

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
I SEMESTER**

PSC-101: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT – I (CORE PAPER)

Course Description:

The course gives an introduction to Political Thought processes and Theory making in the West. From the Greek Political thinkers to down the ages including Utilitarians, this course introduces the student to the richness and variations in the political perceptions of Western Thinkers. It provides a foundation to students of Political Science in familiarizing themselves to the Thought & Theory of Western Philosophy.

It particularly focuses on the evolution of idea and institution of State in the West. It covers ancient, medieval and early modern thinkers.

Unit I: Introduction to Political Thought

Differences between Political Thought – Political Philosophy and Political Theory
Interpretative Theory

Unit II: Greek Political Thought

Plato – Justice and Ideal State.
Aristotle – Theory of Form and Theory of State.

Unit III: Beginnings of Modern Political Thought

Church – State Controversy.
Renaissance and Humanism.
Machiavelli.

Unit IV- Social Contract Theory

Hobbes – Individualism and Absolutism.
Locke – Natural Rights and Property.
Rousseau – General Will and Popular Democracy.

Unit V – Utilitarianism

Bentham – Utilitarianism.
J. S. Mill – On Liberty.

Suggested Readings:

1. Alan Ryan (1974) *J. S. Mill*, New York: Routledge & Kegan Paul.
2. Aristotle (1992) *Politics*, New York: Penguin.
3. Bertrand Russell (1972) *History of Western Political Philosophy*, New York: Simon & Schuster, INC.
4. C. B. Macpherson (2011) *Political Theory of Possessive Individualism: Hobbes to Locke*, New York: Oxford University Press.
5. Ellen Meiksins Wood & Neal Wood (1978) *Class ideology and ancient political theory*, New York: Oxford.
6. G. H. Sabine (1973) *A History of Political Theory*, Delhi, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. First published in 1937 New York: Henry Holt.
7. Karl Popper (2003) *Open Society and Its Enemies (Vol. I: The Spell of Plato & Vol. II: Hegel and Marx)* New York: Routledge Classics. KP.
8. Niccolo Machiavelli (2011) *The Prince*, New York: Penguin Books.
9. Plato (2009) *The Republic*, New York: Penguin.
10. Sabrata Mukherjee & Sushila Ramaswamy (2006) *A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx*, New Delhi: Prentice-Hall.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
I SEMESTER**

PSC-102: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS-I (CORE PAPER)

Course Description:

The purpose of this course is to familiarise the students with some of the broad themes in the study of International Relations. It introduces the students to the evolutionary history of International Relations as a distinct discipline and provides them with the theoretical and conceptual dimensions of the subject. The course concludes with a description of contemporary history from the pre Cold War to the post Cold War era and goes on to describe the globalizing world. Its aim is to enable the students gain their own theoretical perspectives in approaching world politics. The course helps Indian as well as foreign students in understanding International Relations as part of Political Science from a global, theoretical and discipline centric perspectives, serving its purpose as a foundation course.

Unit I: International Relations as a field of study:

Meaning, evolution, scope and nature; Actors in International Relations – States and non-state actors

Unit II: Theories of International Relations-I: Liberal Theories

Idealist; Realist; Systems; Game and Decision Making

Unit III: Theories of International Relations-II: Marxian and other theories

Marxist; Gramscian, Feminist and Critical Theory

Unit IV: Concepts in International Relations-I:

Power, War, Peace, Diplomacy, Security, Conflict Resolution

Unit V: International Relations in the era of Globalization

Power Distribution: Uni-polarity, Bipolarity and Multi-polarity
Globalization: Post Cold-War Politics

Suggested Readings:

1. Barry B. Hughes, (1993) *Continuity and Change in World Politics: The Clash of Perspectives*, Prentice-Hall.
2. John Baylis, Steve Smith and Patricia Owens (2011) *The Globalisation of World Politics: An introduction to international relations*, New York: Oxford University Press.
3. Joshua S. Goldstein, Jon C. Pevehouse (2009) *International Relations*, Delhi: Dorling Kindersley (Pearson Education).
4. Karen A. Mingst (1999) *Essentials of International Relation*, New Delhi: W. W. Norton.
5. Michael G. Roskin and Nicholas O. Berry (1992) *The New World of International Relations*, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.
6. Oliver Daddow (2013) *International Relations Theory: The Essentials*, New Delhi: Sage.
7. Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen (2016) *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches*, UK: Oxford University Press.
8. Scott Burchill, Andrew Linklater, Richard Devetak, Jack Donnelly, Matthew Paterson, Christian Reus-Smit and Jacqui True (2005) *Theories of International Relations*, New York: Palgrave and Macmillan.
1. Thomas Diez, Ingvild Bode, Aleksandra Fernandes da Costa (2011) *Key Concepts in International Relations*, New Delhi: Sage.
9. Vinay Kumar Malhotra (2002) *International Relations*, New Delhi: Anmol Publications.
10. Vinay Kumar Malhotra and Alexander A. Sergounin (1998) *Theories and Approaches to International Relations*, New Delhi: Anmol Publications.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE I SEMESTER

PSC-103: INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM (CORE PAPER)

Course Description:

The Course on Indian Political System has been part of Post Graduation Programme of Political Science in all Universities in India. It significantly opens up the understanding of the Constitution and the Institutions in their historical and contemporary context. This course deals with various dynamics of the Institutions at Central and State level. It gives an understanding on the functioning of Parliamentary system in the Country. The course mainly emphasizes on four aspects 1) The history and perspectives of Indian Constitution; 2) Equality and Liberty, the way they are enshrined in the constitution; 3) The Sphere of Federalism, expanded to reach third tier through Decentralization. Currently, there have been debates on Federalism which are seeking to bring grassroots issues as part of the discourse on Federalism; 4) The Institutions that are crucial in the working of the system.

The course integrates what is conventionally taught into the functioning of the Constitution. That means, the course has been reoriented to capture the current debates on working of Constitution. It takes cue from the debates that occurred during the nineties referring to pressures emerged from civil society movements for the effective working of the Constitution. Hence the course is sensitive to the changing nature of Indian Constitution particularly after nineties. The course is expected to be taught, keeping in view the developments such as privatization and Liberalization, and issues of Social Justice.

Unit I: Introduction

Approaches to Indian Politics: Liberal, Marxist and Multi Culturalism

Making of Indian Constitution: Historical Legacies;

Visions of Constitution: Gandhi, Nehru and Ambedkar

Unit II: Indian Constitution

Basic Philosophy and Ideals of the Constitution

Social Justice and Individual Freedom with reference to Directive Principles of the State Policy and Fundamental Rights

Unit III: Federation

Nature of Indian Federalism

Centre – State Relations: Emerging Trends

Third Tier- Decentralization

Unit IV: Nature and Working of Political Institutions

President, Prime Minister and Parliament

Working of Coalition Governments

Unit V: Judiciary

Judicial Review, Judicial Activism

Constitutional Amendments: Basic Structure, Review of the Constitution

Suggested Readings:

1. .R. Desai (2010) *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.
2. Amal Ray (1967) *Tension Areas in India's Federal System*, Bombay: World Press.
3. Bipin Chandra, Amalesh Tripathi and Barun De (1993) *Freedom Struggle*, New Delhi: National Book Trust.
4. D. D. Basu (2015) *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, New Delhi: Lexis Nexis.
5. Granville Austin (1999) *The Indian Constitution – Corner Stone of a Nation*, New Delhi: Oxford.
6. Lloyd I. Rudolph & Susanne Hoeber Rudolph (1984) *Modernity and Tradition: Political Development in India*, Chicago: Chicago University Press.
7. Lloyd I. Rudolph & Susanne Hoeber Rudolph (1987) *In Pursuit of Lakshmi: The Political Economy of Indian State*, Chicago: Chicago University Press.
8. M.P. Singh, Rekha Saxena (2011) *Indian Politics: Constitutional Foundations and Institutional Functioning*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
9. Rajni Kothari (2005) *Politics in Indian*, New Delhi: Orient Longman.
10. V. R. Mehta (1988) *Ideology, modernization and Politics in India*, New Delhi: Manohar.
11. W. H. Morris Jones (1971) *The Government and Politics of India*, London: Hutchinson.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
I SEMESTER**

PSC -104A: POLITICAL ECONOMY (ELECTIVE-1)

Course Description:

This course explores the linkages and relationships between Economics and Politics. It provides an exposition to the students on the evolution of politico-economic ideas from classical period to modern era. It deals with various economic structures and ideas of development and their impact on political processes. The course provides evolution of different streams of economic ideas and their political contexts from the beginnings of capitalism to the contemporary era. It addresses the issues of market mechanisms, development and underdevelopment and the process of globalization from the perspective of Liberal, Marxist and Neo-Marxist analysis and in the last section it lays an emphasis on developing countries and issues of development.

Unit I: Political Economy

Meaning and Scope of Evolution

Unit II: Classical Political Economy

Adam Smith- Naturalism, Division of Labour, Theory of Value and Economic Growth; **David Ricardo** – Theory of Value: Distribution and Rent

Unit III: Marxian Political Economy:

Karl Marx-Critique of Capitalist Political Economy, Commodities and their circulation: Surplus Value; **Lenin** – Theory of Imperialism

Unit IV: Theories of development and under development

A.G. Frank - Development of Under Development; **Samir Amin** – Theory of Under Development; **Globalisation** — Process and Impact.

Suggested Readings:

1. Adam Smith (2000) *The Wealth of Nations (Edited by Edwin Cannan)*, New York: Modern Library.
2. Bo Sandelin, Hans-Michael Trautwein and Richard Wundrak (2014) *A Short History of Economic Thought*, New York: Routledge.
3. Ernesto Screpanti and Stefano Zamagni (2005) *An Outline of the History of Economic Thought*, New York: Oxford University Press.
4. Harry Magdoff (2002) *Essays on Imperialism and Globalization*, Kharagpur: Cornerstone Publications.
5. Jorge Larrain (1989) *Theories of Development: Capitalism, Colonialism and Dependency*, Cambridge: Polity Press.

6. Joseph E. Stiglitz (2003) *Globalization and Its Discontents*, New Delhi: Penguin.
7. Karl Marx (1887) *Capital: Critique of Political Economy*, Moscow: Progress Publishers. marxists.org
8. Lenin V. I. (2011) *Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism*, New Delhi: Leftword Books.
9. Leo Huberman (2009) *Man's Worldly Goods: The Story of Wealth of Nations*, New York, Monthly Review Press.
10. Noam Chomsky (1999) *Profit Over People: NeoLiberalism and Global Order*, New York: Seven Stories Press.
11. Robert Heilbrouer (1999) *The Worldly Philosophers: The Lives, Times, and Ideas of The Great Economic Thinkers*, New York: Touchstone Rockefeller Center.
12. Todd. G. Buchholz (2007) *New Ideas from Dead Economists: An Introduction to Modern Economic Thought*, New York: Penguin.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE I SEMESTER

PSC-104B: GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS OF USA (ELECTIVE-1)

Course Description:

American Constitution is the First Constitution in the world to be based on the principles of constitutionalism, democracy and individual rights. Since its inception it has been studied and researched at great length throughout the world due to its influence and impact on others constitutions and functioning of the governments.

The course is designed in such a way that whoever studies it is in a position to understand various institutions and their functioning in the US. A student also gets an opportunity to study the purpose of politics and how different segments of the American society get organized and influence the American Political system. The course may provide an opportunity to get fellowship to study further about the US in American Universities.

Unit I: From Colonial Background to Making of Constitution:

Founding of Colonies and their Expansion;
The Revolution: Causes and War of Independence
The Confederation and its problems
Making of Constitution
The Philosophical Basis of the American Constitution; Federalists and Republicans

Unit II: Political Institutions

Separation of Powers and Checks and Balances
President: Election, Powers and Functions and its working
Congress – Senate and House of Representatives: Constitution, Powers and Functions and Working
Supreme Court: Powers and Functions –Judicial Review and SC as a Third Chamber

Unit III: American Politics

Conservative and Liberal Traditions, Rise of Neo- Cons in the later part of the 20th century
Political Parties and Interest Groups
Nature and Working of American Federalism
Civil Rights; Women Movements and Multiculturalism

Unit IV: Foreign Policy

American Diplomacy: From Wealth to Power; From Isolationism to Involvement
Cold War and American Diplomacy as a Super Power

Suggested Readings:

1. Albert B. Saye, Merritt B. Pound, John F. Allums (1974) *Principles of American Government*, Englewood Cliffs, N.J: Prentice Hall.
2. Fareed Zakaria, (1998) *From Wealth to Power: The Unusual Origins of America's World Role*, Princeton: Princeton University Press.
3. Francis Fukuyama, (2006) *After the Neocons: America at the Crossroads*, Profile Books/ Yale University Press.
4. Franz Gress, Detlef Fechtner, Matthias Hannes (1994) *The American Federal System: Federal Balance in Comparative Perspective*, New York: P Long.
5. Henry B. Parkes (1972) *The United States of America*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf.
6. Nathan Glazer and Daniel Patrick Moynihan, *Beyond The Melting Pot: The Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Jews, Italians, and Irish of New York City*, London: MIT Press.
7. Richard Maidment, *Anthony Mc Grew (1986) The American Political Process*, London: Sage Publications.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
I SEMESTER**

**PSC-104C: DISCOURSES OF CASTE IN INDIAN THOUGHT
(ELECTIVE-1)**

Course Description:

In Contemporary India, the political, social, economic and cultural ramifications of Caste are far and wide. It is no more a sociological and anthropological construct, but has assumed a significant place in academia in the recent past. Thanks to the assertions of Dalits and lower castes, academics now pursue Caste, an age old problem of Indian society, much more vigorously. The Course particularly emerges with the intent that the students of Political Science need to possess an understanding of this most crucial issue.

It gives a special attention to several of our great thinkers who tried to address the problem of caste. It provides an understanding on various dimensions of caste. The course brings to the fore, through the thinking of Indian philosophers, most humane and democratic concerns such as un-touchability and hierarchy as a problem of caste. As a course in Political Science, it highlights the significance of Caste as an issue that hampers basic values such as justice, equality and freedom.

Unit I: Buddha

Principles of Buddhism, Four Noble Truths and Ashtanga Marga (Eight Fold Path)
Social Equality: Dhamma and Sangha

Unit II: Jyothiba Phule

Critique of Brahmanism and Caste – *Gulamgiri*
Satya Shodak Samaj: Social equality.

Unit III: B.R. Ambedkar

Critique of Hinduism and *Annihilation of Caste*
Caste, Nation and New Social order

Unit IV: Caste, Mobilisation and Power

Narayana Guru
Ramaswamy Naikar
Arige RamaSwamy
Bhagyareddy Verma

Suggested Readings:

1. B. G. Kunte (1982) Source Material on Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and The Movement of Untouchables Vol.1, Bombay: The Education Department of Maharashtra.
2. B. R. Ambedkar (2012) *Annihilation of Caste*, New Delhi: Critical Quest.
3. B.R Ambedkar (2008) *Who Were Sudras? How they come to be the Fourth Varna in the Indo-Aryan Society*, Delhi: Gautham Book Centre.
4. *Collected Works of Mahatma Jotirao Phule* (1991). Vol. 1 & 2, Selections, Bombay: The Education Department Government of Maharashtra.
5. D. R. Jatava (1997). *Social Philosophy of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar*, New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
6. G. P. Deshpande (Edt) (2002). *Selected Writings of Jotirao Phule*, New Delhi: Left Word Books & Naya Ratsa Publishers.
7. M. B. Gautham (2009). *Bhagyodayam: Maadari Bhagya Reddy Varma, Life Sketch and Mission*, (Telugu translation by S. Jagam Reddy), Hyderabad: Samaantara Book House.
8. N. L. Gupta (2008). *Mahatma Jotiba Phule an Educational Philosopher*, New Delhi: Anmol Publications.
9. Nanak Chand Rattu (1995). *Reminiscences and Remembrances of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar*, New Delhi: Falcon Books.
10. P. R. Venkataswamy (1955). *Our Struggle for Emancipation*, Vol. 1 & 2, Secunderabad: Universal Art Printer.
11. Prof. J.P.S. Tomar (2010). *Ambedkar's Thoughts on Education*, New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.
12. R.K. Kshirsagar (1994). *Dalit Movement in India and its Leaders*, New Delhi: M D Publications.
13. Vijay Mankar (2009). *Life and the Greatest Humanitarian Revolutionary Movement of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: A Chronology*, Nagpur: Blue World Series, Nagpur.
14. W. N. Kuber (1973). *Ambedkar: A Critical Study*, New Delhi: People Publishing House, New Delhi.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE I SEMESTER

PSC-104D: GLOBAL GOVERNANCE (ELECTIVE-1)

Course Description:

The course will focus on the emerging issues and patterns in Global Governance with a view to understanding its linkages with the processes of globalisation in its multi-faceted dimensions. It examines the evolution of the regime of Global Governance along with critical discussions of various conceptual and theoretical approaches to the study of global governance. Having underlined close linkages the course will discuss meaning and various conceptual approaches to globalisation in its economic, social and cultural dimensions. The concept of global civil society as a central issue in the linkages between global governance and globalisation will be analyzed with the help of patterns and issues arising from global environmental governance regimes. Further, the course will focus on the institutional dimensions of governance before evaluating the overall impact of these multifarious issues, processes and patterns on the state, sovereignty and democracy.

