



**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE,  
PALAMURU UNIVERSITY  
SYLLABUS (Approved by BoS on 22-05-2019)  
(w.e.f. the academic year 2019-20)**



**M.A. Political Science, Palamuru University**  
**Course Structure 2019-2020 onwards**

<b>Semester -I</b>			
<b>Core</b>		<b>Electives</b>	
PS101	Western Political Thought-I	PS104A	Political Sociology
PS102	International Relations-I	PS104B	South Asian Studies
Ps103	Indian Political System	PS105A	Political Ideologies
		PS105B	Regional Organisations
<b>Semester –II</b>			
<b>Core</b>		<b>Electives</b>	
PS201	Western Political Thought-II	PS204A	Political Economy
PS202	International Relations-II	PS204B	Peace & Conflict Studies
Ps203	Indian Political Process	PS205A	Panchayatiraj in India
		PS205B	International Law
<b>Semester –III</b>			
<b>Core</b>		<b>Electives/Inter-disciplinary</b>	
PS301	Indian Political Thought-I	PS304A	Policy Studies
PS302	Comparative Govt & Politics	PS304B	Women's Studies
Ps303	Govt & Politics of Telangana	PS305A	Social Movements in India
		PS305B	Security Studies
<b>Semester –IV</b>			
<b>Core</b>		<b>Electives</b>	
PS401	Indian Political Thought-II	PS404A	Human Rights
PS402	Indian Foreign Policy	PS404B	Global Environmental Politics
Ps403	Research Methods for Political Science	PS405A	Administrative Theories & Concepts
		PS405B	Ambedkar Studies
		PS405P	Project Work (in lieu of 405 A & B)

*SEMESTER – I*

Core:

PS101	Western Political Thought-I
PS102	International Relations-I
Ps103	Indian Political System

Electives:

PS104A	Political Sociology
PS104B	South Asian Studies
PS105A	Political Ideologies
PS105B	Regional Organisations

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE  
I SEMESTER  
PS101: 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 Utilitarian's, 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:**

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- Human Nature and state

**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,  
Representative Government

**Suggested Readings:**

1. Alan Ryan (1974) *J. S. Mill*, New York: Rutledge & 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: Rutledge Classics. KP.
8. Niccolo Machiavelli (2011) *The Prince*, New York: Penguin Books.
9. Plato (2009) *The Republic*, New York: Penguin.

# M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

## I SEMESTER

### PS102: 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 -I:**

Liberal Theories – Idealism;  
Realism; Neo Realism and Neo Liberalism

#### Unit III: **Theories -II:**

Marxian and other theories – Marxism;  
Social Constructivism; Feminist;  
Critical Theory and Post Modernism

#### Unit IV: **Concepts -I:**

Power – National Power, Soft Power & Balance of Power,  
Collective Security; Security—traditional and non-traditional

#### Unit V: **Concepts -II:**

War; Peace; Conflict Management and Resolution; Deterrence

#### 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.
9. Thomas Diez, Ingvild Bode, Aleksandra Fernandes da Costa (2011) *Key Concepts in International Relations*, New Delhi: Sage.
10. Vinay Kumar Malhotra (2002) *International Relations*, New Delhi: Anmol Publications.

# M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

## I SEMESTER

### PS-103: INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM (CORE PAPER)

#### Course Description:

The Course on Indian Political System 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. 4) The Institutions that is crucial in the working of the system. The course integrates what is conventionally taught into the functioning of the Constitution.

#### Unit I: **Introduction: Approaches to Indian Politics:**

Liberal and Marxist; Making of Indian Constitution:

Historical Legacies; Debates on the 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: **Nature and Working of Political Institutions:**

Union Executive: President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers;

Union Parliament: Role and Functioning, Parliamentary Committees;

Judiciary: Supreme Court & High Courts: Powers & Functions;

Judicial Review; Judicial Activism

#### Unit IV: **Federalism:**

Nature of Indian Federalism:

Strong Centre Framework, Inter-State Council;

Centre-State Relations: Emerging trends

#### Unit V: **Local Governments:**

Panchayati Raj and Municipal Governments; Significance of 73<sup>rd</sup> & 74<sup>th</sup> amendments; Grassroots Movements.

