

**Mahatma Gandhi University  
Nalgonda District**

**Scheme of Instruction and Examination  
M.A. Political Science (Regular)  
Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) 2016-2017**

**Semester – I**

<b>Subject Code</b>	<b>Paper title</b>	<b>Scheme of Instruction (Hours per week)</b>	<b>Credits</b>	<b><u>Scheme of Examination</u> Internal and Semester End exam marks</b>
PSC-101	Western Political Thought – I	5	5	20 + 80 = 100
PSC-102	International Relations – I	5	5	20 + 80 = 100
PSC-103	Indian Political System	5	5	20 + 80 = 100
PSC-104A	Political Economy (Elective-1)	4	4	20 + 80 = 100
PSC-104B	Discourses of Caste in Indian Thought (Elective-2)			
PSC-105A	Modern Political Analysis (Elective-1)	4	4	20 + 80 = 100
PSC-105B	Political Ideologies (Elective-2)			
Add on Course	Communicative English & Soft Skills	2	2	50
	Tutorial	2	1	25
<b>Total</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>575</b>

**Semester – II**

<b>Subject Code</b>	<b>Paper title</b>	<b>Scheme of Instruction (Hours per week)</b>	<b>Credits</b>	<b><u>Scheme of Examination</u> Internal and Semester End exam marks</b>
PSC-201	Western Political Thought – II	5	5	20 + 80 = 100
PSC-202	International Relations – II	5	5	20 + 80 = 100
PSC-203	Indian Political Process	5	5	20 + 80 = 100
PSC-204A	Social Movements in India (Elective-1)	4	4	20 + 80 = 100
PSC-204B	Political Economy of India (Elective-2)			
PSC-205A	Feminist Political Theory (Elective-1)	4	4	20 + 80 = 100
PSC-205B	Political thought of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Elective-2)			
Add on Course	Human Values And Professional Ethics	2	2	50
	Tutorial	2	1	25
<b>Total</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>575</b>

**Mahatma Gandhi University  
Nalgonda District**

**Scheme of Instruction and Examination  
M.A. Political Science (Regular)  
Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) 2016-2017**

**Semester – III**

<b>Subject Code</b>	<b>Paper title</b>	<b>Scheme of Instruction (Hours per week)</b>	<b>Credits</b>	<b><u>Scheme of Examination</u> Internal and Semester End exam marks</b>
PSC-301	Indian Political Thought	5	5	20 + 80 = 100
PSC-302	Comparative Government And Politics	5	5	20 + 80 = 100
PSC-303	Government and Politics of Telangana	5	5	20 + 80 = 100
PSC-304A	Regional Organisations (Elective-1)	4	4	20 + 80 = 100
PSC-304B	Panchayati Raj in India (Elective-2)			
PSC-305A	Women Studies (Elective – 1)	4	4	20 + 80 = 100
PSC-305B	Human Rights (Elective – 2)			
	Seminar	2	1	25
<b>Total</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>525</b>

**Semester – IV**

<b>Subject Code</b>	<b>Paper title</b>	<b>Scheme of Instruction (Hours per week)</b>	<b>Credits</b>	<b><u>Scheme of Examination</u> Internal and Semester End exam marks</b>
PSC-401	Research Methodology	5	5	20 + 80 = 100
PSC-402	Public Policy	5	5	20 + 80 = 100
PSC-403	Indian Foreign Policy	5	5	20 + 80 = 100
PSC-404A	Tribal Studies	4	4	20 + 80 = 100
PSC-404B	Gandhian Studies			
PSC-405A	Urban Politics	4	4	20 + 80 = 100
PSC-405B	Environmental Protection in India			
	Seminar	2	1	25
<b>Total</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>525</b>

# **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: DISCOURSES OF CASTE IN INDIAN THOUGHT  
(ELECTIVE-2)**

**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-105A: MODERN POLITICAL ANALYSIS (ELECTIVE 1)

#### 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. Chelmsky (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-105B - 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: Edinburgh 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

## 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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: 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> Century

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

#### Unit V: 20<sup>th</sup> Century Liberalism

Nozick and Libertarianism  
Rawls – A Theory of Justice

#### 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.

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 21<sup>st</sup> 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. AchinVanaik (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: 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-204B: POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIA (ELECTIVE-2)**

**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-205A: FEMINIST POLITICAL THEORY (ELECTIVE-1)**

#### **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-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

## **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  
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  
Buddha

**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 Rienner 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 Rienner Publishers.

## 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; 73<sup>rd</sup> 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 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment

Panchayati Raj Institution in Post – 73<sup>rd</sup> 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-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 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 – HUMAN RIGHTS**  
**(ELECTIVE-2)**

**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: 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-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 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

74<sup>th</sup> 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: 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. Ashref 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.