

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY

NALGONDA



M.A Political Science

Academic year: 2023-24 onwards

MINUTES OF MEETING

A meeting of the Chairperson, Board of Studies of Political Science Mahatma Gandhi University was held on 12-03-2024 at 11 :00 am in the Department of Political Science Arts College Osmania University Hyderabad.

The Members Present are :

1. Dr. Ch. Venkateshwarlu (ChairPerson)
Assistant Professor
Department of Political Science
Osmania University Hyderabad
2. Dr. K. Bhasker (Member)
Assistant Professor
Govt. City College
Hyderabad
3. Dr. M. Rama Chary (Member)
Assistant Professor
GDC(W) Begumpet Hyderabad
4. Smt . S. Rama Devi (Member)
Assistant Professor
GDC, Ramannapet
Yadadri Dist.



Dr. MAROJU RAMACHARY
Asst. Professor in Political Science
GDCW Begumpet (A)
HYDERABAD-500 016.



The members after detailed discussion on Syllabus of MA Political Science I,II,III and IV Sem it has unanimously

1. Resolved to approve the syllabus of the M.A Political Science SEM I,II,III and IV from the academic year 2023-24
2. Resolved to approve the new schema of the MA Political Science I and II year from the academic year 2023-24.

Mahatma Gandhi University

Nalgonda

District Scheme of Instruction and Examination

M.A. Political Science (Regular) Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) 2023-2024

Semester – I

Subject Code	Paper title	Scheme of Instruction (Hours per week)	Credits	Scheme of Examination Internal and Semester End exam marks
PSC-101	Western Political Thought – I	5	5	40+60=100
PSC-102	International Relations – I	5	5	40+60=100
PSC-103	Indian Political System	5	5	40+60=100
PSC-104A	Discourses of Caste In India Thought	4	4	40+60=100
PSC-105	Modern Political Analysis	4	4	40+60=100
Total		23	23	500

Semester – II

Subject Code	Paper title	Scheme of Instruction (Hours per week)	Credits	Scheme of Examination Internal and Semester End exam marks
PSC-201	Western Political Thought – II (Core Paper)	5	5	40+60=100
PSC-202	International Relations – II (Core Paper)	5	5	40+60=100
PSC-203	Indian Political Process (Core Paper)	5	5	40+60=100
PSC-204	Social Movements in India (Elective-1)	4	4	40+60=100
PSC-204	Political Economy of India (Elective-2)			
PSC-205	Political thought of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Elective-2)	4	4	40+60=100
Total		23	23	500

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Dr. MAROJU RAMACHARY
 Asst. Professor in Political Science
 GDCW, Begumpet (A)
 HYDERABAD-500 016.

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District Scheme of Instruction and Examination


M.A. Political Science (Regular) Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) 2016-2017



Semester – III

Subject Code	Paper title	Scheme of Instruction (Hours per week)	Credits	Scheme of Examination Internal and Semester End exam marks
PSC-301	Indian Political Thought(Core Paper)	5	5	40+60=100
PSC-302	Comparative Government And Politics(Core paper)	5	5	40+60=100
PSC-303	Government and Politics of Telangana (Core Paper)	5	5	40+60=100
PSC-304B	Panchayati Raj in India (Elective-2)	4	4	40+60=100
PSC-305A	Women Studies (Elective – 1)	4	4	40+60=100
	Seminar	2	1	25
Total		25	24	525

Semester – IV


Subject Code	Paper title	Scheme of Instruction (Hours per week)	Credits	Scheme of Examination Internal and Semester End exam marks
PSC-401	Research Methodology (Core Paper)	5	5	40+60=100
PSC-402	Public Policy (Core Paper)	5	5	40+60=100
PSC-403	Indian Foreign Policy(Core Paper)	5	5	40+60=100
PSC-404B	Gandhian Studies (Elective-1)	4	4	40+60=100
405	Envrnmental Protection in India (Elective-2)			
	Seminar	2	1	25
Total		25	24	525


DR. MAROJU RAMACHARY
 Asst. Professor in Political Science
 GDCW Begumpet (A)
 HYDERABAD-500 016.


