure and functions, Role in protecting World peace, causes of failure of league Nations.	15
UNIT - II	The United Nations: aims, structure and functions, various organs of U.N., Need of Reform in the U.N. Structure, India and United Nations. Peaceful settlement and forceful settlement of International Deputes and Enforcement Action, Rold of United nation in Economic and social development.	15
UNIT - III	United Nation in post-cold war Era, Socio, Economic and Humanitarian Role, United Nation as a peace keeper and politics within United Nation	15
UNIT - IV	The evaluation at International financial Institute: Bretton woods system, World Trade Organization, International Monitory fund, World Bank, Now World economic order, Assessment of United National role.	15

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REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. K.P. Saxena, Reforming the United Nations, The Challenging Reverence, New Delhi, SAGE, 1993.
2. Archer, International Organization, Newyork, sent martin Press, 1975.
- 3 बैकुंठनाथ सिंह – अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन ज्ञानदा प्रकाशन
- 4 एम.पी.राय – अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन कॉलेज बुक डिपो, जयपुर

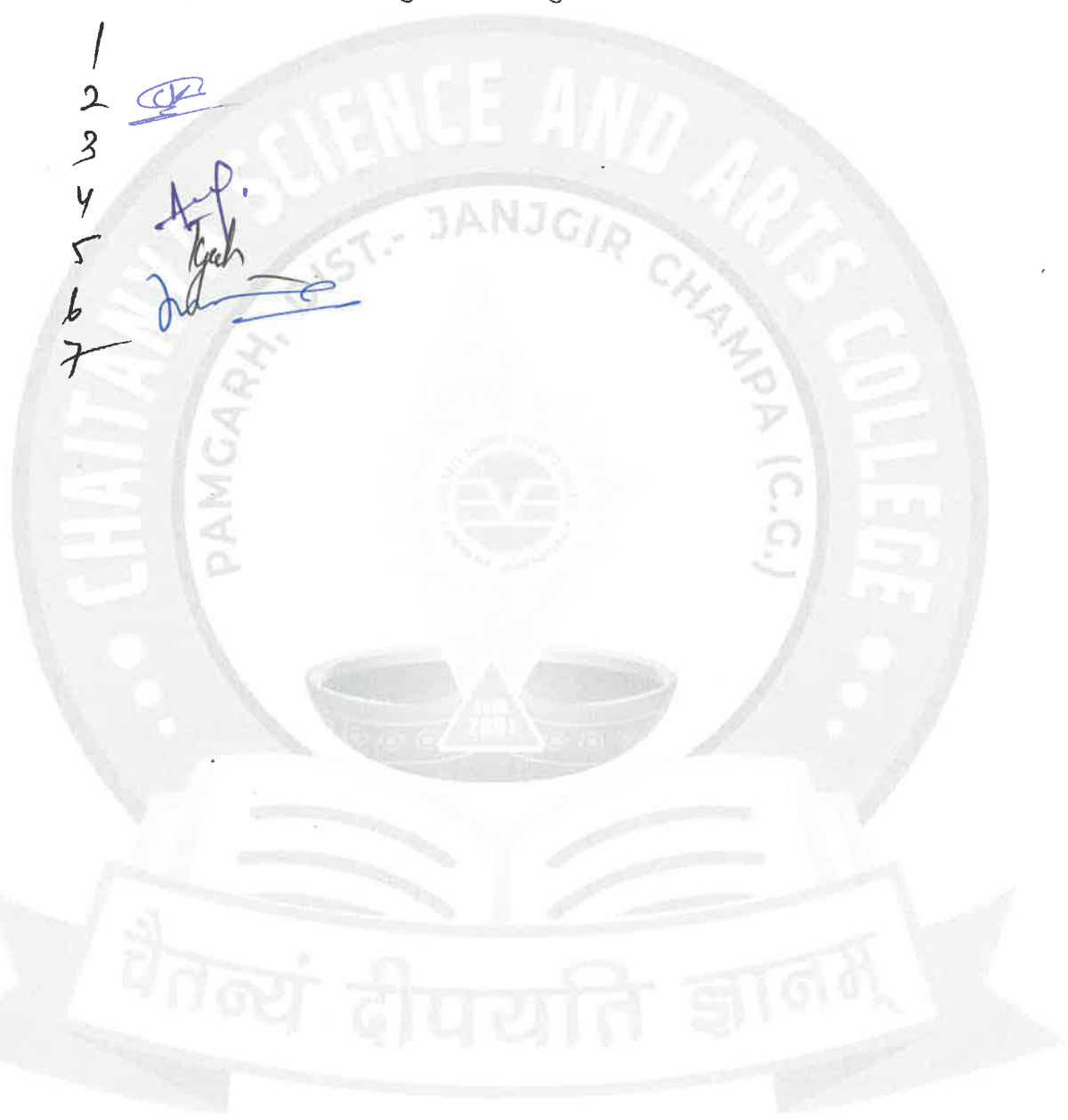
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SEMESTER -III
PAPER-IV