Unit I: Understanding Global Governance

Global Governance- Processes; The Politics and Effectiveness of Global Governance; Theoretical foundations –Liberalism, Realism, Constructivism, Critical theory.

Unit II: Structures of Global Governance

State System, UNO, Regional Organisations. Non-State Actors.

Unit III: The Need for Global Governance

Peace and Security; Promoting Human and Economic development; Protecting Human Rights; Protecting Environment.

Unit IV: Dilemmas of Global Governance

Emerging issues and Challenges; Legitimacy; Accountability.

Suggested Readings:

1. Margaret P. Karns and Karen A. Mingst (2005) *International Organisations - The politics and Processes of Global Governance*, New York: Lynne Rienner Publishers.
2. Paul F. Diehl (2005) *The Politics of Global Governance-International Organisations in Interdependent World*, Lynne Reinner Publishers.
3. Robert I Rothberg (2015) *On Governance: What it is, What it measures, and its Policy uses*, Canada: CIGI Publication.
4. Thomas G. Weiss (2013) *Global Governance: Why, What, Whither*, Polity Press.
5. Timothy J. Sinclair (2012) *Global Governance*, Polity Press.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
I SEMESTER**

PSC-105A: SOUTH ASIA (ELECTIVE-2)

Course Description:

South Asia is one of the regional systems which arrived late on the global political and economic scenario. Since its transformation into a regional organization it is struggling to move forward due to asymmetries in terms of geography, political system, demography, scale of economy and pluralism. It also suffers from internal contradictions due to divergent perspectives on issues common to all the members. Since it has to go a long way, serious study is to be carried out by universities and civil society organizations.

The course is designed to make students to know the South Asian region in a greater detail. The future of one's own destiny is intertwined with the future of others in the region. Scope for research in the area is bright as a number of foundations are coming forward to finance the studies in the region. As policy Planning Division of the Ministry of External Affairs is contemplating to recruit area specialists with deeper knowledge due to inadequate staff, opportunities may arise in near future for the students. The students may get a chance joining the think tanks after completion of the course.

Unit I: South Asia and its Geo-political Feature

A brief historical and political background.
Decolonization and Partition;
Indo Centristism

Unit II: Issues of Peace and Conflict in South Asia (Other than India)

Internal Conflicts in the region – Problems of Governance and Development
Military and Politics in South Asia
Terrorism: Regional and extra-regional dimension

Unit III: Foreign Policies of:

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Unit IV: South Asian Economic Relations

Economic Profile of the Region; Problems of Trade; Regional Economic Cooperation; Problems and Prospects

Suggested Readings:

1. Evera, Stephen Van (1990) Why Europe Matters why the Third World Doesn't, *Journal of Strategic Studies*, June.
2. Haas, Ernst (1986) What is Nationalism and Why should we study it, *International Organization* (Summer).
3. Kofi Annan (2001) *An Agenda for Peace*, U.N. Publication.
4. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS), Colombo (1997) *Regional Economic Trends and South Asian Security*, New Delhi: Manohar.

5. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies, Colombo (1996) *Refugees & Regional Security in South Asia*, New Delhi: Konark.
6. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies, Policy Studies Papers, Colombo (2000) *Defense expenditure in South Asia. An Overview*, New Delhi: Manohar.
7. S. D. Muni (1979) The Third World: Concept and Controversy, *Third World Quarterly*, No. 3.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
I SEMESTER**

PSC-105B: MODERN POLITICAL ANALYSIS (ELECTIVE 2)

Course Description:

There is a paradigm shift in the discipline of Political Science with Behavioural Revolution. The Revolution criticized the classical paradigm and offered a scientific one in its place in order to make social sciences more scientific. This is reflected in a framework generally known as Modern Political Analysis. Here, emphasis is laid on patterns and regulations in the social phenomena. This course aims at introducing the developments in the subject of political science the behavioural and post-behavioural revolutions brought in the form of new theories and models to study political phenomenon.

This elective familiarizes the students with the different theories of Social Movements and Movements of different castes, classes and gender and regional movements in India in historical as well as contemporary period.

Unit 1: Introduction

Emergence of Modern Political Analysis.
Behaviouralism and Post Behaviouralism.

Unit II: Theories

General Systems Theory
Decision Making Theory
Game Theory

Unit III: Concept of Systems and Analysis

System – Meaning and Nature.
Political System – Definition, Characteristics and Types.
Input-Output Concept.

Unit IV: Models of Analysis

Systems Model
Structural Functional Model
Group Model

Suggested Readings:

1. V. K. Agnihotri (1995). *Public Policy Analysis and Design, New Delhi; Concept.*
2. E. Chelimsky (2003). *The Politics of Programme Evaluation; Society, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.*
3. Dhal Robert (1963). *Modern Political Analysis, Englewood Cliffs, N.J: Prentice-Hall.*
4. Yehezkel Dror (1970). *From Management Sciences to Policy Sciences, California: The RAND Corporatin, Santa Monica,*
5. Prabir Kumar, *De Public Policy and Systems.*
6. Dye, Thomas. R., *Understanding Public Policy.*
7. V. K. Agnihotri (ed.) (1995). *Public Policy-Analysis and Design, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Co.*
8. R. K. Sapru (2006). *Public Policy, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.*

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE I SEMESTER

PSC-105C - POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES (ELECTIVE-2)

Course Description:

Students of politics are concerned about and interested in the various principles of that intellectual discipline. It may never be known conclusively whether humans alone are capable of formulating and then utilizing abstract ideas to govern their behaviour. None can dispute however that ideas about politics constitute a most important element in that realm. While ideas are not in and of themselves ideologies, they are part of the raw material needed to produce a fullfledged ideology. As will be seen below ideologies have special qualities that set them apart from other political entities. When combined with other factors such as effective leadership, persuasive rationale, timely development, and popular appeal political ideology goes a considerable distance in the direction of comprehending things political. Nature of Political Ideologies Ideas have been called "immaculate perceptions" of an imperfect reality. This may also be applicable to the concept of political ideologies. The students of political science will get enriched by studying Ideologies as it enhances their analytical skills of public phenomenon.

Unit I: Libertarianism, Rawlsian Liberalism, Neo Liberalism.

Holism – Habermas’ ‘Life World’ . Charles Taylor’s ‘Sources of Self’.
Ronald Dworkin’s ‘ The World Through Legality’.

Unit II: Feminism- Simone De Beauvoir’s ‘ Second Sex’. Kate Millet’s Radical
Feminism

Nancy Fraser- Theory of Empowerment and Disempowerment.

Unit III: Multiculturalism—Jeremy Waldron’s ‘Hybridity’. Will Kymlicka’s ‘Right to
Cultural Membership’, Edward Said’ s ‘Critique of Orientalism’ .

Unit IV: Ecologism- Garrett Hardin’s Ethics of Lifeboat, Aldo Leopold’s ‘ Land Ethic’
Arne Naess’ ‘Deep Ecology’

Suggested Readings:

1. Brian Baxton (1999). *Ecologism: An Introduction*, Edinburgh: Edinburg University press.
2. Bryson.V. (1992). *Feminist Political Theory*, Basingstoke: Macmillan.
3. David Boaz (1977). *Libertarianism: A Primer*, New York: Freepress.
4. Greer, G. (1999). *The Whole Woman*, London, Doubleday.
5. Kymlicka. W. (1995). *Multicultural Citizenship* Oxford: Clarendon Press.
6. Rawls, J. (1972). *A Theory of Justice*, Oxford: Clarendon Press.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
I SEMESTER**

PSC-105D – CYBER POLITICS (ELECTIVE-2)

Course Description:

The course is designed to develop critical insights into the emerging trends and practices in the realm of ICT and cyber media. It deals with the scope and challenges of Internet, new media, political mobilization in the Arab world, politics of cyberspace, cyber hegemony etc.

Unit I: Cyber Politics

History and Emergence of Information and Communication Technology.

Unit II : Internet and Political Propaganda- New media and Democratic Participation-
The case of Democratic Movements in Arab World.

Unit III: Internet and Global Democratisation – Public Space in Cyber space - Politics on
the Net Policy Formulation and Lobbying.
Role of Media in the Election – Past and Present.

Unit IV: Cyber Security-Dynamics and Dimensions

Cyber Alternative - Efforts against Imperialism - Wiki leaks – Cyber Hegemony
Wiki leaks – Cyber Hegemony

Suggested Readings:

1. Athina Karatzogianni (ed.)(2009) *Cyber Conflict and Global Politics*, New York: Routledge.
2. Clarke, Richard A. Clarke and Robert K. Knake (2010) *Cyber War: The Next Threat to National Security and What to Do About It*, New York: HarperCollins.
3. Ferguson, R. (2004): *The media in question*, London: Arnold.
4. Frank Webster. (2014) *Theories of the Information Society*, New York: Routledge.
5. Frank Webster. (ed.) (2001) *Culture and Politics in the Information Age: A new politics?* New York: Routledge.
6. Kevin A. Hill and John E. Hughes (1998) *Cyberpolitics: Citizen Activism in the Age of the Internet*,(Series: *People, Passions, and Power: Social Movements, Interest Organizations, and the P*) New York: Rowman and Little field.
7. Manuel Castells (2003): *The Internet galaxy: reflections on the Internet, business, and society*, New York: Oxford University Press
8. Manuel Castells (2009) *Communication Power*, New York: Oxford University Press.
9. Moores, S. (2000) *Media and Everyday Life in Modern Society*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

10. Nazli Choucri (2012) *Cyberpolitics in International Relations*, Cambridge: The MIT Press
11. Paul Long and Tim Wall (2009) *Media Studies: Texts, Production and Context*, Harlow: Pearson.
12. Robert Hassan (2004) *Media, Politics and the Network Society*, Berkshire: Open University Press.
13. Robert Hassan and Julian Thomas (eds.) (2006) *The New Media Theory Reader*, Berkshire: Open University Press.
14. Wendy Hui Kyong Chun and Thomas Keenan (eds.) (2005) *New Media, Old Media: A History and Theory Reader*, New York: Routledge.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
II SEMESTER**

PSC-201: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT – II (CORE PAPER)

Course Description:

Having covered the early modern political thinking in the first part of Western Political Thought in the first semester, it goes on give further understanding on the later part of modern times particularly the 20 th century political thinking in variety of ways. Beginning with Hegel and enlightenment, the course explains how two major political ideologies- Liberalism and Marxiism are juxtaposed and interjected during the rest of the period. Finally, it also explains, how these two thought frames have come to face challenges in the later part of 20th Century and reoriented themselves which resulted in new frames of thing such as New Right or Neo Liberalism and on the other hand, Marxism gave way to New Left, Poststructuralism or even Post Modernist ideas.

The Course is rich in so far as understanding such crucial issues and concepts as rights, equality, liberty, freedom, constitutionalism, community rights, multiculturalism, democracy, social justice, identities, hegemony and dominance, importance of civil society etc. The Course equips the students with the most current understanding of thought processes.

Unit I: The Enlightenment Tradition

Modernity and Enlightenment
Hegel –Dialectics and State

Unit II: Pre-Marxian Thought

Socialist Thought;
Marx: Dialectical Materialism; Critique of Capitalism; Theory of State

Unit III: 20th Century Socialist Thought - II

Lenin: State and Revolution
Mao tse Tung – Theory of Contradictions and New Democracy
Gramsci – Hegemony and Passive Revolution

Unit IV: Critical Thinking in the 20th Century

Foucault – History of Ideas, Power/Knowledge
Habermas – Critical theory and Public Sphere

Unit V: 20th Century Liberalism

Nozick and Libertarianism
Rawls – A Theory of Justice

Suggested Readings:

1. Antonio Gramsci (1999). *Prison Note Books*, London: Lawrence & Wishart.
2. David Held (2000). *Political Theory and the Modern State*, Cambridge: Polity Press.
3. John Rawls (1999). *A Theory of Justice*, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.
4. Leszek Kolakowski (2008). *Main Currents in Marxism: The Founders, The Golden, The Breakdown*, New York: W. W. Norton & Company.
5. Louis Althusser (2006). *For Marx: Radical Thinkers*, New York: Verso.
6. Om Bakshi (1988). *Crisis of Political Theory: An Inquiry into Contemporary Thought*, New York: Oxford University Press.
7. V. I. Lenin (1992). *State and Revolution*, New Delhi: Penguin.
8. Vidhu Verma (1999). *Justice, Equality and Community: An Essay in Marxist Theory*, New Delhi: Sage.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
II SEMESTER**

PSC – 202: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS II (CORE PAPER)

Course Description:

This is a second part of the course on International Relations. The content aims at enabling emphasising the students to develop critical understanding of issues in the contemporary International Relations. Like the previous course (part-I), it offers divergent perspectives on various contemporary issues and provides the basis for the students to undertake further studies and research in International Relations.

Unit I: International Law and International Organisation

Basis, Sources and Types

International Organisation

The United Nations: Developmental, Social and Humanitarian activities,
Debates on Reforms.

Unit II: International Security

Arms Race; Arms Control: Verification; Compliance; Disarmament

Proliferation: Conventional, Nuclear, Chemical and Biological

Efforts at Non Proliferation: NPT; CTBT; MTCR; Chemical and Biological;
Deterrence

Unit III: International Political Economy

Post War Economic Order: Bretton Woods System and
Institutions: W.B.; I.M.F.; GATT

Post Cold War Economic Order: WTO; BRICS Bank and
New Development Bank
AIIB.

Unit IV: Non-state Actors

TNCs; Terrorist Organisations; Diaspora; Civil Society

Unit V: Contemporary Issues

Energy; Environment; Human Rights; Ethnicity; Religion

Suggested Readings:

1. Barr B. Hughes (1999). *Continuity and Change in World Politics: The Clash of Perspectives*, New York: Prentice Hall.
2. Conway W. Henderson (1998). *International Relations: Conflict and Cooperation at the Turn of the 21st Century*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
3. John Baylis, Steve Smith and Patricia Owens (2011). *The Globalisation of World Politics: An introduction to international relations*, New York: Oxford University Press.
4. Joshua S. Goldstein and Jon C. Pevehouse (2009). *International Relations*, New Delhi: Pearson.
5. Michael G. Roskin, Nicholas O. Berry (2007). *The New World of International Relations*, New York: Prentice Hall.
6. Paul R. Viotti and Mark V. Kauppi (2007). *International Relations and World Politics: Security, Economy, Identity*, New Delhi: Pearson.
7. Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen (2013). *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
8. T.V. Paul and John A. Hall (eds.) (2002) *International Order and the Future of World Politics*, New York: Cambridge University Press.
9. Vinay Kumar Malhotra (2002). *International Relations*, New Delhi: Anmol Publications.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE II SEMESTER

PSC-203: INDIAN POLITICAL PROCESS (CORE PAPER)

Course Description:

This course emphasizes on processes such as Party Politics, Electoral Politics, Identity Politics and so on. The course opens up the debate on nature of the Indian State to understand political process. The course maps the Indian Political process with major issues such as Communalism, Extremism, Regionalism and issues revealed to autonomy. It also attempts to capture the changing State- Civil Society relations. The course also discusses small parties that emerged in the context of rise of civil society. Another major development that occurred in the political process has been a significant change in the leadership and its association with media. The leader centric politics and its association with media has become a ubiquitous phenomenon across the country. The course is also sensitive to the factors that led to intense competitive electoral politics.