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 Dr. M.
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PSC-101: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT – I

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 & Greek Political Thought

Differences between Political Thought – Political Philosophy and Political Theory

Plato – Justice and Ideal State.

Aristotle – Theory of Form and Theory of State.

Unit II: Beginnings of Modern Political Thought

Church – State Controversy.

Renaissance and Humanism.

Machiavelli.

Unit III- Social Contract Theory

Hobbes – Individualism and Absolutism.

Locke – Natural Rights and Property.

Rousseau – General Will and Popular Democracy.

Unit IV – 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.

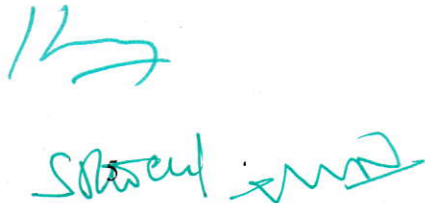
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Dr. MAROJU RAMACHARY
Asst. Professor in Political Science
GDCW Begumpet (A)
HYDERABAD-500 016.


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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.


Dr. MAROJU RAMACHARY
Asst. Professor in Political Science
GDCW Begumpet (A)


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

PSC-102: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS-I

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:

Liberal Theories: Idealist; Realist; Systems;

Marxian theories: Marxist; Gramscian and Feminism

Unit III: Concepts in International Relations-I:

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

Unit IV: 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.


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Asst. Professor in Political Science
GDCW Begumpet (A)
HYDERABAD-500 016.






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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.


DR. MAROJU RAMACHARY
Asst. Professor in Political Science
GDCW Begumpet (A)
HYDERABAD-500 016,


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M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

I SEMESTER

PSC-103: INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

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
and Visions of Constitution

Basic Philosophy and Ideals of the Constitution
Social Justice, Individual Freedom, Directive Principles of the State Policy,
Fundamental Rights and Duties

Unit II: Federation

Nature of Indian Federalism
Centre – State Relations: Emerging Trends
Third Tier- Decentralization


Unit III: Working of Political Institutions



President, Prime Minister and Parliament
Working of Coalition Governments

Unit IV: Judiciary

Judicial Review, Judicial Activism
Constitutional Amendments: Basic Structure, Review of the Constitution

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Dr. MAROJU RAMACHARY
Asst. Professor in Political Science
GDCW Begumpet (A)
HYDERABAD-500 016.



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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.


Dr. MAROJU RAMACHARY
Asst. Professor in Political Science
GDCW Begumpet (A)
HYDERABAD-500 016,


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M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

I SEMESTER

PSC-104B: DISCOURSES OF CASTE IN INDIAN THOUGHT

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


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Asst. Professor in Political Science
GDCW Begumpet
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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.


Dr. MAROJU RAMACHARY
Asst. Professor in Political Science
GDCW Begumpet (A)
HYDERABAD - 500 016


SILVER


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M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

I SEMESTER

PSC-105A: MODERN POLITICAL ANALYSIS

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

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 20th century political thinking in variety of ways. Beginning with Hegel and enlightenment, the course explains how two major political ideologies-Liberalism and Marxism 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

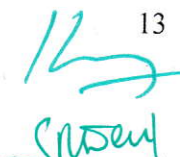
Unit IV: Critical Thinking and Liberalasim in the 20th Century


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

Suggested Readings:

1. Antinio 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.


Dr. MAROJU RAMACHARY
Asst. Professor in Political Science
GDCW Begumpet (A)
HYDERABAD-500 016

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Mahatma Gandhi University,
NALGONDA - 508 254. (T.S.)


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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.

Dr. MAROJU RAMACHARY
Asst. Professor in Political Science
GDCW Begumpet (A)
HYDERABAD-500 016.

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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

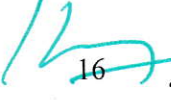

Post War Economic Order: Bretton Woods System and Institutions: W.B.; I.M.F.; GATT


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

Unit IV: Non-state Actors and Contemporary Issues

TNCs; Terrorist Organisations; Diaspora; Civil Society
Environment; Human Rights; Religion


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Dr. MAROJU RAMACHARY
Professor in Political Science
CWC Begumpet (A)
HYDERABAD-500 016.