PROGRAMME	M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE – THIRD SEMESTER	
CORE COURSE	MPST304	
TITLE	Party system and Election process in India	
Total Marks	Internal Assessment: 30 Marks Maximum Marks: 70 Minimum Passing Marks: 40	
Course Objective	1. To develop an understanding of the meaning, importance, functions, and role of political parties in a democratic system. 2. To examine different party systems and analyze the structure, policies, and programmes of major national political parties in India. 3. To understand the characteristics, recognition, growth, and significance of state-level and regional political parties. 4. To study the structure, powers, functions, and constitutional position of the Election Commission and evaluate electoral reforms in India.	
Course Outcomes	• CO1: Explain the meaning, characteristics, importance, and functions of political parties and party systems in a democratic polity. • CO2: Examine and compare national and regional political parties in India with reference to their ideology, organization, policies, and political role. • CO3: Describe the structure, powers, functions, and constitutional position of the Election Commission of India and the need for electoral reforms. • CO4: Analyze the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the Indian electoral system and assess the impact of electoral reforms on democratic governance.	
Syllabus	Description	No. of Lectures / Hours
UNIT - I	Political Party: Meaning, Definition, Importance, Essential Elements of Political Parties, Basis of Political Parties, Role of Political Parties in Democracy, Features of the Party System, Defects of the Party System, and Measures to Remove the Defects of the Party System.	15
UNIT - II	National Political Parties: Forms of Party Systems – One-Party, Two-Party, and Multi-Party Systems; Recognized Major National Political Parties; Indian National Congress, Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), and Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP); Organizational Structure, Policies, and Programmes.	15
UNIT - III	State-Level or Regional Political Parties: Grounds for Recognition, Characteristics, and Reasons for the Growth in the Power and Influence of State-Level or Regional Political Parties.	15

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UNIT - IV	Election Commission and Electoral Reforms: Structure and Functioning of the Election Commission of India, Functions, Powers, Impartiality, and Constitutional Provisions. Electoral Reforms: Features of the Electoral System in India, Defects of the Electoral System, and Suggested Reforms. Representative System and Voting Behaviour: Need for a Representative System, Adult Suffrage, Arguments For and Against Adult Suffrage, Women's Suffrage – Arguments For and Against, Direct and Indirect Election Systems, Merits and Demerits, and Factors Influencing Voting Behaviour.	15
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Reference Books