The course runs through the perspective that the Indian Political Processes should be understood in the way that the sphere of politics expanded so as to incorporate the aspirations of marginal groups. The institutions and processes have grown enormously with the rise of civil society, to enable the expansion of Indian Democracy. The development of Indian political processes can be seen broadly in two phases, in the first phase we experience the dominant presence of the Indian state emerging from its welfarism and in the second phase we experienced the Indian state undergoing a radical transformation with the emergence of private market and the civil society. The course is sensitive to the complexities of the Indian Politics in the post globalization and also the expansion of Indian Democracy. Thus the course expects to be taught in the broad framework thus far outlined.

Unit I: Challenges to the Indian State

Nature of Indian State: Colonial and Post Colonial

Trends in Indian Political Process: Regionalism and Regional Autonomy, Communalism and Extremism

Unit II: Party Politics

Party System – Nature and Changing Dynamics

National and Regional Parties: Ideology and Social Base

Indian National Congress, Bharatiya Janata Party, CPI, CPI (M), TDP & Akali Dal

Unit III: Emerging Political Trends

Identity Based Parties: Caste and Region – BSP & TRS

Coalition Politics: Alliance Formations

Pressure Groups

Unit IV: Electoral System and Electoral Process

Major Trends in Electoral Politics

Patterns of Voting Behaviour

Electoral Reforms

Unit V: Aspects of Contemporary Politics

Regime Politics and Leadership

Media and Politics

Corruption in Politics & Right to Information

Suggested Readings:

1. Achin Vanaik (1990). *The Painful Transition: Bourgeois*, London: Verso.
2. Ayesha Jalal (2002). *Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia: A Comparative and Historical Perspective*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
3. David Ludden (ed.) (1996). *Making India Hindu*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Francine R. Frankel (2014). *India's Political Economy: 1947-2004*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
5. Francine R. Frankel and M. S. A. Rao (1990). *Dominance and State Power in Modern India: Decline of Social Order*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
6. Partha Chatterjee (ed.) (1997). *State and Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
7. Robert W. Stern (2003). *Changing India: Bourgeois Revolution on the Subcontinent*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
8. Sudipta Kaviraj (1986) "Indira Gandhi and Indian Politics," *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.XXI, Nos. 28 and 39, September 20-27.
9. T. J. Byres (1997). *The State, Development Planning and Liberalization in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
10. T. V. Sathyamurthy (ed.) (1994). *State and Nation in the Context of Social Change*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
11. T.V. Sathyamurthy (1996). *Class Formation and Political Transformation in Post-Colonial India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
12. Upendra Baxi and Bhikhu C. Parekh (eds.) (1994). *Crisis and Change in Contemporary India*, New Delhi: Sage.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE II SEMESTER

PSC-204A: CHINESE STUDIES (ELECTIVE-1)

Course Description:

China is a power trying to redefine the rules of the game in International system through her power projection at the global level. Post-Deng China initiated path breaking reforms that affected society, polity and economy internally paving way for the smooth transition of political leadership from one generation to the next. Strong political leadership compounded with economic miracle made China to refine and redefine her interests while interacting with other major power such as Japan, India, Russia, European powers and the United States along with a number of international organizations and institutions. Its behavior and power are impacting the world politics.

The course aims at teaching the Chinese politics in a comprehensive way. It helps students to know and learn lessons from China and enable them to make a comparison of one's own country with China. Further it provides an opportunity to take up research for further study which may ensure greater scope for employment in universities, think tanks and Ministry of External Affairs.

Unit I: Historical Background

Nationalist Revolution
Maoist Revolution, Emergence of PRC
Constitution, Parliament, Chinese Communist Party

Unit II: Communist China

China during Mao era
Great Leap Forward Movement
Cultural Revolution: I
China during Deng Xiaoping
Four Modernisations: Liberalisation, Agriculture, Industry, Military and
Science and Technology
Issues in Contemporary China: Economic Reforms, Human Rights, Ethnicity

Unit III: Contemporary China

One China to Greater China
Bi-lateral Foreign Relations with West Asia, Central Asia, Africa,
Silk Road and Belt

Unit IV: China and India

Border Problem – Issue, Negotiations
Pakistan as a factor in Sino-Indian Relations
Bilateral Economic Relations – Trade, Investment and Commercial Relations

Suggested Readings:

1. Clyde Prestowitz (2006). *Three Billion New Capitalists: The Great Shift of Wealth and Power to the East*, New York: Basic Books.
2. Edgar Snow (2007). *Red Star over China*, New York: Penguin.
3. Jack Belden (1973). *China shakes the World*, Harmondsworth: Penguin.
4. James Kynge (2007). *China shakes the World: A Titan's Rise and Troubled Future and the Challenge for America*, New York: Mariner Books.
5. Ted C. Fishman (2005) *China, Inc: How the Rise of the Next Superpower Challenges America and the World*, New York: Scribner.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
II SEMESTER**

PSC-204B: SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA (ELECTIVE-1)

Course Description:

On This course has been taught for long in the department. The course content has undergone many mutations along the changing nature of the social movements. It covers from the conventional forms of social movements to the present identitarian movements, from class based peasant movements to the present farmers movements. The is sensitive, not only to processes of the movements, but also to the ideological frameworks of them- Leftist, Liberal and identitarian. The Corse is designed to cover most current developments in civil society, state, economic spheres

Unit 1: Social Movements

Meaning and Characteristics

Theories of Social Movements: Relative Deprivation, Marxist, New Social Movements

Unit II: Depressed Sections and Identity Assertions

Dalit Movement

Backward Caste Movement

Women's Movement

Unit III: Development and Displacement

Ethnic and Regional Autonomy

Tribal Movements – Gonds & Vedantha

Ecological Movements – Narmada Bachao Andolan

Regional Autonomy – Telangana and Gorkhaland

Unit IV: Agrarian Crisis and Peasant Struggles

Naxalite Movement

Farmers Movement: Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh

Suggested Readings:

1. A. R. Desai (1979). *Peasant Struggle in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. A. R. Desai (1987). *Agrarian Struggle in India after Independence*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. Amrita Basu and C. Elizabeth McGrory (eds.) (1995). *The Challenges of local Feminisms: Movements in Global Perspective*, New Delhi: West Press.
4. Biplab Dasgupta (1974). *The Naxalite Movement, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Monograph. 1*, New Delhi: Allied Publishers.

5. Ghansyam Shah (1990). *Social Movement in India*, New Delhi: Sage.
6. M. S. A. Rao (2000). *Social Movements in India: Studies in Peasant, Backward Classes, Sectarian, Tribal and Women's Movements*, New Delhi: Manohar.
7. Md. Abdullah Rasul (1989). *A History of the All India Kisan Sabha*, New Delhi: National Book Agency.
8. Nandita Shah (1992). *Contemporary Women's Movement in India*, New Delhi: Kali for Women.
9. S. C. Mallik (1977). *Dissent Protest and Reform Movements in Indian Civilisation*, Simla: IAS.
10. Sumit Sarkar (2014). *Modern India: 1885-1947*, New Delhi: Pearson.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
II SEMESTER**

PSC-204C: POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIA (ELECTIVE-1)

Course Description:

This course explores the linkages and relationships between economics and politics. It provides an exposition to the students on the evolution of politico-economic ideas from classical period of political economy to the modern era. It deals with who economic structures and ideas of development and their impact on political processes. The course provides evolution of different streams of economic ideas and their political contexts from the beginnings of capitalism to the contemporary era. It addresses the issues of market mechanisms, development and underdevelopment and the process of globalization from the perspective of Liberal, Marxist and Neo Marxist analysis and in the last section it lays an emphasis on developing countries and issues of development.

UNIT I: Political Economy of Development

Mixed Economy – Planning Process, Public and Private Sectors
Land Reforms, Green Revolution and their impact

UNIT II: Economic Reforms and Regional Disparities

National and Regional Parties: Economic Agendas
Political Economy of development

UNIT III: Globalisation and Structural Adjustment Policies

Role of World Bank; International Monetary Fund;
World Trade Organization; Multinational Corporations;
Implications for Polity, Economy and Society

UNIT IV: India's Policy Responses

Liberalization; Privatization; Disinvestment; NITI Ayog; Make in India

Suggested Readings:

1. B. A.V. Sharma (1980). *Political Economy of India*, New Delhi: Light & Life.
2. Bipin Chandra (1972). *Freedom Struggle*, NBT.
3. C.T. Kurien (1994). *Global Capitalism and the Indian Economy*, Hyderabad: Orient Longman
4. D. J. Byres (1997). *The State Development Planning and Liberalisation in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

5. Francine R. Frankel (2014). *India's Political Economy: 1947-2004*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
6. G. Ram Reddy & B. A. V. Sharma (1979). *Regionalism in India: A Study of Telangana*, New Delhi: Concept Publication.
7. Lloyd Rudolph and Susanne Rudolph (1987). *In Pursuit of Lakshmi: The Political Economy of the Indian State*, New Delhi: Orient Longman.
8. Michel Chossudovsky (2003). *The Globalisation of Poverty and the New World Order*, Canada: Global Research, Center for Research on Globalization.
9. Partha Chatterje (ed.) (1997). *State & Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
10. Ramashray Roy and Paul Wallace (1999). *Indian Politics and the 1998 Election: Regionalism, Hindutva and State Politics*, New Delhi: Sage.
11. Ranjit Sau (1981). *India's Economic Development-Aspects of Relations*, New Delhi: Orient Longman.
1. Robert E. B. Lucas and Gustav F. Papanek (1988). *The Indian Economy: Recent Development and Future Prospects*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Sumit Sarkar (2014). *Modern India: 1885-1947*, New Delhi: Pearson.
12. T. V. Sathyamurthy (1996). *Region, Religion, Caste, Gender and Culture in Contemporary India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
II SEMESTER**

PSC-204D: PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES (ELECTIVE-1)

Course Description:

Post-World war transformation has changed the nature of not only world politics but also the study of peace and conflict in the international system. Peace and Conflict as concepts are being studied as Wars are replaced by Conflicts. Efforts are made to theorise Peace and realising it within States, among States and at the global level. A lot of research on importance of realising Peace and resolving Conflicts has been going on with the publication of number of periodicals.

This course is designed to develop conceptual, theoretical and analytical skills of students regarding Peace and Conflict. Study of the course enables a student to prepare himself to face any situation and to make right decisions and to create peace within communities and come out with proposals suggesting alternatives in realising the larger goal of peace in the international system. The course may provide an opportunity to join with NGOs working on conflict resolution.

Unit I: Evolution of Peace and Conflict Studies

Academic Discipline: Phases and Traditions

Theories of Peace and Conflict: Liberal, Marxist, Feminist and Gandhian

Unit II: Concepts of Peace and Conflict

Peace Keeping, Peace Building, Peace Making, Peace Enforcement, Conflict prevention, Conflict Resolution, Conflict Management and Conflict Regulation.

Types of Conflicts: Intra- state, and Inter- state in Developing World.

Unit III: Peace Making Process

Role of State, NGOs, Institutions, Individuals.

Conflict Resolution/ Management Mechanism: Arbitration, Conciliation, Mediation, Negotiation.

Unit IV: Case Studies

South Asia: India-Pakistan Conflicts; Ethnic Conflict in Sri Lanka.

West Asia: Arab-Israeli Conflict; Sudan

Suggested Readings:

1. Barbara Stanford (1970). *Peace Making: A Guide to Conflict Resolution for Individuals, Groups and Nations*, New York: Bantam Books.
2. Bruce w. Dayton and Louis Kriesberg (eds.) (2012). *Conflict Transformation and Peacebuilding: Moving from Violence to Sustainable Peace*, London and New York: Routledge.
3. Charles p. Webel and Jorgen Johansen (ed.) (2012). *Peace and Conflict Studies: A Reader*, London and New York: Routledge.
4. D. D. Khanna and Gert W. Kueck, (eds.) (2003). *Conflict Resolution, Human Rights and Democracy*, New Delhi: Shipra.
5. Dan Smith (2006). *The State of Middle East: An Atlas of Conflict and Resolution*, Brighton: Earthscan.
6. Dennis J. D. Sandole and Hugo vander Merwe (eds.) (1993). *Conflict Resolution: Theory and Practice*, Manchester: Manchester University press.
7. Erin McCandless and Tony Karbo (ed.) (2011). *Peace, Conflict and Development in Africa: A Reader*, Switzerland: University for Peace.
8. Md.Touhidul Islam (2013). Peace and Conflict Studies: Evolution of An Academic Discipline, *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bangladesh*, 58 (1), pp.129-155.
9. Ranabir Samaddar and Helmut Reifeld (eds.) (2001). *Peace As A Process: Reconciliation and Conflict Resolution in South Asia*, Delhi: Manohar.
10. UNESCO Yearbook (1982). *Peace and Conflict Studies 1981*, Paris: UNESCO and Westport: Greenwood Press.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
II SEMESTER**

PSC-205A: INTERNATIONAL LAW (ELECTIVE-2)

Course Description:

This course is an introductory course on International Law for Political Science students. It introduces the basic concepts that a student should know about the international dimensions of law, as an extensions of International Relations. It aims to provide the necessary knowledge to understand the limitations and potentials of international law in the context of the globalised international relations. The objective is to make students conversant in international law and able to develop a critical appreciation when confronted with the reality. The learning outcomes by the end of the course are: 1). Understand the basic doctrines and concepts of International Law; 2). Critically discuss the limitations and potentials of International Law; and 3). Analyse contemporary international issues from the perspective of international law.

Unit I: International Law

Meaning and nature, evolution and development;

Basis of International Law

Naturalist School and Positivist School; Codification of International Law; Distinction between International Law and Municipal Law.

Unit II: Sources of International Law

Custom, treaties, judicial decision, juristic work and UNGA declarations;

Recognition of States and Governments

Recognition in general; de jure and de facto recognition; legal consequences of Recognition; Doctrine of non-recognition; Recognition of insurgency and belligerency.

State Territory

Modes of acquisition: Polar regions; External territorial rights; Legal air space, Outer space and National Waters and Rivers.

Unit III: Law of Treaties

Treaty, making, reservation, third parties, observance and validity, termination and suspension, interpretation and amendments.

Settlement of International Disputes

Legal and political disputes, amicable means of settlement, compulsive or coercive means of settlement.

The State and the Individual

Nationality, Extradition, Asylum.

Unit-IV: International Protection of Environment

International Law and Environment: International efforts to protect Environment; Environment and Nuclear Safety, Implementation and enforcement of Environmental norms.

The Laws of the Sea

Territorial sea; contiguous zone; Continental shelf, High seas, Enclosed or semi-enclosed sea; Land locked states; Seabed area; protection and preservation of the marine environment.

Suggested Readings:

1. Donald R. Rothwell and Tim Stephens (2016). *The International Law of the Sea*, Oxford: Hart Publishing.
2. Hug Thirlway (2014). *The Sources of International Law*, Oxford: Oxford University Press
3. Jai Kanade and Vishal Kanade (2013). *Public International Law*. New Delhi: LexisNexis.
4. James Crawford (2012). *Brownlie's Principles of Public International Law*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
5. Malcolm N. Shaw (2014). *International Law*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
6. R. P. Anand (1973). *New States and International Law*, New Delhi: Vikas.
7. S. K. Verma (2014). *An Introduction to Public International Law*, New Delhi: Satyam Law International.
8. Yoshifumi Tanaka (2012). *The International Law of the Sea*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

**M. A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
II SEMESTER**

PSC-205B: FEMINIST POLITICAL THEORY (ELECTIVE-2)

Course Description:

This course enables students to understand the basic concepts and terms such as patriarchy, feminism, gender through the writings of leading thinkers beginning with J.S. Mill to Karl Marx to India's Vandana Shiva. It is a theory based paper but provides ample training to students to move towards both research and the voluntary sector.