#### 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.

## M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

### I SEMESTER

#### PS104A: POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY (ELECTIVE)

##### Course Description:

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

##### Unit I: **Political Sociology:**

Meaning, Scope and Nature;

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

##### Unit II: **Theories:**

Political Modernisation;

Elite Theory;

Communications Theory

##### Unit III: **Concepts –**

Power, Authority, Legitimacy, Leadership and Revolutions

##### Unit IV: **Socio-Political Process:**

Political Socialisation;

Political Participation;

Political Culture;

Political Development and Political Decay

##### Suggested Readings:

1. Ali Ashroff and L. N. Sharma (2004) *Political Sociology: A new grammar of Politics*, Madras: Madras University Press.
2. Blac C. E. (1966). *The Dynamics of Modernization: A study in Comparative History*, New York: Harper and Row.
3. Bottomore T. E. (1995). *Elites and Society*, London: Routledge.
4. Claus Offe (1966). *Modernity and the State: East and West*, London: Polity Press.
5. Hari Hara Das and B. C. Choudhury (2004). *Introduction to Political Sociology*, New Delhi: Vikas.
6. Hymen H. Hyman (1959). *Political Socialization*, Illinois: Free press.
7. J. E. Goldthrop (1990). *The Sociology of the Third World*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
8. Jangam R. T. (1988). *Textbook of Political Sociology*, New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publication Co.
9. Lester W. Milbrath (1965). *Political Participation: How and Why Do People Get Involved in Politics?* Chicago: Rand McNally & Company,
10. S. K. Lipset (1960). *Political Man: the social bases of politics*, New York: Doubleday & company.
11. : K. P. Bagchi.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE  
I SEMESTER  
PS104B: SOUTH ASIA (ELECTIVE)

Course Description:

South Asia is one of the regional systems which arrived late on the global political and economic scenario. Since its transformation into a regional organization it is struggling to move forward due to asymmetries in terms of geography, political system, demography, scale of economy and pluralism. It also suffers from internal contradictions due to divergent perspectives on issues common to all the members. Since it has to go a long way, serious study is to be carried out by universities and civil society organizations. The course is designed to make students to know the South Asian region in a greater detail. The future of one's own destiny is intertwined with the future of others in the region. Scope for research in the area is bright as a number of foundations are coming forward to finance the studies in the region. As policy Planning Division of the Ministry of External Affairs is contemplating to recruit area specialists with deeper knowledge due to inadequate staff, opportunities may arise in near future for the students. The students may get a chance joining the think tanks after completion of the course.

**Unit I: South Asia as a Region:**

Historical Background:  
Decolonisation;  
Indo-centrism;  
Issues of Development & Governance

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

Internal Conflicts; Military and Politics;  
Terrorism – regional and extra regional dimensions;  
Ethnic Conflicts

**Unit III: Foreign Policies:**

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

**Unit IV: South Asian Economic Relations:**

Economic Profile of the Region;  
Regional Economic Cooperation;  
Regional Sub Groups – SAPTA & SAFTA;  
Prospects for economic integration

**Suggested Readings:**

1. Evera, Stephen Van (1990) Why Europe Matters why the Third World Doesn't, *Journal of Strategic Studies*, June.
2. Haas, Ernst (1986) what is Nationalism and why should we study it, *International Organization* (summer).
3. Kofi Annan (2001) *An Agenda for Peace*, U.N. Publication.
4. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS), Colombo (1997) *Regional Economic Trends and South Asian Security*, New Delhi: Manohar.
5. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies, Colombo (1996) *Refugees & Regional Security in South Asia*, New Delhi: Konark.