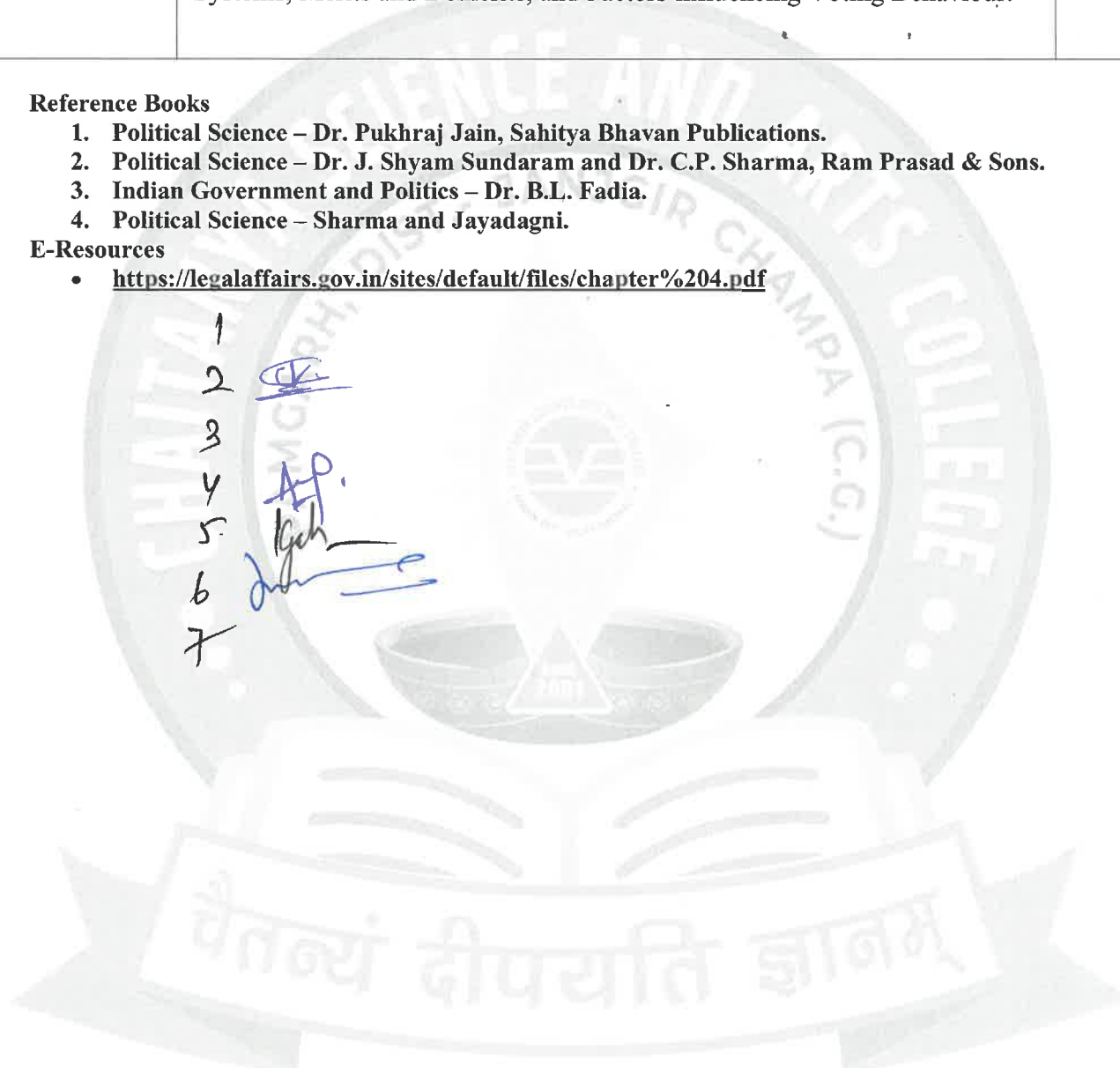
1. Political Science – Dr. Pukhraj Jain, Sahitya Bhavan Publications.
2. Political Science – Dr. J. Shyam Sundaram and Dr. C.P. Sharma, Ram Prasad & Sons.
3. Indian Government and Politics – Dr. B.L. Fadia.
4. Political Science – Sharma and Jayadagni.