Unit I: Basic Concepts

Patriarchy, Feminism and Gender

Unit II: Liberal Feminism

J.S. Mills, Mary Wollstonecraft, Margaret Fuller

Unit III: Socialist Feminism

Charles Fourier, Williams Thomson
Saint Simonians

Unit IV: Marxist Feminism - Karl Marx and Frederich Engels, Alexandra Kollantai

Radical Feminism - Simone de Beauviour, Germaine Green, Kate Millets

Eco-Feminism – Vandana, Shiva

Suggested Readings:

1. Bina Agarwal (1994). *Field of One's Own*, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.
2. Clende Lefort (1988). *Democracy and Political Theory*, University of Minnesota Press.
3. Frederick Engels (1948). *The Origins of Family, Private Property and State*, Moscow: Progress.
4. Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak (2006). *In other Worlds: Essays in Cultural Politics*, New York: Routledge.
5. Joan Scott (1996). *Only Paradoxes to Offer: French Feminists and the Rights of Man*, Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
6. John Wallach Scott (1988). *Gender: A Useful Category of Historical Analysis*, in *Gender and the Politics of History*, New York: Columbia University Press.
7. Judith Butler (1997). *Excitable Speech: A Politics of Performance*, London: Routledge.

8. Nirjana Tejaswini (1991). *Cinema, Feminity and the Economy of Consumption*, Economics and Political Weekly, XXV 14.
9. Sujatha Patel, J. Bagchi and Krishna Raj (2002). *Thinking Social Science in India: Essays in Honour of Alice Thorner*, New Delhi: Sage.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

II SEMESTER

PSC-205C: POLITICAL THOUGHT OF DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR (ELECTIVE-2)

Course Description:

Department of Political Science Osmania University is one the earliest departments to have introduced the course on 'Political Thought of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar' in the country. It is taught as part of 'electives' in the PG programme. The paper has been in tune with the debates on Ambedkar, emerging in the last two decades and beyond. The course specifically addresses an important question in Philosophy drawn on the issues around 'universal' and 'particular.' In this context, Ambedkar is sought to be understood as a philosopher who seeks to synthesize universal and particular. In the same wane, the course discusses Ambedkar, while being champion of Dalit cause, seeks to transfer the society on principles of equality and justice. The paper specifically seeks to discuss Ambedkar's life in the company of his ideas on social, economic and political spheres. His life is portrayed in terms of his experience with untouchability, his exposure to liberal ideas in the west and his engagement with the political practice in India during nationalist movement. His ideas on annihilation of caste, critique of Hinduism and his journey to Buddhism are extensively discussed. The paper also includes his ideas on property and socialism. Lastly and importantly the paper takes a serious look at Ambedkar's vision of nation state.

This course is designed with the understanding that reconfiguration of Ambedkar in the contemporary times has to do with many crucial issues nagging the society and the nation. The debates on Ambedkar has impacted many domains such as egalitarianism, justice, education and so on. Debates on Ambedkar led to establishment of specialised centres on Ambedkar studies and programmes in many universities which sought to throw light on alternative ways of looking at policy issues specially in the social domain. The affirmative action policy in the country has greatly benefitted. Diversity as a criterion in the policy making is an important thing to be noted. In a nutshell, this course is expectedly taught to discuss Ambedkar on the lines of his life, ideas and their impact on social economic political and policy domains.

Unit I: Outlining Ambedkar's Thought

Concerns of 'Universal' and 'Particular'
Caste and Nation

Unit II: Biography Through Ideas

Experience with untouchability in India
Exposure to liberal values in the West
Engagement with Nationalist Movement

Unit III: Critique Of Society

Critique Hinduism and Caste System
Interpretation of Buddhism

Unit IV: Economic And Political Ideas

Ideas on Property and State

State, Caste and Justice

Nation and Nationalism: Debate between Ambedkar and Congress

Suggested Readings:

1. Christophe Jaffrelot (2004). *Dr. Ambedkar and Untouchability*, New Delhi: Permanent Black.
2. D. R. Jathava (1965). *Social Philosophy of B.R. Ambedkar*, Agra: Pheonix Publications.
3. Gail Omvedt (1994). *Dalits and the Democratic Revolution: Dr. Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in Colonial India*, New Delhi: Sage.
4. Jeanette Robbin (1964). *Dr. Ambedkar and his Movement*, Hyderabad: Dr. Ambedkar Pub. Society.
5. M. S. Gore (1993). *Social Context of an Ideology, Political and Social Thought or Dr. B. R. Ambedkar*, New Delhi: Sage.
6. Madhu Limaye (1985). *B.R. Ambedkar: A Social Revolutionary*, in *Prime Movers: Role of Individuals in History*, New Delhi: Radiant.
7. Raosaheb Kasabe (1985). *Ambedkar: Towards an Enlightened India*, New Delhi: Penguin.
8. Valerian Rodrigues (ed.) (2002). *The Essential Writings of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE II SEMESTER

PSC-205D: GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN CENTRAL ASIA (ELECTIVE-2)

Course Description:

The main purpose of this course is to provide an understanding of the political developments in Central Asia. It studies Central Asia as a region, discussing the specificity of each of the five independent Central Asian Republics (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) and the relationship among the major ethnic groups. Identity issues based on religion, language, clan, and regional factors are discussed in a comparative mode. The course will enable the students to acquire sufficient knowledge of Government and Politics in Central Asia by discussing the evolution of political system, problems of transition, nation building and the democratisation process in the whole region as well as reconfiguration of Central Asia's relationship with major powers such as the USA, Russia and China. The last module is the thrust area of the course where relations of India & Pakistan with the CARs are offered.

Unit I: Introduction

Central Asia between October Revolution and Disintegration of the USSR.
Central Asian Republics: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan
Geography and Polity of Central Asian Republics.

Unit II: Central Asia in the Regional and Global Regional Perspectives

Asian Dimension of Central Asia.
Regional Challenges and Development.
Relations with Global Powers – USA, Russia, E.U.

Unit III: Political Economy of Central Asia

Resource Base; Trade and Economy; Silk routes and
Issues of Connectivity

Unit IV: Central Asia and India

Central Asia in India's Foreign & Security Policies;
India's Connect Central Asia Policy;
Relations between: 1. Pakistan & CAR; 2. PRC & CAR

Suggested Readings:

1. Ahrens, Joachim and Herman W. Hoen (eds.) (2012) *Institutional Reform in Central Asia: Politico-Economic Challenges*, London: Routledge.
2. Amanda E. Wooden and Christophe H. Stefes (eds.) (2012). *The Politics of Transition in Central Asia and the Caucasus: Enduring Legacies and Emerging Challenges*, London: Routledge.
3. Anita Sengupta (2002). *Frontiers into Borders: The Transformation of Identities in Central Asia*, New Delhi: Hope India Publications and Greenwich Millennium Press.
4. Anita Sengupta (2005). *Russia, China and Multilateralism in Central Asia*, New Delhi: Shipra.
5. Anita Sengupta (2009). *Heartlands of Eurasia: The Geopolitics of Political Space*, Lanham: Lexington.
6. D. Kaushik (1976). *Socialism in Central Asia: A Study in the Transformation of Socio-Ethnic Relations in Soviet Central Asia*, New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
7. Emmanuel Karagiannis (2010). *Political Islam in Central Asia: The challenge of Hizbut-Tahrir*, London: Routledge.
8. Gregory Gleason (2003). *Markets and Politics in Central Asia: Structural Reform and Political Change*. New York: Routledge.
9. Hiro, Dilip (2010). *Inside Central Asia: a political and cultural history of Uzbekistan*,
10. K. Warikoo (ed.) (2012). *Central Asia and South Asia: Energy Cooperation and Transport Linkages*, New Delhi: Pentagon.
11. K. Warikoo and Dawa Norbu (eds.) (1992). *Ethnicity and Politics in Central Asia*, New Delhi: South Asian Publishers.
12. K. Warikoo and Mahavir Singh (eds.) (2004). *Central Asia since Independence*, New Delhi: Shipra Publications.
13. Marlene Laruelle and Sebastien Peyrouse (eds.) (2011). *Mapping Central Asia: Indian Perceptions and Strategies*, Surrey: Ashgate.
14. Robert E. Bedeski and Niklas Swanström (eds.) (2012). *Eurasia's Ascent in Energy and Geopolitics: Rivalry or Partnership for China, Russia, and Central Asia?*, New York: Routledge.
15. Sally N. Cummings. (2012) *Understanding Central Asia: Politics and Contested. Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Iran*, New Delhi: Harper Collins.
16. Stephane Dudoignon and Komatsu Hisao, (eds.) (2001). *Islam in Politics in Russia and Central Asia (Early Eighteenth to Late Twentieth Centuries)*. London: Kegan Paul.

Books/Journals on Central Asia

1. Emilian Kavalski (2010). *India and Central Asia: The Mythmaking and International Relations of a Rising Power*, London: I. B. Tauris.
2. Emilian Kavalski (2010). *The New Central Asia: The Regional Impact of International Actors*, World Scientific.
3. Emilian Kavalski (2012). *Central Asia and the Rise of Normative Powers: Contextualizing the Security Governance of the European Union, China and India*, New York: Bloomsbury.
4. John Anderson (1997). *The International Politics of Central Asia*, Manchester: Manchester University Press.
5. Marlene Laruelle and Sebastien Peyrouse (2013). *Globalizing Central Asia: Geopolitics and the Challenges of Economic Development*, New York: M. E. Sharpe.
6. Mohammed Ayoob and Murad Ismayilov (ed.) (2015). *Identity and Politics in Central Asia and the Caucasus*, New York: Routledge.
7. Sally N. Cummings (2012). *Understanding Central Asia: Politics and Contested Transformations*,
8. Suryakant Nijanand Bal (2004). *Central Asia: A Strategy for India's Look-north Policy*, New Delhi: Lancer Publishers.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
III SEMESTER**

PSC-301: INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT (CORE PAPER)

Course Description:

Political ideas are basis for the strength of any political system. They reflect diverse spectrum of times in a country. India is no exception to this. The course on Indian Political Thought provides an opportunity to a student to know the political ideas in ancient, medieval and modern periods reflecting India's diversity, pluralism in social, political and economic spheres. The ideas contain classical as well as modern approaches to the issues in existence in the Indian society. These ideas aim at realizing socio-political transformation. The ideas of modern Indian thinkers also resemble western political ideas also. At the same time they are reflect a critique of older native system that had been in existence for centuries and articulate the ideals of equality and justice.

Unit I: Ancient Indian Political Thought

Manu
Kautilya
Budha

Unit II: Medieval Indian Political Thought

Basava
Ziauddin Barani
Bhakti Movement

Unit III: Modern Indian Political Thought

Rajaram Mohan Roy
Mahatma Jyotirao Pule
Dadabhai Naoroji

Unit IV: Modern Indian Political Thought – II

Mahatma Gandhi
Jawaharlal Nehru
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Unit V: Socialist Indian Political Thought

M.N. Roy
Ram Manohar Lohia
Jayaprakash Narayan

Suggested Readings:

1. Rajeev Bhargava (ed.) (1999). *Secularism and its Critics*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Bhikhu Parekh (1989). *Gandhi's Political Philosophy*, London: Macmillan Press.
3. Bhikhu Parekh (1989). *Colonialism, Tradition and Reform: An Analysis of Gandhi's Political Discourse*, New Delhi: Sage.
4. Bhikhu Parekh and Thomas Pantham (eds.) (1987). *Political Discourse: Explorations in Indian and Western Political Thought*, New Delhi: Sage.
5. Bidyut Chakrabarty and Rajendra Kumar Pandey (2009). *Modern Indian Political Thought: Text and Context*, New Delhi: Sage.
6. Partha Chatterjee (1994). *Nation and its Fragments*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
7. Partha Chatterjee (1986). *Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World: A Derivative Discourse?* London: Zed Books.
8. George Klosko (ed.) (2011). *The Oxford Handbook of the History of Political Philosophy*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
9. V. R. Mehta and Thomas Pantham (ed.) (2006) *Political Ideas in Modern India: Thematic Explorations*, New Delhi: Sage.
10. Gail Omvelt (1991). *Dalits and the Democratic Revolutions: Dr. Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in Colonial India*, New Delhi: Sage.
11. Anthony Parel (ed.) (2009). *Gandhi: Hind Swaraj and Other Writings*, Cambridge; Cambridge University Press.
12. Anthony Parel (ed.) (2002). *Gandhi, Freedom and Self-Rule*, New Delhi, Vistaar Publications.
13. Shogimen, Takashi and C.J. Nederman(eds.) (2009). *Western Political Thought in Dialogue with Asia*, Plymouth,UK:Lexington Books.
14. Singh, Aakash, Silika Mohapatra (2010): *Indian Political Thought, A Reader*, New Delhi: Routledge.
15. M. N. Srinivas (1967). *Social Change in Modern India*, New Delhi: Orient Longman.
16. L. Rudolph (1984). *The Modernity of Tradition: Political Development in India*, Chicago: University of Chicago.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
III SEMESTER**

**PSC-302: COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
(CORE PAPER)**

Course Description:

The course is intended to offer theoretical and methodological issues in Comparative Politics. It seeks to enhance the students' understanding of politics, state, government, democracy, development, civil society, parties and interest groups, social movements from a comparative perspective. The course seeks to examine the diversity of political systems in contemporary world, the historical evolution of State: its political economy; key political institutions; mode and extent of representation and participation; current and future dilemmas; place in the world system and the key factors such as globalisation that influence the functioning of the political systems. The key issues and categories of Comparative Politics are examined in the light of experiences from the Western and non-Western political systems such as United States, Britain, Canada, France, India, and China.

Unit I: Introduction to Comparative Politics

Approaches: Behavioral – Post- Behavioral, Systems, Structural Functional

Unit II: **Nature of State:** liberal and Marxian and Neo-Marxian

Role of Civil Society and NGOs

Role of MNCs

Unit III: **Constitutionalism-** Evolution and Growth

Political Institutions

Civil Military relations

Unit IV: **Typology of Political Systems** – Traditional and Modern

Comparative Federalism

Comparative Public Policy Analysis

Unit-V : **Electoral Process**

Political Parties and Pressure Groups

Governance, Democratic Process and Decentralization

Suggested Readings:

1. Gabriel A. Almond, G. B. Powell and Robert J. Mundt (1996). *Comparative Politics: A Theoretical Framework*, New York: Harper Collins.
2. Gabriel A. Almond and Sidney Verba (1989). *The Civic Culture Revisited*, London: Sage.
3. Gabriel A. Almond, G. Bingham J. Powell, Russell J. Dalton and Kaare Storm (2011). *Comparative Politics Today: A World View*, New Delhi: Pearson Education.
4. Samir Amin (1997). *Capitalism in the Age of Globalization*, London: Zed Books.
5. Judith Bara and Mark Pennington (2009): *Comparative Politics*, New Delhi: Sage.
6. Carles Boix and Susan C. Stokes (eds.) (2007). *The Oxford Handbook of Comparative Politics*, New York: Oxford University Press.