## M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

### I SEMESTER

#### PSC-105A: POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES (ELECTIVE)

##### 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 full-fledged 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 has 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’;

Ronal Dworkin’s ‘ The World Through Legality’.

##### Unit II: **Feminism- Simone De Beauvoir’s ‘ Second Sex’.**

Kate Millet’s Radical Feminism

Nancy Fraser- Theory of Empowerment and Disempowerment

##### Unit III: **Multiculturalism—Jeremy Waldron’s ‘Hybridity’;**

Will Kymlicka’s ‘Right to Cultural Membership’;

Edward Said’ s ‘Critique of Orientalism’ .

##### Unit IV: **Ecologism- Garrett Hardin’s Ethics of Lifeboat;**

Aldo Leopold’s ‘ Land Ethic’; Arne Naess’ ‘Deep Ecology’.

##### Suggested Readings:

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

## M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

### I SEMESTER

#### PS105B: REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS (ELECTIVE)

##### 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:**

Theoretical Perspectives - Regionalism;

New Regionalism; Functionalism and New-Functionalism

##### Unit II: **Regionalism in Europe and South East Asia:**

European Union; ASEAN; Asia Regional Forum (ARF)

##### Unit III: **Regionalism in South Asia and Africa :**

SAARC; AU

##### Unit IV: **India and Regionalism:**

Indian' Relations with: EU, ASEAN, SCO

##### Suggested Readings:

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

*SEMESTER – II*

Core:

PS201	Western Political Thought-II
PS202	International Relations-II
Ps203	Indian Political Process

Electives:

PS204A	Political Economy
PS204B	Peace & Conflict Studies
PS205A	Panchayatiraj in India
PS205B	International Law

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE  
II SEMESTER  
PS201: 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, Post structuralism 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 – II 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;  
Hannah Arendt – The origins of totalitarianism

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. Louis Althusser (2006). *For Marx: Radical Thinkers*, New York: Verso.

# M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

## II SEMESTER

### PS202: 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 Organisation:**

United Nations Organisation – Aims & Objectives;  
Evaluation of the Working of the UN;  
Debates on Reforms.

#### Unit II: **International Security:**

Weapons of Mass Destruction;  
Arms Control & Disarmament;  
Non-Proliferation – NPT, CTBT & MTCR

#### Unit III: **International Political Economy:**

Bretton Woods System— IMF & World Bank;  
GATT; G-7; Post Cold War Economic Order;  
Globalisation; WTO; G-20; BRICS

#### Unit IV: **Contemporary Issues-I:**

International Terrorism;  
Environmental Concerns;  
Migration & Refugees

#### Unit V: **Contemporary Issues-II:**

Poverty & Development;  
Human Rights;  
Religion & Culture and Ethnicity

#### 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.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE  
II SEMESTER  
PS203: 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.

**Unit I: Challenges to the Indian State:**

Nature of Indian State:  
Colonial; Post Colonial & Neo Liberal

**Unit II: Party Politics:**

Party System – Features of Party System in India;  
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:  
BSP & TRS; Coalition Politics:  
Alliance Formations and Dynamics of Coalition Governments;  
Pressure Groups and Lobbying

**Unit IV: Electoral System and Electoral Process:**

Election Commission of India, Conduct of Elections, Rules & Electoral Reforms;  
Major Trends in Electoral Politics;  
Patterns of Voting Behaviour, Media and Politics;  
Corruption in Politics & Right to Information Act

**Unit V: Trends in Electoral Process:**

Regionalism and Regional Autonomy;  
Communalism;  
Extremism and Terrorism

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.

# M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

## II SEMESTER

### PS204A: POLITICAL ECONOMY (ELECTIVE)

#### 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 and 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. Lenin V. I. (2011) *Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism*, New Delhi: Leftword Books.