E-Resources

- <https://legalaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/chapter%204.pdf>

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SEMESTER -III
Paper-V

PROGRAMME	M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE – THIRD SEMESTER	
CORE COURSE	MPST305	
TITLE	STATE POLITICAL IS INDIAN	
Total Marks	Internal Assessment: 30 Marks Maximum Marks: 70 Minimum Passing Marks: 40	
Course Objective	- To understand the structure, powers, functions, and constitutional position of the Governor, Chief Minister, and Council of Ministers in the State Government. - To examine the composition, powers, and functions of the State Legislature and the role of the Inter-State Council in promoting cooperative federalism. - To study the organization, jurisdiction, and functioning of the State Judiciary, including the High Court and subordinate courts. - To analyze the concept of State Autonomy and the various factors influencing state politics in India. - To understand the role and significance of the State Planning Commission and State Election.	
Course Outcomes	CO1: Explain the appointment, powers, functions, and constitutional position of the Governor, Chief Minister, and Council of Ministers in the State Government. CO2: Analyse the composition, powers, and functions of the State Legislature, including the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council, and examine the role of the Inter-State Council. CO3: Describe the composition, jurisdiction, powers, and functions of the High Court and subordinate courts in the State judicial system. CO4: Evaluate the concept of State Autonomy, the arguments for and against it, and the factors influencing State Politics in India.	
Syllabus	Description	No. of Lectures / Hours
UNIT - I	Governor - Appointment, Power and Position of Governor Chief Minister - Appointment, Power, Function and Position Council of Minister - Function and Power of State	15
UNIT - II	State Legislative - Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council, Power and function of State Legislative Inter State Council	15
UNIT - III	State Judiciary - High Court and Subordinate Courts: Composition, Function & Powers	15
UNIT - IV	Demand for State Autonomy - Meaning, Arguments in Favour and against of State Autonomy. Factors influencing State Politics State Planning commission State elation commission	15

Reference

भारतीय शासन एवं राजनीति एवं राज्यों की राजनीति—डॉ. पुखराज जैन/डॉ. बी. एल. फड़िया
 भारतीय राजनीति और संविधान—सुभाष कश्यप
 एम पी राय – भारतीय शासन व राजनीति रजनी
 कोठारी – भारत में राजनीति
 हरिशचन्द्र शर्मा – भारत में राज्यों की राजनीति

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पुष्पेश पंत – राजनीति दल और दलगत राजनीति माइनर वीनर – भारत में राज्य राजनीति
Iqbal Narayan - State Polictics in Indian
R. Kothari - Politics in India.
I.N. Sharma - The Indian Prime Minister
Prasad - Centre and State Powers Under
Indian Federation.

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**SEMESTER -IV
PAPER- I**

PROGRAMME	M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE IV SEMESTER	
CORE COURSE	MPST401	
TITLE	DIPLOMACY: THEORY AND PRACTICE	
Total Marks	Internal Assessment: 30 Marks Maximum Marks: 70 Minimum Passing Marks: 40	
Course Objective	• To understand the meaning, objectives, functions, origin, development, and limitations of diplomacy in international relations. • To examine the various types of diplomacy and contemporary trends in diplomatic practice, including summit, parliamentary, democratic, conference, personal, open, and secret diplomacy. • To compare the diplomatic systems and practices followed by different countries and international organizations. • To analyse the role of Indian diplomacy, the importance of treaties and international agreements, and the contributions of eminent diplomats to world politics.	
Course Outcomes	• CO1: Explain the meaning, objectives, functions, origin, development, and limitations of diplomacy in international relations. • CO2: Analyse the various types of diplomacy, including old and new diplomacy, and evaluate emerging trends such as summit, parliamentary, democratic, conference, personal, open, and secret diplomacy. • CO3: Compare the diplomatic systems and practices of different countries, including India, America, Britain, Russia, China, Italy, France, and the United Nations. • CO4: Assess the role of Indian diplomacy in the United Nations, the significance of treaties and international agreements, and the contributions of prominent diplomats such as Castlereagh, Bismarck, Woodrow Wilson, V. K. Menon, K. M. Panikkar, and P. V. Narasimha Rao.	
Syllabus	Description	No. of Lectures / Hours
UNIT - I	Diplomacy: Meaning, definition, objective and function Diplomacy: Origin and development Diplomacy as a means and tools, limitation	15
UNIT - II	Types of Diplomacy: Old and new diplomacy New trends: Summit and parliamentary, Democratic and conference, Personal diplomacy, Open and Secrete diplomacy	15
UNIT - III	Forms of diplomacy in different countries – India, America, Britain, Russia, China, Italy, France and United Nations Forms of diplomacy in different countries – India, America, Britain, Russia, China, Italy, France and United Nations	15
UNIT - IV	Indian diplomacy and United Nations, Treaties and International compacts Role of Great diplomats – Castle-Reigh, Bismarhck, Woodrow Wilson, V.K. Menon, K.S. Pannikar, P.V. Narsimharao	15