7. Peter Calvert (1983). *Politics, Power and Revolution: An Introduction to Comparative Politics*, Brighton: Wheatsheaf Books.
8. Ronald H. Chilcote (1994). *Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for a Paradigm Reconsidered*, Boulder: Westview Press.
9. William Crotty (ed.) (1991). *Political Science: Looking to the Future: Volume Two - Comparative Politics, Policy and International Relations*, Evanston: North Western University Press.
10. James N. Danziger (2014). *Understanding the Political World: A Comparative Introduction to Political Science*, London: Pearson.
11. Daniele Caramani (ed.) (2011). *Comparative Politics*, New York: Oxford University Press.
12. S. E. Finer (1970). *Comparative Government: An Introduction to the Study of Politics*, Middlesex: Penguin.
13. December Green and Laura Luehrmann (2011). *Comparative Politics of the Third World: Linking Concepts and Cases*, New Delhi: Lynne Rienner.
14. Gunnar Heckscher (2010). *The Study of Comparative Government and Politics*, London: Routledge.
15. Rod Hague, Martin Harrop and Shaun Breslin (1982). *Comparative Government: An Introduction*, London: Palgrave Macmillan.
16. David Held (2000). *Political Theory and the Modern State*, Cambridge: Polity Press.
17. David Held (ed.) (1995). *Political Theory Today*, Oxford: Polity Press.
18. Steven J. Hood (2004). *Political Development and Democratic Theory: Rethinking Comparative Politics*, New Delhi: Prentice-Hall.
19. Ayesha Jalal (2002). *Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia: A Comparative and Historical Perspective*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
20. Mehran Kamrava (2008). *Understanding Comparative Politics: A Framework for Analysis*, New York: Routledge.
21. Lawrence LeDuc, Richard G. Niemi and Pippa Norris (1996). *Comparing Democracies: Elections and Voting in Global Perspective*, New Delhi: Sage.
22. Mark Irving Lichbach and Alan S. Zuckerman (2009). *Comparative Politics: Rationality, Culture and Structure*, New York: Cambridge University Press.
23. Arend Lijphart (1977). *Democracy in Plural Societies: A Comparative Exploration*, New Haven: Yale University Press.
24. Timothy C. Lim (2007). *Doing Comparative Politics: An Introduction to Approaches and Issues*, verlag: Lynner Rienner Publishers.
25. Gregory S. Mahler (2008). *Comparative Politics: An Institutional and Cross – National Approach*, New Delhi: Pearson.
26. Lawrence Mayer, Dennie Patterson and Frank Thames (eds.) (2009). *Contending Perspectives in Comparative Politics*, Washington: CQ Press.
27. Neil Mc Naughton (1996). *Success in Politics: A Comparative Study for Advanced Level*, London: John Murray.
28. Kenneth Newton and Jan W. Van Deth (2010). *Foundations of Comparative Politics*, New York: Cambridge University Press.
29. Alfred Stepan (2001). *Arguing Comparative Politics*, New York: Oxford University Press.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
III SEMESTER**

**PSC-303: GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS OF TELANGANA
(CORE PAPER)**

Course Description:

In the wake of formation of new state, Telangana State, it is an imperative on the part of the Department to start a Course on the Government and Politics of Telangana. It provides understanding on the historical processes, the agencies and social forces that contributed to the formation of state. However, not to lose sight on the political practices of the institutions in the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh that discriminated against Telangana region, it also focuses on the politics processes of those times.

It provides to the students rich understanding on the different dynamics of the state formations and shaping of governance in the state currently.

Unit I: Understanding State Politics

Frame Work to the Study of State Politics: Linguistic Principle, Regional Autonomy and Internal Colonialism.

Trajectory of Regional Autonomy Movements in Telangana: (a) Mulki Agitation; (b) Dynamics of Nizam Rule; (c) Telangana Armed Struggle.

Implementation of Gentlemen Agreement: Telangana Movement 1969, Separate Andhra Movement 1972.

Unit II: Telangana Regional Autonomy Vs Telugu Identity

Emergence of TDP – Telugu Identity.

Re-Emergence of Telangana Movement: Economic Reforms and Uneven Development – Agrarian Crisis, Exploitation of Resources and Lopsided Urbanization.

Agencies of Telangana Movement: a) Caste, Community Organisation, Cultural Organisation, Students, Women, Employees and Political Parties; b) Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS), c) Telangana Joint Action Committee (TJAC); Idea and Practice.

Unit III: Working of Political Institutions

Governor

Chief Minister and Council of Ministers

Legislature

Panchayati Raj Institutions

Unit – IV Party Politics and Telangana

Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS)

Congress, BJP, Telugu Desam, Left Parties and Others

Media Politics and Telangana

Unit – V Social Movements and Non-Party Processes

Naxalite Movement

Identity Movements: Dalit Movement, Tribal, Backward Class and Women's Movements

Regional Autonomy Movement in Jharkhand: Towards Comparison

Suggested Readings:

1. Ch. Bala Ramulu and D. Ravinder. (2012). "Five Decades of Democratic Decentralization process in Andhra Pradesh", *Social Change* (Journal of the Council for Social Development-Published by Sage international), 42 (2). pp. 165-186.
2. Bhukya Bhangya (2013). "Between Tradition and Modernity: Nizam's, Colonialism and Modernity in Hyderabad State" *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol-XLVIII No.48, Nov 30, pp. 120-125.
3. G. Haragopal (2010). "The Telangana People's Movement: The Unfolding Political Culture" *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol-XLV No.42, Oct 16, pp.51-60.
4. Keshav Rao Jadhav (2010). "'Backwardisation' of Telangana" *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol-XLV No.13, Mar 27, pp. 15-20.
5. M. Kodanda Ram (2007). "Movement for Telangana State: A Struggle for Autonomy" *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol-XLII No.02, Jan 13, pp.92-94.
6. S. Rama Melkota, E. Revathi, K. Lalitha, K. Sajaya and A. Sunitha (2010). "The Movement for Telangana: Myth and Reality" *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol-XLV No.2, Jan 9, pp.8-11.
7. Barry Pavier (1981). *The Telangana Movement: 1944-51*, Delhi: Vikas Publications.
8. Gautam Pingle (2014). *The Fall and Rise of Telangana*, New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
9. K.V. Narayan Rao (1973) *Emergence of Andhra Pradesh*, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
10. P. L. Visweshwar Rao and S. Simhadri (eds.) (1998). "Telangana: Dimensions of Under Development", Hyderabad: *Centre for Telengana Studies*.
11. CH. Hanumanth Rao (2014). "The New Telangana State: A Perspective for Inclusive and Sustainable Development" *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol-XLIX No.9, March 1, pp.10-13.
12. D. Ravinder (1998). "Rural Development and Regional Imbalances: A Study of IRDP" in P.L.Visweshwar Rao and S.Simhadri (eds.) *Telangana: Dimensions of Under Development*, Hyderabad: Centre for Telengana Studies, pp.173-179.
13. G. Krishna Reddy, March, (2002). "New Populism and Liberalization: Regime Shift under Chandra Babu Naidu in Andhra Pradesh", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.XXXVII (9), 2-8, pp.871-883.
14. G. Krishna Reddy, (2009). "Forging Public Opinion: The press, Television and Electoral Campaigns in Andhra Pradesh" Arvind Rajgopal (ed), *Indian Public Sphere: Structure and Transformation-A Reader*, OUP.
15. G. Ram Reddy and B. A. V. Sharma (eds) (1979). "*State Government and Politics Andhra Pradesh*, New Delhi: Sterling.
16. B. A. V. Sharma (1980). *Political Economy of India: A Study of Land Reforms Policy in Andhra Pradesh*, New Delhi: Light and Life Publishers.
17. K. Srinivasulu (2002). "*Caste, Class and Social Articulation in Andhra Pradesh, India: Mapping Differential Regional Trajectories*", Working Paper 179, London: Overseas Development Institute.
18. K. Srinivasulu, M. Channa Basavaiah and D. Ravinder (2011). "Sri Krishna Committee: Thorough but Unviable" in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLVI, No.10, March 5, pp.16-18.
19. Louise Tillin (2013). *Remapping India: New States and their Political Origins*, London: Hurst & Company.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
III SEMESTER**

PSC-304A: REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS (ELECTIVE-1)

Course Description:

This course is offered to familiarize students with International Relations background with issues of Regionalism and Functionalism. It teaches: the significance of Regionalism from a theoretical perspective; provides a brief historical overview of the origin and evolution of several regional organizations; their challenges and the areas of concern. The last unit provides students with India's interaction with several of the Regional Organizations. This is a Course with immense potential in the political, economic, business and trade offices of the Corporate and Ministries.

Unit I: Regionalism in International Relations

Regionalism; New Regionalism -Theoretical Perspectives
Functionalism and New-Functionalism

Unit II: Regionalism in Europe and South East Asia

European Union: Structures and Processes
ASEAN: Evolution and Performance
Asia Regional Forum (ARF)

Unit III: Regionalism in South Asia and Asia- Pacific

SAARC: Origin Development
APEC-Evolution and Issues.

Unit IV: India and Regionalism

Indian' Relations with: EU; ASEAN; APEC

Suggested Readings:

1. Amitav Acharya (2001). *Constructing a Security Community in Southeast Asia: ASEAN and the Problem of Regional Order*, New York: Routledge.
2. Bimal Prasad (ed) (1989). *Regional Cooperation in South Asia: Problems & Prospects*, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
3. Emmanuel Adler and Michael Barnett (ed) (1998). *Security Communities*, Cambridge, UN: Cambridge University Press.
4. John Gillingham (2003). *European Integration (1950-2003): Superstate & New Market Economy?* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
5. John Raven hill (2001). *APEC and the Construction of Pacific Rim Regionalism*, Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
6. Louise Fawcett and Andrew Harrell (eds) (1995). *Regionalism in World Politics: Regional Organisation of International Order*, New York: Oxford University Press.
7. Margaret P. Karus and Karen A. Mingst (2005). *International Organisations: The Politics and Processes of Global Governances*, Lynne Reinner Publishers, Inc.
8. Pen Ghosh International Relations, N. D. Prentice Hall India.
9. Rama S. Melkote (ed) (1990). *Regional Organisations: A Third World Perspective*, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.
10. Thomas Kenneth P and Mary Ann Tetreault (eds) (1999). *Racing to Regionalise: Democracy, Capitalism and Regional Political Economy*, Boulder, Co: Lynne Reinner Publishers.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
III SEMESTER**

PSC-404C: PANCHAYATI RAJ IN INDIA

Course Description:

The course on Panchayati Raj has been an important area of discussion in the discipline of Political Science in India. It has undergone many mutations incorporating the successive developments in Panchayati Raj System such as mandal panchayats in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; 73rd Amendment Act and the current developments under rural governance. It is to be noted that the course is designed as part of electives in this Department. The course deals with the perspectives of decentralization, institutional aspects, models of panchayat raj in Kerala and Telangana and the present complexities. Some of them include the processes of decentralization that emerged with the introduction of new sets of governance such as Self Help Groups (SHGs), Parallel Bodies. Further, the course seeks to bring back the debate on the important goals of panchayati raj - democracy and development.

The major problem that challenges Panchayati Raj System in India is substantive devolution of powers in the country. There have been many stumbling blocks in transferring powers to local bodies. The course with its larger perspective, maps the developments and debates in panchayat raj system since independence. The course is marked with three phases – pre and post amendment phases and the third phase covering the contemporary conflicts between panchayati raj and parallel bodies emerging from the rural governance framework. It is designed in such a way that it would throw light on the dynamics of Panchayati Raj System in conjunction with structural changes at the macro level in terms of market reforms and policy shifts at the national level.

Unit I: Discourses on Decentralisation

Debates on Decentralisation: M.K. Gandhi, Jawarharlal Nehru and B.R. Ambedkar fom Decentralisation to Rural Governance

Unit II: Evolution of Panchayati Raj

Panchayati Raj Institutions - From Balwant Rai Mehta to 73rd Constitutional Amendment
Panchayati Raj Institution in Post – 73rd Constitutional Amendment

Unit III: Models of Panchayati Raj Institutions

Panchayati Raj in Telangana
Panchayati Raj in Kerala

Unit IV: Decentralization: Democracy and Development

Governance Reforms and Liberalization
Rural Governance: SHG's & Parallel bodies
Transformation in the goals of Panchayat Raj System: Democracy & Development.

Suggested Readings:

1. A. M. Khushro (1958). *Economic and Social effects of Jagirdari Abolition and Land Reforms in Hyderabad*, Hyderabad: Osmania University.
2. Amal Ray (1976) *Organisational aspects of Rural Developmentan : Taluk-level Administration in an Indian State*, Calcutta: World Press.
3. B. A. V. Sharma (1980). *Political Economy of India: A Study of Land Reforms Policy in Andhra Pradesh*, New Delhi: Light and Life Publishers.
4. Ch. BalaRamulu (1984). *Administration of Anti Poverty Programme: A Study of SFDA*, Warngal: Kakatiya School of Public Administration.
5. D. Ravinda Prasad (1978). *Cooperatives and Rural Development: A Case Study of a District Cooperative Central Bank in Andhra Pradesh*, Hyderabad: Osmania University.
6. Francine R. Frankel & M. S. A. Rao (Ed) (1990). *Dominance & State Power in Modern India: Decline of a Social Order*, New Delhi, OUP.
7. G. Ram Reddy (1977). *Patterns of Panchayat Raj*, New Delhi: Macmillan.
8. Gunnar Myrdal (1968). *Asian Drama: An Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations*, New York: Pantheon.
9. N. Ramulu (Ed.) (2000). *Politics, Perspectives, Groupings and Movements*, Secundrabad: Divya Publicatioations.
10. Sartaj Aziz (1978). *Rural Development: Learning from China*, London: Macmillan.
11. V. M. Rao (1980). *Rural Development and Village: Perspectives for Planning for Development*, Bangalore: Sterling.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
III SEMESTER**

**PSC-304C: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION:
GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE - (ELECTIVE-1)**

Course Description:

Origin of the Environmental issues in International Relations can be traced at the global level to the Stockholm conference. Therefore, it is imperative to study the global environmental issues to understand the national environmental policies. This course, arranged into four units starts with global environmental problems, Issues and Challenges; unit two discusses about the global environmental governance. At the end, unit three explains about contemporary global environmental issues. This is a course with great potential for employment in the government and the voluntary sector.

Unit I: Global Environmental Issues

Global Warming/ Climate Change
Depletion of Ozone Layer (Ozone Depleting Substances ODS)
Marine Pollution

Unit II: UN and the Issues of Environment

Bruntland Commission; UNEP; UN Conferences on Environment;
From Stockholm to Rio de Janeiro

Unit II: International Environmental Governance

Inter governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)

Unit IV: Contemporary International Environmental Issues:

World Commission on Sustainable Development (WCSD)
Millennium Development Goals (MDG)
Sustainable Development Goals (SDG-215)
Carbon Trading
North- South divides on Environmental issues

Suggested Readings

1. Asheref Illiyan, Shahid Ashrif, M. S.Bhatt (2008). Problems and Prospects of Environment Policy”, New Delhi: Aakar Books.
2. James Connelly, Graham Smith (2003). Politics and the Environment: from Theory to Practice, Rutledge Publication.
3. Johannes Meijer, Arjan der Berg (Ed) (2010). Hand Book of Environmental Policy, New York: Nova Science Publishers.
4. R. K. Sapru (1987). Environment Management in India,
5. Shyam Divan, Armini Rosencranz (2014).Environmental laws and Policies in India: Cases, Materials, Statutes, Oxford India Press.
6. Tailash thakur (1997). Environmental Protection Law and Policy in India, New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publication.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
III SEMESTER**

PSC-304D: IDENTITY POLITICS IN INDIA (ELECTIVE-1).

Course Description:

The objective of this course is to introduce students to the varied patterns of politics in Indian states with a focus on key common thematic issues. Identity Politics has become a prominent subject in the Indian politics in the past few years. Identity has become an important phenomenon in the modern politics. The identification of a members of the group on the basis of sharing common attributes on the basis of all or some of the attributes, language, gender, language, religion, culture, ethnicity etc. indicates the existence or formation of identity.

Rise of lower castes, religious identities, linguistic groups and ethnic conflicts have contributed to the significance of identity politics in India. Nonetheless, the concerns with individual and collective identity that simultaneously seeks to emphasise differences and attempt to establish commonality with others similarly distinguished, have become a universal venture. Each thematic issue will be studied with reference to a few states as mentioned in each topic. With the emergence of state as an important unit in Indian politics over the past two decades the course will be a useful supplementary course for students doing Indian politics.

Unit I: Origins of Identity Politics

Theorizing Identity: Modernization Theory and its Critiques (Glazer and Moynihan); Constructivist Theory; Governmentalization of Identity (Foucault).