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NALGONDA - 508 264 (T.S.)

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.

Dr. MAROJU RAMACHARY
Asst. Professor in Political Science
GDCW Begumpet. (A) Board of Studies in Political Science
Mahatma Gandhi University
HYDERABAD-500 016
NALGONDA - 508 254 (T.S.)

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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

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.



Dr. MAROJU RAMACHARY

Asst. Professor in Political Science

GDCW Begumpet (A) Board of Studies in
Mahatma Gandhi University
HYDERABAD-500 016

(T.S.) 508 254 - NALGONDA



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M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

II SEMESTER

PSC-204A: 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


Dr. MAROJU RAMACHARY
Asst. Professor in Political Science
GDCW Begumpet (A)
HYDERABAD-500 016.




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NALGONDA - 508 254. (T.S.)

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.


Dr. MAROJU RAMACHARY
Asst. Professor in Political Science
GDCW Begumpet (A) Smt. S.M.
HYDERABAD-500016

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M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

II SEMESTER

PSC-205B: 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

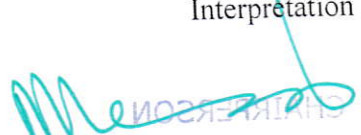
Concerns of 'Universal' and 'Particular'
Caste and Nation

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


Dr. MAROJU RAM
Asst. Professor in PG
GDCW Begumpet (A)
HYDERABAD-500 016.


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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.


CHAIRPERSON
DR. MAROJU RAMACHARY
Professor in Political Science
GDCW Begumpet (A) - AGNOGJAM
HYDERABAD-500 016.

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Srinoy


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Mahatma Gandhi University,
NALGONDA - 508 254. (T.S.)

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 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
Mahatma Gandhi
Jawaharlal Nehru

Unit IV: Socialist Indian Political Thought

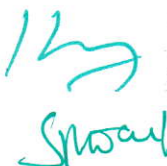
M.N. Roy
Ram Manohar Lohia
Jayaprakash Narayan


DR. MAROUL RAMACHARY
Chairperson
Board of Studies in Political Science
Mahatma Gandhi University
Nalgonda - 508 254
HYDERABAD-500 010.

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Board of Studies in.....
Mahatma Gandhi University,
NALGONDA - 508 254


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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 and Electoral Process –
Traditional and Modern
Comparative Federalism
Comparative Public Policy Analysis
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. Lawrence Mayer, Dennie Patterson and Frank Thames (eds.) (2009). *Contending Perspectives in Comparative Politics*, Washington: CQ Press.
 26. Neil Mc Naughton (1996). *Success in Politics: A Comparative Study for Advanced Level*, London: John Murray.
 27. Kenneth Newton and Jan W. Van Deth (2010). *Foundations of Comparative Politics*, New York: Cambridge University Press.
 28. Alfred Stepan (2001). *Arguing Comparative Politics*, New York: Oxford University

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 FDP – 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- Telangana- Social Movements and Non-Party Processes

Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS)

Congress, BJP, Telugu Desam, Left Parties and Others

Media Politics and Telangana

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

Suggested Readings:

1. Ch.Bala Ramulu and D. Ravinder. (2012). -Five Decades of Democratic Decentralization process in Andhra Pradeshl, *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 Statel *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 Culturel *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol-XLV No.42, Oct 16, pp.51-60.
4. Keshav Rao Jadhav (2010). -'Backwardisation' of Telanganall *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 AutonomyI *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 RealityI *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 DevelopmentI, Hyderabad: *Centre for Telengana Studies*.
11. CH. Hanumanth Rao (2014). -The New Telangana State: A Perspective for Inclusive and Sustainable DevelopmentI *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 Policyin 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 UnviableI 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-304B: PANCHAYATI RAJ IN INDIA – (Elective 2)

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 from 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.