## M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

### II SEMESTER

#### PS204B: PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES (ELECTIVE)

##### Course Description:

Post-World war transformation has changed the nature of not only world politics but also the study of peace and conflict in the international system. Peace and Conflict as concepts are being studied as Wars are replaced by Conflicts. Efforts are made to theorise Peace and realising it within States, among States and at the global level. A lot of research on importance of realising Peace and resolving Conflicts has been going on with the publication of number of periodicals. This course is designed to develop conceptual, theoretical and analytical skills of students regarding Peace and Conflict. Study of the course enables a student to prepare himself to face any situation and to make right decisions and to create peace within communities and come out with proposals suggesting alternatives in realising the larger goal of peace in the international system. The course may provide an opportunity to join with NGOs working on conflict resolution.

##### Unit I: **Academic Discipline of Peace and Conflict Studies:**

Evolution; Phases and Traditions;

Theories: Liberal, Marxist, Feminist and Gandhian

##### Unit II: **Concepts of Peace and Conflict:**

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

Types of Conflicts: Intra- state, and Inter- state.

##### Unit III: **Peace Making Process:**

Role of State & NGOs, Institutions, individuals.

##### Unit IV: **Case Studies: India-Pakistan Conflict;**

Ethnic Conflict in Sri Lanka;

Arab-Israeli Conflict; Sudan

##### Suggested Readings:

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



# M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

## II SEMESTER

### PS205A: PANCHAYATI RAJ IN INDIA (Elective)

#### Course Description:

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 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:**

M.K. Gandhi, Jawarharlal Nehru and B.R. Ambedkar form 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: Palamuru 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: Palamuru University.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE  
II SEMESTER  
PS205B: INTERNATIONAL LAW (ELECTIVE)

Course Description:

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

**Unit I: International Law:**

Meaning and nature, evolution and development;  
Basis of International Law - Naturalist School and Positivist School;  
Codification; International Law and Municipal Law

**Unit II: Sources of International Law:**

Custom, treaties, judicial decision, juristic work and UNGA declarations;  
Recognition of States and Governments;  
State Territory - Modes of acquisition:  
Polar regions; External territorial rights; Legal air space, Outer space and  
National Waters and Rivers.

**Unit III: Law of Treaties:**

Treaty, making, reservation, third parties, observance and validity,  
Termination and suspension, interpretation and amendments;  
Settlement of International Disputes - Legal and political disputes, amicable  
means of settlement, compulsive or coercive means of settlement –

ICJ and ICC; The State and the Individual - Nationality, Extradition,  
Asylum.

**Unit-IV: International Law and Environment:**

Environment and Nuclear Safety, Implementation and enforcement of  
Environmental norms; International efforts to protect Environment;  
The Laws of the Sea

Suggested Readings:

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

*SEMESTER – III*

Core:

PS301	Indian Political Thought-I
PS302	Comparative Govt & Politics
Ps303	Govt & Politics of Telangana

Electives:

PS304A	Policy Studies
PS304B	Women's Studies
PS305A	Social Movements in India
PS305B	Security Studies

## M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

### III SEMESTER

#### PS301: INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT-I (CORE PAPER)

##### Course Description:

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

##### Unit I: **Ancient Indian Political Thought:**

Sources of Ancient Indian Thought;  
The Concept of Dharma and Danda;  
Nature of State in ancient India

##### Unit II: **Ancient Indian Political Philosophy:**

Manu; Kautilya; Buddha

##### Unit III: **Reformist Currents:**

Thiru Valluvar; Kabir; Vemana

##### Unit IV: **Alternative Views: Basava;**

Ziauddin Barani; Pandita Rama Bai

##### Unit V: **Age of Cultural Synthesis:**

Bhakti Philosophy; Nammalwar, Ravidas,  
Sufi Philosophy ; Khaja, Moinuddin Chsti, Sulvarawardi

##### 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.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE / III SEMESTER  
PS302: 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 globalization 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:**