Identity-based Movements: Ethnicity, Caste, and Gender (select case studies in India)

Unit II: Caste Associations-Caste Identity Movements

Dalit Movement: Dalit Panthers (Maharashtra) Dandora Movement (AP, Telangana)

OBC Mobilizations: Nadars Mobilisation (Tamil Nadu), Lingayat and Vakka Lingayat Mobilisation (Karnataka), Caste Identity Movements (AP, Telangana)

Unit III: Caste and politics

Rise of middle peasant castes

Dalit and OBC politics

(Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Tamil Nadu)

Unit IV: Regional Identity politics

Politics of language, religion and ethnicity

Demands of autonomy and insurgency

(Punjab, Jharkhand, Nagaland)

Suggested Readings:

1. Andre Bataille (1992). *Society and Politics in India*, Essays in a comparative Perspectives, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. B. R. Ambedkar (2014). *Annihilation of Caste*, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol.1. New Delhi: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Foundation, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India.
3. B. R. Ambedkar, (2014). *Who were the Shudras?* How they came to be the Fourth Varna in the Indo-Aryan Society, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol. 7, New Delhi: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Foundation, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, Boulder: Westview Press.
4. Christophe Jaffrelot (2003). *India's Silent Revolution, The Rise of Low Castes in North Indian Politics* New York: Columbia University Press.
5. Christophe Jaffrelot and Sanjay Kumar (ed.) (2009). *Rise of the Plebeians: the Changing Face of Indian Legislative Assemblies*, New Delhi: Routledge.
6. D. N. Dhanagare (1979). *Social original of peasant insurrection in Telangana* in A. R. Desai (eds.) *Peasant struggles in India*, Bombay: OUP.
7. D. N. Dhanagare (1986). *Peasant Movement in India (1920-50)*, Bombay: Oxford University Press.
8. Dipesh Chakrabarty (1995). 'Modernity and Ethnicity in India: A History of the Present' *Economic & Political Weekly*, 30 (52) pp. 3373-3380.
9. Francine Frankel and M.S.A. Rao (eds) (1990). *Dominance and State Power in Modern India*, vols.1 and 2, New Delhi: OUP.
10. G. D. Barreman (1979). *Caste and Other Inequities, Essays on Inequality*, Merut: Folklore Institute.
11. G. Ram Reddy (1989). *The Politics of Accommodation Caste, Class and Dominance in Andhra Pradesh* in Frankel and Rao (eds), *Dominance in Modern India: Decline of a social order*, Vol-1, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
12. G. S. Ghurye (1932). *Caste and Race in India*, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
13. Gail Omvedt (1994). *Dalits and Democratic Revolution: Dr. Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in Colonial India*, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
14. Ghanshyam Shah (1990). *Social Movements in India*, New Delhi: Sage.
15. Ghanshyam Shah (1997). *Social Transformation in India*, Vol. I & II, Jaipur: Rawat.
16. Ghanshyam Shah (2002). *Caste and Democratic Politics In India*, New Delhi: Permanent Black.
17. Gopal Guru (2001). *The Interface between Ambdekar and the Dalit Cultural Movement in Maharashtra* in Ghanshyam Shah (eds) *Dalit Identity and Politics*, New Delhi: Sage, pp. 160-192.
18. Gopal Guru (2004). *The Language of Dalitbahujan Political Discourse*, in Manoranjan Mohanty (eds) *Class, Caste, Gender*, New Delhi: Sage, pp.256-267.
19. Hardgrave, R. L. (1965). *The Dravidian Movement*, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
20. Ian Craib (1998). *Experiencing Identity*, New Delhi: Sage.
21. Inukonda Thirumali (2003). *Against dora and Nizam: people's movement in Telangana 1939-1948*, New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.
22. Iqbal Narain (Ed) (1976). *State Politics in India*, Meerut: Meenakshi Prakashan.
23. John Wood R (ed.) (1984). *State Politics in Contemporary India: Crisis or Continuity*,
24. Kancha Ilaiah (1996). *Why I am Not a Hindu?* Kolkata: Samya.
25. Kancha Ilaiah (2001). *God as Political Philosopher: Buddha's Challenge to Brahmanism*, Calcutta: Samya.

26. Kancha Ilaiah (2007). *Turning the pot, tilling the land: dignity of labour in our times*, New Delhi: Navayana.
27. Kancha Ilaiah (2009). *Post-Hindu India: A Discourse On Dalitbahujan Socio-Spiritual And Scientific Revolution* New Delhi: Sage.
28. Kancha Ilaiah (2009). *The Weapon of the Other: Dalitbahujan Writings and the Remaking of Indian Nationalist Thought*, New Delhi: Pearson.
29. Kanchan Chandra (2004). *Why Ethnic Parties Succeed: Patronage, Ethnic Headcounts in India*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
30. Louis Dumont (1998). *Homo Hierarchicus*, Paris, The Caste System and Its Implications, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
31. M. N. Srinivas (1962). *Caste in Modern India, and Other Essays*, Bombay: Orient Longman.
32. Manoranjan Mohanty (2004). *Class, Caste, Gender* (Reading in Indian Government and politics), New Delhi: Sage publications.
33. Myron Weiner (ed.) (1965). *State Politics in India*, New Jersey: Princeton University Press.
34. Nathan Glazer and Daniel P Moynihan (ed) (1996). *Ethnicity: Theory and Experience*, Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
35. Nathan Glazer, Daniel Patrick Moynihan (1975). *Ethnicity: Theory and Experience*, Harvard University Pres.
36. Nicholas B. Dirks (2002). *Caste of Mind, Colonialism and the Making of Modern India*, New Delhi: Permanent Black.
37. Paul Graves-Brown, Sian Jones and Clive Gamble (eds) (1996). *Cultural Identity and Archeology: The Construction of European Communities*, New York: Routledge.
38. Rajni Kothari (1970). *Caste in Indian Politics*, New Delhi: Orient Longman.
39. Rajni Kothari (1976). *Democratic policy and social change in India*, Bombay.
40. Rob Jenkins (2004). *Regional Reflections: Comparing Politics Across India's States*, New Delhi: OUP.
41. Sandeep Shastri, K C Suri and Yogendra Yadav (eds.) (2009). *Electoral Politics in Indian States*, New Delhi: OUP.
42. Sherry Joseph (1996). Gay and Lesbian Movement in India, EPW, 31 (33 & 41-42), pp. 2228-2233 & 2770.
43. Sudha Pai (2002). *Dalit Assertion and the Unfinished Democratic Revolution, the Bahujan Samaj Party in Uttar Pradesh*, New Delhi: Sage.
44. Sukhadeo Thorat (2009). *Dalits in India: Search for Common Destiny*, Sage, New Delhi: Sage.
45. Torben Bech Dyrberg (1997). *The Circular Structure of Power: Politics, Identity, Community*, New York: Verso.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
III SEMESTER**

PSC-304E: WEST ASIA IN WORLD AFFAIRS (ELECTIVE-1)

Course Description:

Conflict, wars, insecurity and consequently lack of peace has become an endemic feature of the West Asia since its emergence as significant factor in the World Affairs. The region is regarded as the most unstable, volatile and conflict ridden region because it has witnessed many wars and armed conflicts involving both state and non-state actors, regional and extra-regional powers. There are various flash points and fault line which generate conflict and turmoil leading to war, insecurity and absence of peace. Given this perspective, this course has been designed to make students familiar with various kinds of conflicts afflicting the West Asian region. This course should interest Indian students keen to study area studies for specialized research and Foreign Service. If the region specific language skills are acquired, it can offer employment in translation departments and business hours also.

UNIT-I: The Region, its History and Interaction with World Powers

Contextualizing the West Asian Region in World Affairs. Historical Background and Evolution. Interaction with the West. European Colonial Rivalry and the Ottoman Empire. World War-I and West Asia.

National Awakening: Arab Nationalism. Zionism. Palestine Problem. Post World War-I settlement. Inter-war Period and Imperialist Construction of West Asia.

UNIT-II: West Asia during the Cold War Era

Burden of History and the Legacy of Imperialism. Changing Pattern of West Asia's Interaction with the post-Second World War International System. Cold War Dynamics and Regional Responses. The Arab-Israeli Conflict and Major Powers. Pan- Arabism. Islamic Resurgence. Turmoil in the Gulf. Palestine Problem during the Cold War. Regional Organizations. West Asia and the Non-Alignment Movement.

UNIT-III: West Asia since the End of the Cold War

The New World Order and its Implications. Oslo Peace Process. War on Terror, West Asia and International Relations. Changing Profile of Major Powers' Involvement. The Issue of Nuclear Proliferation, Iran and Israel. West Asia's Response to US Dominance. Islam and the West. Popular Uprisings against Authoritarianism and the Role of External Powers.

UNIT-IV: India and West Asia

Cultural, Political, Economic and Trade Relations. India's Strategic and Energy interests. India's bilateral relations with-Israel, Saudi Arabia and Iran.

Suggested Readings:

1. Aijaz Ahmad (2004). *Iraq, Afghanistan and the Imperialism of Our Time* (New Delhi: Left Word Books).
2. Al-Azmeh, Aziz and Fokas Effie (eds) (2007). *Islam in Europe: Diversity, Identity and Influence*, New York: Cambridge University Press.
3. Armajani, Yahya and Ricks, T. M. (1986). *Middle East: Past and Present*, New Jersey: Prentice Hall College.
4. Aurel Braun (1987). *The Middle East in Global Strategy*, Boulder and Colorado: Westview Press.
5. Dalacoura, Katerina (2011). *Islamist Terrorism and Democracy in the Middle East* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
6. David Allen and Pijpers Alfred, (eds) (1984). *European foreign policy-making and the Arab Israeli Conflict*, The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.
7. Fred Halliday (2005). *The Middle East in International Relations: Power, Politics and Ideology*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
8. George Antonius (1955). *The Arab Awakening: the story of the Arab National Movement*, London: Capricorn Books.
9. Gulshan Dietl, (1986). *The Dulles Era: America Enters West Asia*, New Delhi: Lancer International Books.
10. Hamid Dabashi (2012). *The Arab Spring: The End of Postcolonialism* (London and New York: Zed Books).
11. John L. Esposito (1992). *The Islamic Threat: Myth or Reality* (New York: Oxford University Press).
12. Laura Guazzone (ed.) (1997). *The Middle East in Global Change: The Politics and Economics of Interdependence versus Fragmentation*, London: MacMillan.
13. M. Ayoob (ed) (1979). *Middle East in World Politics*, London: Billing and Sons.
14. Samir Amin and Kenz, Ali El (2005) *Europe and the Arab World*, London: Zed Books.
15. Stefan Halper and Jonathan Clarke (2004). *America Alone: The Neo-Conservatives and the Global Order*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
16. Vassilis K. Fouskas and Bulent Gokay (2005). *The New American Imperialism: Bush's War on Terror and Blood for Oil*, Westport, CT, Praeger, Security International.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
III SEMESTER**

**PSC-305A: WOMEN'S STUDIES
(ELECTIVE-2 – INTRA DISCIPLINARY)**

Course Description:-

This Course attempts to provide the significance of gender studies and Womens' studies to students of Political Science. It deals with: Womens' Movements globally and in India; Provides the necessary theoretical perspectives; major issues in women's studies and in the fourth and final unit provides empowerment policies in India. Another area with immense potential for further research in non-governmental sectors, both nationally and globally.

Unit I: Introduction

Women's Movement in the World and India.
Women's Studies: Genesis, Nature and Scope.
Key Concepts: Patriarchy, Gender and Sex

Unit II: Major Theoretical Perspectives

Liberal Feminism, Socialist Feminism and Radical Feminism
Post Modern Feminism

Unit III: Major Issues in Women's Studies

Power, Rights, Caste, Class and Race
Violence against Women

Unit IV: Women Empowerment Policies in India

Reservation, Education, Employment and Political Participation

Suggested Readings:

1. Anupama Rao (ed) (2003). *Gender and Caste*, Calcutta: Kali for Women.
2. *Directory of Women's Studies in India* (1991). New Delhi: Association Indian Universities.
3. Frederick Engels (1948). *The Origins of Family, Private Property and State*, Moscow:
4. Ilina Sen (ed) (1990). *A Space within the Struggle: Women's Participation in peoples Movements*, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
5. John Wallach Scott (1952). *Gender: A Useful Category of Historical Analysis in Gender and Politics of History*, New York.
6. Krishnan Raj, Maitreyi (). *Summary Report of First G.G.C. Winter Institute*.
7. Maria Mies () *Towards a Methodology of Women's Studies – The Hague*
8. Mira Seth (2001). *Women and Development in India*, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
9. Tejaswini Niranjana (1991). "Cinema, Femininity and the Economy of Consumption", *Economic & Political Weekly*, 26 (43), pp. ws85-ws86.
10. Vimala Balasubrahmanyam (1988). *Mirror Image: The Media and Women's Questions*, Bombay:

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
III SEMESTER**

**PSC-305B - DISASTER MANAGEMENT
(ELECTIVE-2- INTRA DISCIPLINARY)**

Course Description:

The Paper is offered as an introductory and multidisciplinary course. Based on the recommendation of NDMA-National Disaster Management Authority- to University Grants Commission of 2012, it is structured to encourage students to develop an understanding and appreciation of the issue and dimensions of *Disaster* and its multidisciplinary nature. As an I D Paper and one with job potential it is likely to gain attention of students from other disciplines. Yet another elective with job potential in the district level, state and central level and Disaster Management divisions. It also has global opportunities. Combined with a course on Public Policy and Public Admin or Geography it enhances students skill sets.

Unit I: Introduction to Hazards and Disaster Management

Understanding Society and Human Development
Public Health and Disaster Management
Approaches and Planning for Disaster Management

**Unit II: Approaches and Planning for Humanitarian Aid, Relief and Rehabilitation
Role of Armed Forces; NDMA; NDRF; SDMA**

Unit III: Technology, Environment and Disasters

Introduction to Remote Sensing and Geographical Information System (GIS)
Technologies Management
Geo-informatics in Disaster studies

Unit IV: Governance and Disaster Management

Governance, Law, Policy on Disaster Management; Public Policy and Disaster Management; Issues of Law; Issues of Finance and Insurance.

Suggested Readings:

1. Ahmad Ayaz (2010). *Disaster Management: Through the New Millennium*, New Delhi: Anmol Publications.
2. Arvind Kumar (2010). *Disaster Management - Recent Approaches*, New Delhi: Anmol Publications.
3. B. C. Bose (2006). *Modern Encyclopedia of Disaster and Hazard Management*, New Delhi: Rajat Publications.
4. B. Naryana (2009). *Disaster Management*, New Delhi: A.P.H. Publishing Corporation.
5. G.K. Ghosh (2012). *Disaster Management*, A.P.H. Publishing Corporation.
6. Jagbir Singh (2007). *Disaster Management Future Challenges and Opportunities*, New Delhi: I. K. International.

7. Jagbir Singh (2009). *Tsunamis: Threats and Management*, New Delhi: I.K. International.
8. Jagbir Singh and A. L. Ramanathan (2009). *Solid Waste Management*, New Delhi: I. K. International.
9. *National Institute of Disaster Management*, Govt. of India – Publications, Journals and Manuals
10. Nikunj Kumar (2006). *Disaster Management*, New Delhi: Alfa Publications.
11. P. K. Dave (2001). *Emergency Medical Services and Disaster Management: A Holistic Approach*, New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers.
12. R. B. Sing (2000). *Disaster Management*, Jaipur: Rawat.
13. S. L. Goel (2006). *Encyclopaedia of Disaster Management*, Deep & Deep Publications.
14. Books on Disaster management listed at Jain Book Agency
<http://www.jainbookagency.com/booksearch.aspx?title=Disaster%20Management>

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
III SEMESTER**

**PSC-305C – INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPRs)
(ELECTIVE-2 – INTRA DISCIPLINARY)**

Course Description:

Human beings are innovative and creative. Creativity is the driving force of change and development leading to the creation of knowledge society and knowledge economy. At present a new form of property has come into existence in the form of intellectual property which has commercial value in the form of trademarks, copy right, Industrial designs and patents. Efforts are made to recognize and protect this form of property at the global level to create greater wealth.

The course is designed to provide overall picture of the IPRs and the impact of their protection on national development and human beings. By opting this course a student is exposed to the changing international environment from the rights perspective and its commercial value. The course may encourage students to take up research in the area and may provide an opportunity as join as consultants to NGOs and law firms.