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References:

- डॉ. हरीशचन्द्र शर्मा, के. के. जैन – राजनय के सिद्धांत
- के. एम. पनिकर – राजनय
- हरीश कुमार खत्री – राजनय
- श्रीमती कृष्णा राय, राजनय के सिद्धांत एवं व्यवहार
- पुष्पेश पंत – भारतीय राजनय
- हरीश चन्द्र शर्मा – राजनय के सिद्धांत
- वी. के. उपाध्याय – भारतीय राजनय एवं विदेश नीति
- भाटिया एवं गुप्त – राजनय तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन
- H. Kissurèger – Diplomacy
- H-G Nieolson – Diplomacy
- L.B. Pearson – Diplomacy in Nuclear Age
- S: Reinseh - Secret Diplomacy
- S Mansingh – Indias Search for power
- B. Prasad – Origins of Indi's Foreign policy

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SEMESTER -IV

Paper- II

PROGRAMME	M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE IV SEMESTER	
CORE COURSE	MPST402	
TITLE	HUMAN RIGHTS: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS	
Total Marks	Internal Assessment: 30 Marks Maximum Marks: 70 Minimum Passing Marks: 40	
Course Objective	- To understand the meaning, nature, historical development, and major theoretical perspectives of Human Rights. - To examine the relationship between Human Rights and Duties in India and study the role of the National Human Rights Commission in protecting and promoting Human Rights. - To analyse the rights of women, children, minorities, refugees, and collective rights, including the right to self-determination. - To study the role of the United Nations and international instruments in the protection of Human Rights and evaluate the challenges and prospects of Human Rights in India.	
Course Outcomes	- CO1: Explain the meaning, nature, historical development, and major perspectives of Human Rights, including Liberal, Marxist, and Gandhian approaches. - CO2: Analyse Human Rights and Fundamental Duties in India and evaluate the organization, functions, powers, and role of the National Human Rights Commission. - CO3: Examine the rights of women, children, minorities, refugees, and collective rights, including the right to self-determination. - CO4: Assess the role of the United Nations in the promotion and protection of Human Rights, the significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the challenges and prospects of Human Rights in India.	
Syllabus	Description	No. of Lectures / Hours
UNIT - I	Human Rights- Meaning, definition, nature and historical development. Human Rights – Different perspective: Liberal, Marxist, Gandhian.	15
UNIT - II	Human Right and duties in India National Human Rights commission- Organization, Objects, function and power, importing's, role.	15
UNIT - III	Rights of women, child, minority and refugees Collective Rights, The Right of Self Determination	15
UNIT - IV	United Nation and Human Rights Universal declaration of Human Right International protection of Human Rights- Civil, Political, Social and Economics Rights Problems and Possibilities of Human Rights in India	15

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REFERENCE BOOKS:

- रमेश प्रसाद गौतम, पृथ्वी पाल सिंह – भारत में मानव अधिकार
- प्रो. आर.पी. जोशी – मानव अधिकार एवं कर्तव्य
- व्ही.डी. महाजन – इंटरनेशनल लॉ
- वेदालंकार – अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कानून
- Amarta Sen – The Idea Justice
- Upendra Baxi – The future of Human Right
- S.N. Mishra – Public international law cultural law
- S. Shubramanian – Human Right International challenge
- T. Evans – The politics of Human Rights