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DR. MAROJU PANACHARY
Asst. Professor in Political Science
GDCW Begumpet (A)
HYDERABAD-500 016.



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Mahatma Gandhi University,
NALGONDA - 508 254. (T.S.)

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 Development : 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.


Dr. HAROU RAMACHARY
CHAIRPERSON
Asst. Professor in Political Science
Board of Studies in Political Science
Mahatma Gandhi University
Nalgonda - 508 254 (T.S.)


Snow


CHAIRPERSON

Board of Studies in.....
Mahatma Gandhi University,
NALGONDA - 508 254. (T.S.)

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III SEMESTER

PSC-305A:WOMEN'S STUDIES(ELECTIVE-1)

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, Feminity and the Economy of Consumptionl, Economic & Political Weekly, 26 (43), pp. ws85-ws86.
10. Vimala Balasubrahmanyam (1988). Mirror Image: The Media and Women's Questions, Bombay:


Dr. MAROJU RAMACHARY
Asst. Professor in Political Science
GDCW, Begumpet (A)
(S.T) HYDERABAD-500 916.

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Board of Studies in.....
Mahatma Gandhi University,
NALGONDA - 508 254. (T.S.)

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

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


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.
7. Janet, Johnson and Richard Joslyn (1987). *Political Science Research Methods*,

New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.

8. C. R. Kothari (1990). *Research Methods & Techniques*, New Delhi: Wiley Eastern.
9. Imre Lakatos (1995). *The Methodology of Scientific Research Programmes: Philosophical Papers*, John Worrall and Gregory Currie (eds), Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
10. David E. McNabb (2009). *Research Methods for Political Science: Quantitative and Qualitative Methods*, New Delhi: PHI Learning.
11. Neuman W. Lawrence (2007). *Social Research Methods*, New Delhi: Pearson Education.
12. Blackie Norman (2000). *Designing Social Research*, Cambridge: Polity Press.
13. Trigg Roger (2001). *Understanding Social Research*, Oxford: Blackwell.
14. Ian Shapiro, Smith and Masoud (eds.) (2004). *Problems and Methods in the Study of Politics*, Cambridge: Cambridge University


Dr. MAROJU RAMACHARY
Asst. Professor in Political Science
GDCW Begumpet (A)
HYDERABAD-500016
Board of Studies in.....ni seibut2 of brasob
Mahatma Gandhi University,
NALGONDA - 508 524 (T.S.)

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 I: Introduction

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

Unit II: Models and Public Policy Cycle

Incremental ; Rational Comprehensive; Social Choice.
Types of Public Policy; Formulation and Policy Education;
Implementation and Evaluation

Unit III: Political Structures and Policy Process

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

Unit IV: 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.


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Gandhi University
(T.S. 508 254 - GONDA)


Dr. MAROJU RAMACHARY
Asst. Professor in Political Science
GDCW Begumpet (A)
HYDERABAD-500 016.

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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.


Dr. MAROJU RAMACHARY
Asst. Professor in Political Science
GDCW Begumpet (A)
HYDERABAD-500 016.

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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 I: 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- Major powers

-Relations with Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
-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.

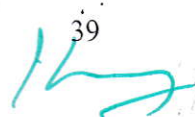
4. Jaswant Singh (1999), *Defending India*, London: MacMillan Press.
5. Jayantanuja Bandopadhyaya (1987). *The Making of India's Foreign Policy*, Calcutta: Allied Publishers,
6. K. P. Misra (1985). *Foreign Policy Planning in India*, New Delhi: Vikas.
7. Raja Menon (2000). *A Nuclear Strategy for India*, 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.



Dr. MAROJU RAMACHARY
Asst. Professor in Political Science
GDCW Begumpet (A)
HYDERABAD-500 016.

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M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

IV SEMESTER

PSC-404B: 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 Prakashan
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. Bhabha 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.


DR. MAROJU RAMACHARY

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IV SEMESTER

PSC-405B: 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

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CHAIRPERSON
Dr. MAROJU RAMACHARY
Professor in Political Science
GDCW Begumpet (A)
HYDERABAD-500 016.

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