- Unit I:** Intellectual Property Rights—Meaning, Evolution and Nature
Difference between property and IPR
Types of IPRs: Copyright, Trademarks, Industrial Designs, Geographical Indications, Specialized IRPs
- Unit II:** Intellectual Property: International Dimension; Transnational character of IP; International efforts to protect and promote IP; Harmonization of national regimes
International Conventions/ Treaties: Paris Convention, Berne Convention, Patent Cooperative Treaty, Budapest Treaty, Madrid Agreement, Eurasian Convention, Geneva Conventions, and TRIPS Agreement
- Unit III:** International Regimes: BIPRO to WIPO to WTO
IPRs and Developing Nations
Commercialisation of IPRs vs Human Rights; Traditional and Indigenous Knowledge and Bio-ethical issues and IPRs; Health Security, Food Security and IPRs
- Unit- IV: IPRs Regime and India**
Impact of IPRs on Indian Laws; Impact of TRIPS Agreement on India;
Sovereignty vs Globalization

Suggested Readings:

1. G. B. Reddy (2012). *Intellectual Property Rights and the Law*, Hyderabad: Gogia Law Agency.
2. Jagdish Bhagwati (2001). *After Seattle: Free Trade and the WTO*, International Affairs, 77(1), January.
3. K. R. G. Nair and Ashok Kumar (eds) (1994). *Intellectual Property Rights*, New Delhi: Allied Pubs.
4. M. M. S. Karki (2009). *Intellectual Property Rights: Basic Concepts*, New Delhi: Atlantic Pubs.
5. Philippe Cullet (2003). *Patents and Medicines: The Relationship between TRIPS and the Human Right to Health*, International Affairs, 79(1).
6. Prabuddha Ganguli (1998). *Gearing Up for Patents: The Indian Scenario*, Hyderabad: Universities Press.
7. Surendra Patel (1989). IPRs in the Uruguay Round: A Disaster for the South? *EPW*, May6.
8. *Who Owns the Knowledge Economy?* The Corner House Briefing 32, September 2004

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
III SEMESTER
PSC-305D – HUMAN RIGHTS
(ELECTIVE-2 – INTRA DISCIPLINARY)

Course Description:

This is an introductory course on Human Rights from a historical and political perspective. As an interdisciplinary elective, it introduces the students to the theoretical perspectives, provides them global and national level, institutional level and developmental mechanisms. The last Unit is India specific and promotes a student's employment potential in voluntary sector, Media and teaching profession. Additional qualifications by way of diplomas in Human Rights, Media Studies, in the field of Law and Education are helpful to students.

Unit I: Introduction: Meaning of Human Rights;
From Magna Carta to Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Theories of Rights: Liberal, Marxist and Feminist Theory of Rights

Unit II: International Covenants and Declarations
International Covenant on Economic and Social Rights
International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights
UN Declaration on the Right to Development

Unit III: Enforcement and Monitoring Mechanisms – Global and National
OHCHR
Amnesty International
Human Rights Watch
NHRC

Unit V: Human Rights in India
Human Rights Movement in India
State of Human Rights in India: SC, ST Women and Child
Judiciary and Human Rights
Role of Media and Education in Human Rights

Suggested Readings:

1. Adam Prazeworski (1991). *Democracy and the Market*, CUP.
2. C. B. Macpherson (1979). *Democratic Theory: Essays in Retrieval*, OUP.
3. David Held (ed.) (1993). *Prospects for Democracy*, New Delhi: Polity Press.
4. EM Wood (1986). *The Retreat from Class*, New Delhi: Verso.
5. Ernesto Laclau and Chantal Mouffe (1985). *Hegemony and Socialist Strategy*, New York: Verso.
6. J. Schumpeter (1942). *Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy*, Harper.
7. John Dunn (1993). *Western Political Theory in the Face of the Future*, OUP.
8. John Dunn (ed.) (1992). *Democracy: The Unfinished Journey*, New Delhi: OUP.
9. Norberto Bobbio (1956). *The Future of Democracy*, University of Minnesota Press.
10. Samuel Huntington (1991). *Democratization: The Third Wave*, University of Oklahoma Press.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE IV SEMESTER

PSC-401: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (CORE PAPER)

Course Description:

The course provides Social Science research perspective to the students. It offers various research methods (both qualitative and quantitative) used in Social Sciences by drawing upon a range of theoretical and empirical research questions that are prevailing in Social Sciences. The theoretical aspects of the course will comprise an exploration of various theories, concepts and terms that are part of the Research Methodology. The empirical aspects will provide a broad understanding of various research methods and techniques, besides dealing with the practical realm of research.

Unit I: Research in Social Sciences

Categories of Research –Basic – Applied/Classical/Scientific, Self-Reflexive Nature and Scope of Research in Political Science –Transition.

Unit II: Methods of Research

Theoretical-Empirical, Qualitative-Quantitative, Inductive – Mixed Methods Research
Value-Fact Dichotomy -Objectivity in Social Science Research: Theory and Practice
Deductive, Comparative, Ethnographic, Case Study Methods

Unit III: Source Materials in Research

Data: Primary & Secondary Sources of Primary and Secondary Data: Web Sources: Potentials and Risks
Techniques of Research: Survey and Field Work/Interview and Questionnaire/Content-Analysis/Participant-Observation/Random Sampling/ Use of SPSS in Political Science research.

Unit IV: Stages in Report Writing - I

Research Problem and Research Design - Types of Design - Review of Literature -Conceptualizing Research Questions- Formulation of Hypothesis.

Unit V: Stages in Report Writing - II

Processing of Data, Classification of Data and Analysis of Data -Quantification and Verification - Final Report, Styles of Reference or Report Writing. Methods of citation.

Suggested Readings:

1. P. Baert (2005). *Philosophy of the Social Sciences: Towards Pragmatic*, Cambridge: Polity Press.
2. Bernard, Russell H. (2000). *Social Research Methods*, New Delhi: Sage.
3. Ajai Gaur S. and S. S. Gaur (2009). *Statistical Methods for Practice and Research: A Guide to Data Analysis Using SPSS*, New Delhi: Response.
4. W. J. Goode and P. K. Hatt (1952). *Methods in Social Research*, New York: McGraw-Hill.
5. S. N. Hesse Biber, & Patricia Leavy (2006). *The Practice of Qualitative Research*, New Delhi: Sage.
6. Janet, Johnson and Richard Joslyn (1987). *Political Science Research Methods*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
7. C. R. Kothari (1990). *Research Methods & Techniques*, New Delhi: Wiley Eastern.
8. Imre Lakatos (1995). *The Methodology of Scientific Research Programmes: Philosophical Papers*, John Worrall and Gregory Currie (eds), Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
9. David E. McNabb (2009). *Research Methods for Political Science: Quantitative and Qualitative Methods*, New Delhi: PHI Learning.
10. Neuman W. Lawrence (2007). *Social Research Methods*, New Delhi: Pearson Education.
11. Blackie Norman (2000). *Designing Social Research*, Cambridge: Polity Press.
12. Trigg Roger (2001). *Understanding Social Research*, Oxford: Blackwell.
13. Ian Shapiro, Smith and Masoud (eds.) (2004). *Problems and Methods in the Study of Politics*, Cambridge: Cambridge University.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
IV SEMESTER**

PSC-402: PUBLIC POLICY (CORE PAPER)

Course Description:

After the Second World War the discipline of Political Science has undergone great transformation. With the Behavioral Revolution major paradigm shift took place in the discipline. The focus of the discipline shifted from study of institutions to study of forces influencing the functioning of institution and their activities. As a result inter-disciplinary approach gained prominence to study social phenomena comprehensively. Courses on Public Policy emerged in this context.

In contemporary times, to address complex and dynamic issues governments are formulating policies find solutions to societal problems from different ideological perspectives. A lot of technical expertise is becoming a necessity to understand and analyze issues and to suggest possible alternative solutions based on cost benefit analysis. In this context there is a need to conduct serious research on public issues by policy experts from Policy Science perspective.

Public Policy course aims at providing a comprehensive view of issues, policy making processes, decision making related to policy matters. It also aims at producing experts who can advise the government or who can provide inputs to government in policy making.

Unit 1: Introduction

Emergence of Policy Science
Political Science as Policy Science
Public Policy – Meaning, Nature and Importance

Unit II: Models:

Incremental ; Rational Comprehensive; Social Choice.

Unit III: Public Policy Cycle

Types of Public Policy; Formulation and Policy Education;
Implementation and Evaluation

Unit IV: Political Structures and Policy Process

Rule Making (Legislation)
Rule Application (Executive)
Rule Adjudication (Judiciary)

Unit V: Public Policies in India

Agriculture; Industry; Education; Environment

Suggested Readings:

1. Bardach Eugene (2000). *A Practical Guide for Policy Analysis: The Eightfold Path to More Effective Problem Solving*, London: Chatham House Publishers.
2. Thomas A. Birkland (2001). *An Introduction to the Policy Process*, New York: M. E Sharpe Inc.
3. Amy Black E. (2007). *From Inspiration to Legislation: How an Idea Becomes a Bill*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Education.
4. Robert Chambers (1997). *Whose Reality Counts? Putting the First Last*, London: Intermediate Technology Publications.
5. Dye Thomas R. (2012). *Understanding Public Policy*, Florida: Pearson.
6. Frank Fischer, Gerald J. Miller and Mara S. Sidney (Ed) (2007). *Handbook of public policy analysis: Theory, Politics, and Methods*, Florida: CRC Press.
7. Niraja Gopal Jayal and Sudha Pai (eds) (2001). *Democratic Governance in India: Challenges of Poverty, Development and Identity*, New Delhi: Sage.
8. Marc Wuyts, Maureen Mackintosh and Tom Hewitt (eds) (1992). *Development policy and Public Action*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
9. Meredith Edwards, Cosmo Howard and Robin Miller (2001). *Social Policy, Public Policy from problem to practice*, New South Wales: Aallen &Unwin.
10. Paul A. Sabatier (ed.) (1999). *Theories of the Policy Process*, Colorado: West view Press.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
IV SEMESTER**

PSC-403: INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY (CORE PAPER)

Course Description:

India is an emerging power trying to influence the events in the international system. Due to the accelerated economic development and growth rate, it has been attracting the attention of both global powers and smaller powers. This is the result of sustained effort that has been made since independence. At the time of her nationalist movement against British imperialism, India was one of the few countries in the world to view her independence struggle as a part of the global trends of anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism. After independence, her foreign policy was designed to forge friendly relations with all nations irrespective of their ideology, to realize and promote her national Interests. In the subsequent years these principles have remained the bed rock of her foreign policy in spite of different pulls and pressure both from within and outside.

A student of this course studies India's Foreign Policy; its determinants; the role played by different institution in the policy formulation as well as implementation. Further, the student evaluates India's relations with neighbours as well as with global powers. Critically, the course provides a comprehensive understanding of India in the global theatre. It provides greater scope for employment in the policy planning divisions of Ministries as consultants and researchers.

Unit 1: India's Foreign Policy

Determinants of Foreign Policy: Domestic and External;
Principles of Foreign Policy; Security Concerns: Internal and External;
India's Nuclear Policy.

Unit II: Making of Foreign Policy

Foreign Policy Planning: Office of Prime Minister; Ministry of External Affairs;
Office of Foreign Secretary; Ministry of Defence;
National Security Council, National Security Advisory Board (NSAB); Foreign
Investment Promotion Board (FIPB)

Unit III: India's Maritime Policy:

Foreign Policy towards the Indian Ocean Region. Maritime Doctrines

Unit IV: India and its Neighbours

Relations with Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal,
Pakistan, Sri Lanka

Unit V: India and Major Powers

Relations with Peoples Republic of China, Russia and the USA.

Suggested Readings:

1. Brahma Chellaney (1999). *Securing India's Future in the New Millennium*, Hyderabad: Orient Longman.
2. Harish Kapur (1994). *India's Foreign Policy – Shadows and Substance*, New Delhi: Sage.
3. Harish Kapur (2002). *Diplomacy of India: Then and Now*, New Delhi: Manas Publications.
4. Jaswant Singh (1999), *Defending India*, London: MacMillan Press.
5. Jayantanuja Bandopadhyaya (1987). *The Making of India's Foreign Policy*, Calcutta: Allied Publishers,
6. K. P. Misra (1985). *Foreign Policy Planning in India*, New Delhi: Vikas.
7. Raja Menon (2000). *A Nuclear Strategy for India*, New Delhi: Sage.
8. Ramesh Thakur (1994). *The Politics and Economics of India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
9. Stephen P. Cohen (2002). *Emerging Power*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press,.
10. Subramanyam Raju A. (2000). *Nuclear India – Problems and Perspectives*. New Delhi: South Asian Publishers.
11. Sumit Ganguly (2013). *India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect*, OUP.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE IV SEMESTER

PSC-404A: POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY (ELECTIVE-1)

Course Description:

The course introduces students to the dynamics between Sociology & Political Science and explains the mutual impact of Political Science and Sociology in influencing Politics & Society. The course introduces important concepts and theories that deal with the subject. It focuses on nature of political power, the cultural dimension of politics, dynamics of political change, the manner in which political power intersects with social structures, and the determinants of political upheavals and revolutions.

Unit I: Political Sociology: Nature and Scope

Social Stratification – Caste, Class, Tribe, Race and Gender

Unit II: Theories:

Elite Theory; Communications Theory; Revolutions: Theories and Types

Unit III: Concepts – Power, Authority, Legitimacy and Leadership

Unit IV: Political Socialisation Process: Modernisation: Modernity and Tradition

Political Socialisation; Political Participation; Political Modernisation;
Political Culture; Political Development and Political Decay

Suggested Readings:

1. Ali Ashroff and L. N. Sharma (2004) *Political Sociology: A new grammar of Politics*, Madras: Madras University Press.
2. Blac C. E. (1966). *The Dynamics of Modernization: A study in Comparative History*, New York: Harper and Row.
3. Bottomore T. E. (1995). *Elites and Society*, London: Routledge.
4. Claus Offe (1966). *Modernity and the State: East and West*, London: Polity Press.
5. Hari Hara Das and B. C. Choudhury (2004). *Introduction to Political Sociology*, New Delhi: Vikas.
6. Hymen H. Hyman (1959). *Political Socialization*, Illinois: Free press.
7. J. E. Goldthrop (1990). *The Sociology of the Third World*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

8. Jangam R. T. (1988). *Textbook of Political Sociology*, New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publication Co.
9. Lester W. Milbrath (1965). *Political Participation: How and Why Do People Get Involved in Politics?* Chicago: Rand McNally & Company,
10. S. K. Lipset (1960). *Political Man: the social bases of politics*, New York: Doubleday & company.
11. C. W. Mills (1970). *The Power Elite*. New York: Oxford University Press.
12. A. M. Mukhopadhyay (1977). *Political Sociology: An introductory Analysis*, CalCutta: K. P. Bagchi.
13. Lucian W Pye and Sydney Verba (1965). *Political Culture and Political Development*, Princeton University Press.
14. Rudolph & Rudolph (1967). *The Modernity of Tradition*, Hyderabad: Orient Longman,
15. Timachv W. Luke (1990). *Social Theory and Modernity Critique Dissent and Revolution*, London: Sage.
16. Veena Das (ed) (1991). *Mirrors of Violence: Communities, Riots and Survivors in South Asia*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
17. Wetch, Claude, E. (1971). *Political Modernization: A reader in comparative political change*, California: Duxbury Press.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
IV SEMESTER**

PSC-404B: TRIBAL STUDIES (ELECTIVE-1)

Course Description:

India is home to different groups of people. On such category of people identified and included in the scheduled list of the Indian Constitution is the tribal people. Almost all the tribal groups still live in subsistence conditions and far away from regular human society. There is a need to study them, understand them and bring them in to the mainstream. To realize this objective, governments both at the Center and at the State levels are taking initiatives in the form of schemes and policies to uplift them from ignorance, poverty, illiteracy and exploitation.

The course aims at understanding tribals as a community, their issues and challenges. Its focus is to understand and analyze the inadequacies government policies and to sensitize the nation. The course attempts to throw light on the plight of tribals and their livelihoods; and promotes awareness among students, who are the policy makers and executives in the near future.