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**SEMESTER -IV
PAPER- III**

PROGRAMME	M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE IV SEMESTER	
CORE COURSE	MPST403	
TITLE	INTERNATIONAL LAW	
Total Marks	Internal Assessment: 30 Marks Maximum Marks: 70 Minimum Passing Marks: 40	
Course Objective	- To understand the meaning, nature, sources, scope, development, and significance of International Law and its relationship with national law. - To examine the contributions of Hugo Grotius, the process of codification, and the impact of developing countries on the evolution of International Law. - To analyze the concepts of neutrality, state succession, treaties, and extradition, including their principles, classifications, rights, duties, and legal implications. ☐ To study the principles and practices of recognition and asylum, including their types, conditions, methods, and importance in international relations.	
Course Outcomes	- CO1: Explain the definition, nature, sources, scope, development, and significance of International Law and assess its relationship with national law. - CO2: Analyze the contributions of Hugo Grotius, the process of codification, and the influence of developing nations on the growth of International Law. - CO3: Examine the concepts of neutrality, state succession, treaties, and extradition and evaluate their role in regulating international relations. ☐ CO4: Assess the principles, methods, and legal implications of recognition and asylum, including diplomatic asylum, in contemporary international law.	
Syllabus	Description	No. of Lectures / Hours
UNIT - I	International Law - Definition, nature, seops sources development. Impact on International Law - Will Reference of third Word.	15
UNIT - II	Grotius Contribution, Codification, Relation development National and International Law.	15
UNIT - III	Limitation and possibilities of International Law Neutrality - Definitions, characteristics, types/ Rights and Duties of Neutral state, state Succession.	15
UNIT - IV	Treaties - meaning, definition, Classifications objects, effects, performance of treaties. Extradition - meaning, Nature, development - conditions Extradition in India Recognition - meaning, Definition, principles, methods, conciseness. Asylum - Types, conditions, Diplomatic asylum.	15

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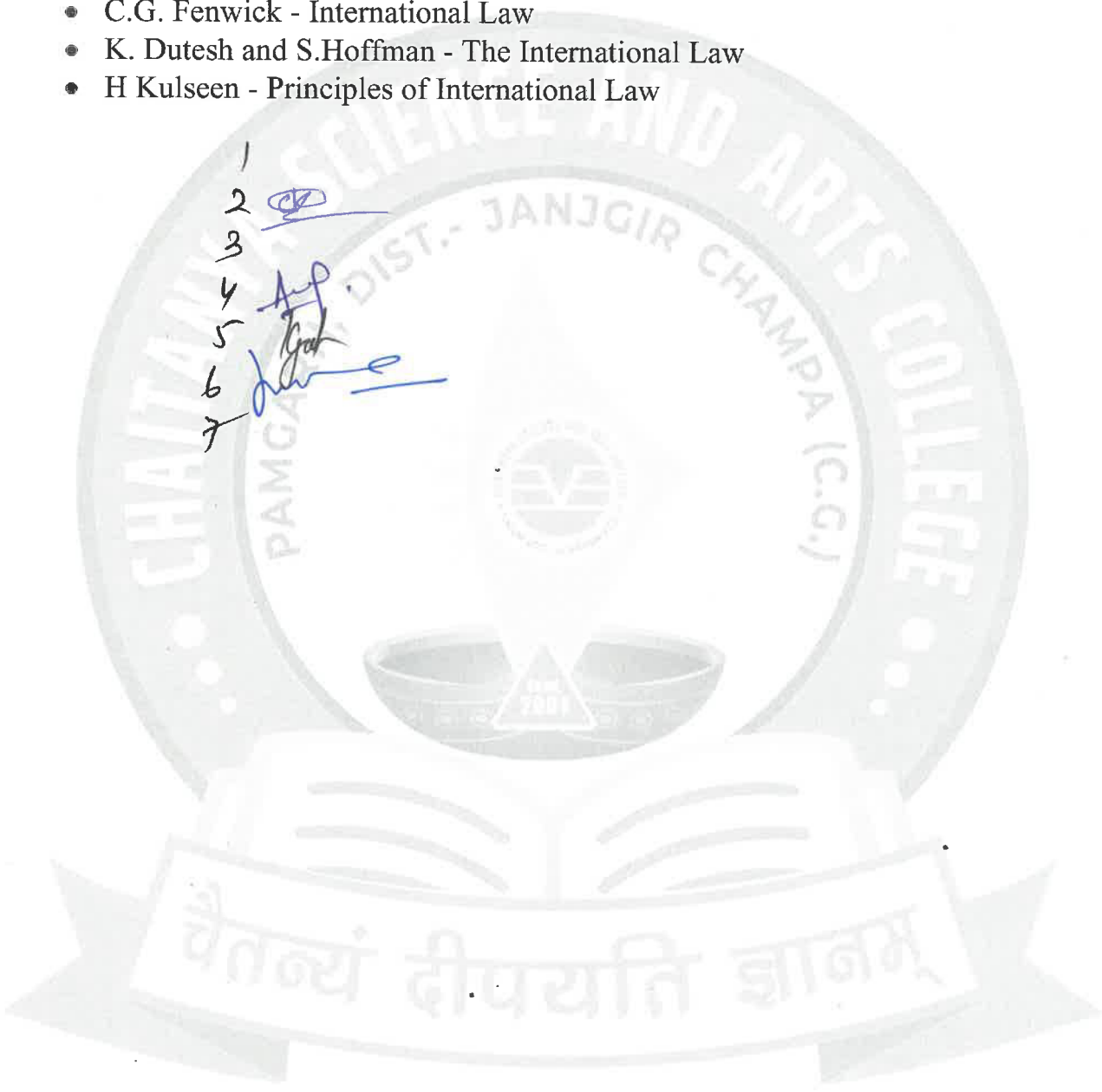
- व्ही. डी. महाजन International Law
- डॉ. बी एल. फड़िया – अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून
- पी. आर भाटिया – अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून
- वेद्यालंकार – अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून
- C.G. Fenwick - International Law
- K. Dutesh and S.Hoffman - The International Law
- H Kulseen - Principles of International Law