Meaning, Origin, Nature and Scope; Areas of Comparative Politics; Approaches: Institutional, Systems and Structural Functional

Unit II: **State Theories:**

Nature of State in Capitalist and Socialist Societies;  
Post Colonial state; Welfare State;  
Globalisation and Nation-State

Unit III: **Political Regimes:**

Democratic Electoral, Liberal and Participatory ;  
Non-Democratic- Bureaucratic-Authoritarian Regimes;  
Fascist, Totalitarian and Military Dictatorships

Unit IV: **Political Systems:**

Constitutionalism; Traditional and Modern;  
Comparative Federalism;  
Political Parties and Pressure Groups; Governance and Democratic Process

Unit-V : **Development-Underdevelopment:**

Theories of Development and Under-Development;  
Democracy and Development; Modernisation and Dependency.

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.

## M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

### III SEMESTER

#### PS303: 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; Trajectory of Regional Autonomy Movements in Telangana: (a) Mulki Agitation; (b) Dynamics of Nizam Rule; (c) Telangana Armed Struggle. Implementation of Gentlemen's 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

##### 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)
2. 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.
3. Keshav Rao Jadhav (2010). "'Backwardisation' of Telangana" *Economic and Political Weekly*,
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Barry Pavier (1981). *The Telangana Movement: 1944-51*, Delhi: Vikas Publications.
7. Gautam Pingle (2014). *The Fall and Rise of Telangana*, New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
8. K.V. Narayan Rao (1973) *Emergence of Andhra Pradesh*, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE  
III SEMESTER  
PSC-304A: POLICY STUDIES (ELECTIVE)

Course Description:

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 Studies;  
Political Science as Policy Science;  
Public Policy – Meaning, Nature and Importance

Unit II: **Theories:**

Behavioural and Post-Behavioural;  
Decision Making Theory; Game Theory;  
Elite Theory; Systems; Structural Functional.

Unit III: **Policy Making & Process:**

Policy Formulation;  
Policy Implementation & Policy Evaluation;  
Structures- Legislature, Executive and Judiciary;  
Process- Political Parties and Pressure Groups.

Unit IV: **Case Studies:**

Agriculture; Industrial, Education policies and Reservations.

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.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE  
III SEMESTER  
PS304B: WOMEN'S STUDIES

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 Studies: Emergence, Nature and Scope;  
Key Concepts: Patriarchy, Gender and Sex

**Unit II: Major Theoretical Perspectives on Feminism:**

Liberal; Socialist; Radical and Post Modern

**Unit III: Major Issues in Women's Studies:**

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

**Unit IV: Women's Movements and Women Empowerment Policies in India:**

Women's Movements in India; Reservation, Education, Employment and Political Participation

Suggested Readings:

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



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 & Displacement - Ethnic and Regional Autonomy:**

Tribal Movements – Vedantha;  
Ecological Movements – Narmada Bachao Andolan;  
Regional Autonomy –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. A. R. Desai (1987). *Agrarian Struggle in India after Independence*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Amrita Basu and C. Elizabeth McGrory (eds.) (1995). *The Challenges of local Feminisms: Movements in Global Perspective*, New Delhi: West Press.
3. Biplab Dasgupta (1974). *The Naxalite Movement, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Monograph. 1*, New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
4. Ghansyam Shah (1990). *Social Movement in India*, New Delhi: Sage.
5. M. S. A. Rao (2000). *Social Movements in India: Studies in Peasant, Backward Classes, Sectarian, Tribal and Women's Movements*, New Delhi: Manohar.
6. Md. Abdullah Rasul (1989). *A History of the All India Kisan Sabha*, New Delhi: National Book Agency.
7. Nandita Shah (1992). *Contemporary Women's Movement in India*, New Delhi: Kali for Women.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE  
III SEMESTER  
PS305B: SECURITY STUDIES (ELECTIVE)

Course Description:

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

Unit I: **Introduction:**

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

Unit II: **Approaches: Realism;**

Liberalism; Neo Realism;  
Critical Security Studies;  
Copenhagen School

Unit III: **Issues in Security:**

Human Security;  
Environmental Security; Energy Security;  
Economic Security

Unit IV: **Traditional and Contemporary Issues in Security:**

State; Gender; Peace; Non-State Actors;  
MDGS & SDGS

Suggested Readings:

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

*SEMESTER – IV*

Core:

PS401	Indian Political Thought-II
PS402	Indian Foreign Policy
Ps403	Research Methods for Political Science

Electives:

PS404A	Human Rights
PS404B	Global Environmental Politics
PS405A	Administrative Theories & Concepts
PS405B	Ambedkar Studies
PS405P	Project Work <i>(in lieu of 405 A &amp; B)</i>

## M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

### IV SEMESTER

#### PS401: INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT-II (CORE PAPER)

##### Course Description:

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

##### Unit I: **Age of Renaissance:**

Raja Ram Mohan Roy;  
Dayananda Saraswati;  
Mahatma Jothi Rao Phule

##### Unit II: **Nascent Nationalism:**

Dadabai Naoroji;  
B.G. Tilak; Swami Vivekananda

##### Unit III: **Multiple Strands:**

M.K. Gandhi;  
V.D. Savarkar; Deendayal Upadhyaya

##### Unit IV: **New Currents in Indian Thought:**

J.L. Nehru; B.R. Ambedkar;  
Ramaswamy Nayakar

##### Unit V: **Socialist turn in Indian 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.

## M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

### IV SEMESTER

#### PS402: INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY (CORE PAPER)

##### Course Description:

A student of this course studies India's Foreign Policy; its determinants; the role played by different institutions in the policy formulation as well as implementation. Further, the student evaluates India's relations with neighbors 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: **Foreign Policy:**

Components & Types; Idealist & Realist Traditions in India;  
Determinants of Foreign Policy:  
Domestic and External;  
Principles of Foreign Policy; India as Soft Power.

##### Unit II: **Making of Foreign Policy:**

Parliament; Cabinet; Pressure Groups;  
Political Parties; Bureaucracy;  
National Security Advisory Board (NSAB)

##### Unit III: **India's Defence Policy:**

India's Nuclear Policy;  
Nuclear Doctrine;  
Security Concerns and Terrorism.

##### Unit IV: **India and its Neighbours:**

Relations with Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and 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,.

## M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

### IV SEMESTER

#### PS403: RESEARCH METHODS FOR POLITICAL SCIENCE (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 and Political Science 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: **Social & Political Research:**

Meaning, Objectives; Approaches Traditional and Modern Positivist and Post-Positivist;  
Marxist; Feminist Area and Traditional and Modern Scope of Research in Political Science.

##### Unit II: **Research Process & Methods:**

Research Problem; Research Design and its types;  
Hypothesis; Quantitative; Qualitative; Case-Study and Mixed Methods.

##### Unit III: **Source Materials in Research:**

Primary & Secondary Data;  
Library & Web Sources; Review of Literature

##### Unit IV: **Survey Research Tools :**

Observation – Participant & Non-Participant;  
Questionnaire, types and administration;  
Interview; Sampling; Data Analysis & Computer applications.

##### Unit V: **Report Writing:**

Structure in Academic (Thesis) Writing;  
Referencing – APA & Chicago Styles;  
Issues in plagiarism.

##### 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. S. N. Hesse Biber, & Patricia Leavy (2006). *The Practice of Qualitative Research*, New Delhi: Sage.
5. Janet, Johnson and Richard Joslyn (1987). *Political Science Research Methods*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
6. C. R. Kothari (1990). *Research Methods & Techniques*, New Delhi: Wiley Eastern.
7. David E. McNabb (2009). *Research Methods for Political Science: Quantitative and Qualitative Methods*, New Delhi: PHI Learning.
8. Neuman W. Lawrence (2007). *Social Research Methods*, New Delhi: Pearson Education.
9. Blackie Norman (2000). *Designing Social Research*, Cambridge: Polity Press. Trigg Roger (2001). *Understanding Social Research*, Oxford: Blackwell.