Unit I: Introduction

Various Ethnic Groups in India
Tribal Studies in India: An Overview

Unit II: State and Tribals

Tribal Movements in India: Pre and Post Independent Period
Indian Constitution and Tribal Rights
National S.T. Commission

Unit III: Tribals and Issues of Development

Tribal Development: Challenges – Plains Vs Agency;
Policy Responses – ITDA (S.T. Commission)
Tribal Development Policy – Pre & Post Independence Period

Unit IV: Approaches and Programmes

Tribal Development Approaches
Tribal Development Programmes and their Evolution

Suggested Readings:

1. S. Baruah (1999). *India against itself: Assam and the politics of nationality*. University of Pennsylvania Press.
2. A. Baviskar (1999). *In the belly of the river: tribal conflicts over development in the Narmada Valley*. Oxford University Press.
3. Andre Béteille (1986). The concept of tribe with special reference to India, *European Journal of Sociology*, 27(2), pp. 297-318.
4. Deva Nathan and Virgingous Xaxa (2012). *Social exclusion and adverse inclusion: development and deprivation of Adivasis in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
5. Dreze J., M. Samson and S. Singh (1997). *The Dam and the Nation: Displacement and Resettlement in the Narmada Valley*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
6. Felix Padel, Ajay Dandekar and Jeemol Unni (2014). *Ecology, Economy: Quest for a Socially Informed Connection*, Hyderabad: Orient Black Swan.
7. Paul Greenough and Ann Lowenhaupt Tsing (eds.) (2003). *Nature in the Global South: Environmental Projects in South and Southwest Asia*, Durham, NC: Duke University Press,
8. M. S. A. Rao (2000). *Social Movements in India: Studies in Peasant, Backward Classes, Sectarian, Tribal and Women's Movements*. Manohar Publishers.
9. V. V. Rao (1976). *A Century of Tribal Politics in North East India: 1874-1974*. New Delhi: S. Chand.
10. Alpa Shah (2010). *In the shadows of the state: Indigenous politics, environmentalism, and insurgency in Jharkhand, India*. London: Duke University Press.
11. B. D. Sharma (2001). *Tribal affairs in India: the crucial transition* New Delhi: Sahyog Pustak Kuteer (Trust) and Mumbai: India Centre for Human Rights and Law.
12. K. S. Sing (1997). *The Scheduled Tribes*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
IV SEMESTER**

**PSC-404C: INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY
(ELECTIVE-1)**

Course Description:

International Political Economy emerged as a significant field of study from the early 1970s as a result of economic interdependence of nation states. Around this time, Europe and Japan recovered from war time devastation and a wide gap emerged between developed and developing nations. Further, the Third World started facing a number of challenges in the form of aid, trade, debt, balance of payments, technology transfer, and hegemony of the dollar. In the subsequent years, the problems have been compounded with liberalization and globalization processes.

The course offers a student to study and understand various global issues critically to know what is happening between nations while interacting with one another from a theoretical and policy perspectives. The course may provide an opportunity to opt for journalism as a profession or further research may provide a student a career in teaching; diplomacy; or business houses.

Unit I: Introduction

International Political Economy (IPE): Emergence as a sub-discipline of IR;
Nature ;
Scope
Traditional theories of IPE: Liberal, Realist, Marxist
Contemporary Theories of IPE
Dependency Theory
State and Market (Susan Strange)
Non- state Actors and Market (Robert Gilpin)

Unit II: International Trade

Theory of International Trade: Liberal and National
Open Trade and Protectionism
Instruments of Protectionism
Trade under GATT and WTO
Structural conflict: Developing Nations Vs Developed Nations

Unit III: Trade and Development

Free Trade and Development
Regulated Trade and Development
IBRD, UNCTAD, North-South Dialogue and South – South Cooperation

Unit IV: International Monetary System

Establishment of IMF ; Hegemony of Dollar (Gold Standard) ;
Debt of the Third World
Arrival of the Euro ; Financial Globalization : Consequences for the World
Aid Vs Trade Debate ; Multi-National Corporations : Role , Hegemony , Critique

Suggested Readings:

1. Jagdish Bhagwati (2007). *In Defense of Globalization: With a New Afterword*, New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Jagdish N. Sheth and Rajendra N. Sisodia (2006). *Tectonic Shift: The Geo-economic Realignment of Globalizing Markets*, New Delhi: Sage.
3. Jeffrey A. Frieden and David A. Lake (1982). *International Political Economy*, New York: St. Martin Press
4. Joseph E. Stiglitz and Andrew Charlton (2005). *Fair Trade for All: How Trade Can Promote Development*, New York: Oxford University Press.
5. Joseph Stiglitz (2002). *Globalization and Its Discontents*, London: Penguin.
6. Prem Shankar Jha (2006). *The Twilight of the Nation State*, New Delhi: Vistaar.
7. Robert Gilpin (1985). *US Power and the Multinational Corporation*, London: McMillan.
8. Robert Gilpin (1987). *The Political Economy of International Relations*, New Jersey: Princeton University Press.
9. Robert Gilpin (2001). *Global Political Economy: Understanding the International Economic Order*, Princeton: Princeton University Press.
10. Stephen D. Krasner (1985). *Structural Conflict: The Third World against Global Liberalism*, California: University of California Press.
11. Susan Strange (1988). *States and markets: An Introduction to Political Economy*, New York: Pinter.
12. Susan Strange (2016). *Casino Capitalism*, Manchester: Manchester University Press.
13. Susan Strange (1996). *The Retreat of the State*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE IV SEMESTER

PSC-404D: SECURITY STUDIES (ELECTIVE-1)

Course Description:

Security Studies course enables students to gain insights into the field from a developed as well as developing world perspective. Units II & III elaborate on the different approaches to the field and the last unit deals with traditional and emerging issue areas. Paper prepares the final semester students for advanced courses in research or move towards voluntary sector and consultancy in the emerging areas. Employment opportunities are abundant in Think tanks, embassies, Ministries, investigation agencies and business houses. This course is useful for both Indian and Foreign students.

Unit I: Introduction

Security Studies: Evolution and Scope;
Perspectives from the Developed World and Developing World;
Future of Security Studies.

Unit II: Approaches I

Realism; Liberalism; Historical Materialism; Peace Studies

Unit III: Approaches II

Critical Security Studies; Human Security; Gender & Security

Unit IV: Traditional and Contemporary Issues in Security

Military Security; Regime Security; Environmental Security;
Economic Security and Energy Security

Suggested Readings:

1. Alan Collins (2013). *Contemporary Security Studies*, Hampshire: Oxford University Press.
2. Barry Buzan & L. Hansen (2009). *The Evolution of International Security Studies*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
3. M. E. Smith (2010). *International Security: Politics, Policy, Prospects*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE IV SEMESTER

PSC-404E: GANDHIAN STUDIES (ELECTIVE-1)

Course Description:

Gandhi is an exemplary human being whose philosophy is based on his experiments in social, political, cultural and economic fields. His ideas transcend disciplines and boundaries; they have relevance even for contemporary times. As the department is having a Center for Gandhian Studies, it is pertinent to offer a course on Gandhian ideas to examine and critically evaluate them. Such a course offers students an opportunity to understand India's past, present holistically from Gandhian perspectives. It also enables us to look at the contemporary issues and evaluate them from an alternative non-western perspective. The course can be linked to issues related to rural development, women empowerment, functioning of grass root institutions and politics, development and people's participation and peace in society. It may provide an opportunity to collaborate with institutions working on Gandhian ideas and linking academic scholarship with the larger world.

Unit I: Gandhi: Evolution of a Thinker under the influence of Ruskin, Thoreau and Leo Tolstoy

Gandhi's Concept of Politics: Nature of State; Ends and Means; Equality, Liberty, Rights and Duties; Nationalism

Unit II: Concepts of Democracy, Decentralisation, Panchayati Raj and Gram Rajya

Ahimsa in Politics; Satyagraha; Techniques & Forms of Gram Rajya. Civil Disobedience and Non-Cooperation

Unit III: Gandhi, Civilization and Modernity

Role of Machines, Bread Labour, Capital-Labour Relations, Violence
Concept of Trusteeship, Rural Reconstruction and
Village Self-Sufficiency and Sarvodaya

Unit IV: Gandhi on: Environment; Sustainable Development; Position of Women in Society; Basic Education (Nai Talim)

Gandhi-Ambedkar Debate on Caste, Untouchability, Village and Religion

Suggested Readings:

1. M. K. Gandhi (1966) *My Experiments With Truth: Autobiography*, Ahmadabad: Navjeevan Prakasan
2. A. Raghurama Raju, Swami Paradigm and Mahatma Paradigm (2007). in A. Raghurama Raju, *Debates in Indian Philosophy: Classical, Colonial and Contemporary*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. A. Raghurama Raju (2010). *Debating Gandhi: A Reader*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. A. Raghurama Raju (2010). *Modernity in Social Theory*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
5. Bikhu Parekh (1996). *Political Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi*, New Delhi: Ajanta.
6. N. Seth (2006). *Gandhi and Environmentalism*, Ahmadabad: Gujarat Vidyapeeth.
7. Anthony J. Parel (ed.) (1997). *Hind Swaraj and Other Writings*, New Delhi: Cambridge.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
IV SEMESTER**

**PSC-405A: URBAN POLITICS/URBAN GOVERNANCE
(ELECTIVE- 2)**

Course Description:

Nearly 30 per cent of the Indians live in the urban areas. As the urban population increases, the cities acquire a vital role in Indian Politics. In this course we study urban politics in India with special focus on Hyderabad. The paper will enable the student to understand how political processes in cities shape policies. It covers the following topics:

1. The structure of political power and its impact on urban policies of the government
2. Religion, caste, class and gender relations in cities and towns
3. The politics of space and spatial relationships
4. Urban administration

Unit I: City in the Globalised World

Definition of Urban

Trends in Urbanisation: Nature of the Medieval Town; Towns in Colonial India;

Urbanisation in the Post-independent Period; Cities in the era of globalisation

Approaches to the study of Urban Politics: Marxist – Radical Geography and

Radical Sociology; Neo-Marxist – Global and World Cities; Neo-Classical;

Post-Colonial – Sub-altern Studies

Unit II: Urban Governance/Policies

Salient features of Urban Governance in the Post-independent India

74th Amendment – socio-economic context; salient features

Impact of liberalization on urban policies – JNNURM;

Poverty Alleviation Programmes; Smart Cities

Unit III: Issues in Urban Politics

Slums and housing issues; Communal Violence; Migration;

Solid Waste Management; Ecology-Ecological Features; Water; Sanitation;

Informal Economy

Unit IV: Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC)

Formation of GHMC; Creation of Telangana and Question of Hyderabad

Administration of GHMC and autonomous bodies

HMDA - structure and functions

Relationship between HMDA and GHMC

Suggested Readings:

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
IV SEMESTER**

PSC-405B: MEDIA AND POLITICS (ELECTIVE- 2)

Course Description:

The course seeks to bring out various aspects of politics and media relationship. It begins with conceptual understanding of relationship between the two. The course takes a broader view of media as part of larger communication processes. It discusses media's relationship with the economic processes that brought politics closer. Media, politics and economy brought major changes in political communications leading to the emergence of television, print media, internet, and social media. Lastly the course discusses the crucial role of media in politics particularly in the domains such as public sphere, political mobilization, populist politics and legitimation.

The course is significant in Political Science discourses when we look at the crucial role of media in all political processes. On the one hand media brings larger section of people into the political processes by disseminating various kinds of information to them. On the other hand the media appears to monopolize all communication processes leading to constriction of democratic processes and monopolizing public sphere. The course is designed to understand the fundamental roots of this phenomenon. And its implications for democracy, public sphere and legitimation. The course is taught with its interdisciplinary character bringing inputs from economic, political, social and cultural spheres.

Unit I: Politics and Media

Communications and Politics

Media and Modes of Legitimation

Unit II: Media and Market

Print Media, Television, Radio and Internet - Social Media

Media and Liberalisation

Unit III: Political Context of Media

Rise of Mass Politics

Increasing Role of Media and Political Mobilisation

Unit IV: Debates on Public and Private Media in India

State, Media and Public Sphere

Government's Control over Media

Media and Populist Politics

Suggested Readings:

1. Arvind Rajgopal (2001). *Politics after Television: Religious Nationalism and the Reshaping of the Indian Public*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
2. W. L. Bennett & Robert M. Entman (2001) *Mediated Politics: Communication in the Future of Democracy*, New York: Cambridge University Press.
3. Sevanti Ninan (2007). *Headlines from Heartland: Reinventing the Hindi public space*, New Delhi: Sage.
4. Stephen H. Chaffee (ed) (1975). *Political communication*, Beverly Hills: Sage.
5. Keval J. Kumar (1994). *Mass communication in India*, Mumbai: Jaico Publishing House.
6. Arvind Singhal and E Rogers (1989). *India's information Revolution*, New Delhi: Sage.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
IV SEMESTER**

PSC-405C: E-GOVERNANCE(ELECTIVE- 2)

Course Description:

Electronic governance or e-governance is the application of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for delivering government services, exchange of information, communication transactions, integration of various stand-alone systems and services between government-to-customer (G2C), government-to-business (G2B), government to government (G2G). In the present era of ICT all the countries are providing Technology based services to citizens to achieve goals of development and good governance. E-governance is one of the most important subject for understanding the interface between development, technology & good governance.

Aim/Need of the Subject:

- It provides awareness to students about e-Governance and Digital India
- It provides information about innovative techniques used by the governments for development of Nation through e-governance.
- It gives understanding of E-Governance in daily life to citizens.

Unit I: E-Governance: Definition; Meaning; Concept; Evolution; Concept of Digital India.

Unit II: E-Governance in India:
National E- Governance Plan: e-services of Indian States - Telangana, Delhi, Karnataka ,Chhattisgarh.

Unit III: E-Governance: U.S.A ,U.K, and SAARC Countries

Unit IV: E-Governance Implementation Strategies: Challenges and Solutions in India.

Suggested Readings:

1. C. S. R. Prabhu (2012). *E-Governance: Concepts and Case Studies*, New Delhi: PHI.
2. P. Pannerveel (2006). *A Change Management Tool*, Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
3. Pankaj Sharma (2004). *E-Governance*, New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.
4. Ashwani Saith, M. Vijayabaskar and V. Gayathri (2008). *ICTs and Indian Social Change: Diffusion, Poverty, Governance*. New Delhi: Sage.
5. R. Bagga and Piyush Gupta (2009). *Transforming Government: E-Governance Initiatives in India*, Hyderabad: ICFAI University Press.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
IV SEMESTER**

**PSC-405D: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN INDIA
(ELECTIVE-2)**

Course Description:

The course is designed to understand the nature, scope and the significance of the Environmental issues at the national level. It begins with an overview of the environmental problems by emphasising on environmental Laws and Policies in the country. The subsequent units discuss about the institutional arrangements for the implementation of the Laws and Policies for the protection of Environment in the country and finally, the role of adjudication in environmental Jurisprudence. Course is helpful in gaining employment in voluntary sector, corporates, various Ministries.

Unit I: Introduction:

Overview of environmental Problems in India
(Air Pollution, Water Pollution, and Solid Waste Management System)
Environmental protection Vs Economic Development
Environmental Movements in India

Unit-II: Environmental laws and Policies in India:

Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act-1974
Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act- 1981
Environmental Protection Act-1986
Environmental Policy-1992
Environmental Policy-2006

Unit III: Institutional Arrangements for Pollution Control in India:

Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (MoEF& CC)
Pollution Control Boards (State and Central)
National Green Tribunals (NGT)

Unit IV: Role of the Judiciary in Environmental Protection:

Public Interest Litigation (PIL)
Right to Clean and Wholesome Environment Article-21

Suggested Readings

1. Rosencranz Armini (2014). *Environmental laws and Policies in India: Cases, Materials, Statutes*, Divan Shyam, Oxford India Press.
2. Asheref Illiyan and Shahid Ashrif (2008). *Problems and Prospects of Environment Policy*, Bhatt, M. S. New Delhi: Aakar Books.
3. Tailash thakur (1997). *Environmental Protection Law and Policy in India*, New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publication.
4. R. K. Sapru (1987). *Environment Management in India*.
5. Meijer Johnnes, Arjan Der Berg(Ed) (2010). *Hand Book of Environmental Policy*, New York: Nova Science Publishers.
6. James Connelly, Graham Smith and David Benson (2012). *Graham Smith Politics and the Environment: from Theory to Practice*, New Delhi: Rutledge.