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SEMESTER -IV
Paper- IV

PROGRAMME	M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE IV SEMESTER	
CORE COURSE	MPST403	
TITLE	LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN INDIA	
Total Marks	Internal Assessment: 30 Marks Maximum Marks: 70 Minimum Passing Marks: 40	
Course Objective	- To understand the meaning, features, functions, importance, merits, and demerits of Local Self-Government in India. - To examine the relationship between Local Self-Government and bureaucracy and study the role of Lokpal, Lokayukta, and the Right to Information in promoting transparency and accountability. - To analyze the evolution of Local Self-Government in India and assess the significance of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments. - To study the organization, powers, functions, finance, and control mechanisms of rural and urban local self-governing institutions in India.	
Course Outcomes	- CO1: Explain the concept, features, functions, significance, merits, and limitations of Local Self-Government in India. - CO2: Analyze the role of bureaucracy, Lokpal, Lokayukta, and the Right to Information in ensuring effective and accountable local governance. - CO3: Examine the evolution of Local Self-Government and evaluate the impact of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments on democratic decentralization. - CO4: Assess the structure, powers, functions, financial resources, and control mechanisms of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies in India.	
Syllabus	Description	No. of Lectures / Hours
UNIT - I	Local Self Government: Meaning, Definition, Features, Functions, Importance. Merits – Demerits of Local self Government Local self-Government and Bureaucracy, Lokpal-Lokayukta, right to information	15
UNIT - II	Evolution of local self-government in India, 73rd Constitutional Amendment, 74rd Constitutional Amendment	15
UNIT - III	Rural Local Self-Government: Organization, power and function Three tier Panchayati Raj System, Control	15
UNIT - IV	Urban Local Self-Government: Organization, power and function (Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council) Finance & Control over	15

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Reference

- भारतीय संघीय व्यवस्था एवं स्थानीय स्वशासन: हरीश कुमार खत्री
- भारतीय प्रशासन: प्रो. मधुसूदन त्रिपाठी
- भारतीय शासन तंत्र एवं राजनीति – डॉ. बी.एल फड़िया
- H.C. Sharma – Local Government in India (Hindi)
- अशोक शर्मा – स्थानीय स्वशासन
- G. Ram Raddy – Panchayati Raj in India
- S.R. Maheshwari – Local Government in India (Hindi – English)
- S.R. Nigam – Local Self-Government
- R.B. Jain – Panchayati Raj
- Argal – Municipal Government in India

PAPER-V

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