## M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

### IV SEMESTER

#### PS404A: HUMAN RIGHTS (ELECTIVE)

##### 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 Children; 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.

## M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

### IV SEMESTER

#### PS404B: GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS (ELECTIVE)

##### Course Description:

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

##### Unit I: **Political Ecology:**

Globalisation, The Political Eco-System, Environmentalism and Ecologism-Civil Society and Inter-State System.

##### Unit II: **Global Environmental Interdependence:**

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change;  
Convention on Biodiversity.

##### Unit III: **Global Environmental Regimes:**

Montreal and Kyoto Protocols;  
Convention on Long-range Trans-boundary Air Pollution

##### Unit IV: **Environmental Issues:**

Environment and Development;  
Sustainable Development;  
Environment and Human Rights; Environmental Justice

##### Suggested Readings:

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



## M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

### / IV SEMESTER

#### PS405A: ADMINISTRATIVE THEORIES & CONCEPTS (ELECTIVE)

##### Course Description:

This paper aims to make student aware about different theoretical perspectives on public administration. In this context there is a need to introduce different concepts and principles of administration to the students. Further its relevance to be explained through historical evolution of the subject. In this regard the paper introduces different classical and contemporary thinkers and their ideas to students. The outcomes are to be assessed through its multidisciplinary manifestations.

##### Unit I: **Public Administration-I: Meaning and evolution;**

Public and Private Administration;

New Public Administration; Development Administration

##### Unit II: **Public Administration-II:**

Comparative Public Administration;

New Public Management;

Changing nature of Public Administration in the era of liberalization and globalization.

##### Unit III: **Theories and Principles of Organisation:**

Scientific Management Theory;

Bureaucratic Theory; Human Relations Theory;

Theories of Leadership and motivation

##### Unit IV: **Organisational Communication:**

Chester Bernard Principles of Communication;

Information Management in the Organisation;

Conflict Management:

Mary Parker Follet – Managing Conflict in the Organisation;

Peter Drucker – Management by Objective.

##### Suggested Readings:

1. D.Ravindra Prasad, V.S. Prasad, P. Satyanarayan, Y. Pardhasarathi, “Administrative Thinkers”, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers, 2014.
2. Shriram Maheswari, “Administrative Thinkers”, Delhi, Macmillan, 2003.
3. R.K. Sapru, “Administrative Theories and Management Thought”, New Delhi, PHI Learning Private Limited, 2013.
4. Bidyut Chakravorty, “Public Administration in a Globalized World”, New Delhi, Sage Pub.
5. B.L. Fadia and Kuldeep Fadia, “Public Administration: Administrative Theories and Concepts”, Agra, Sahitya Bhawan, 2014.
6. Rumki Basu, “Public Administration: Concepts and Theories” New Delhi, Sterling Publishers, 2011.

## M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

### II SEMESTER

#### PSC-405B: AMBEDKAR STUDIES (ELECTIVE)

##### Course Description:

The paper is 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 way, 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. Ambedkar on the lines of his life, ideas and their impact on social economic political and policy domains.

##### Unit I: **B.R. Ambedkar:**

Life sketch and experience with untouchability;  
Exposure to Liberal Values.

##### Unit II: **Social Philosophy:**

Ambedkar & Gandhi on Caste;  
Critique on Hinduism; Interpretation of Buddhism

##### Unit III: **Economic Philosophy:**

Ideas on Property; State Socialism;  
Views on Agriculture Sector; Collective farming;

##### Unit IV: **Political Philosophy:**

Nation & Nationalism Separate electorates, Minorities and smaller states

##### 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: Phoenix 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.