







MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF STUDIES- PALAMURU UNIVERSITY MEETING OF DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE HELD ON 18-11-2023 AT 11.00. AM IN THE SEMINAR HALL, DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, COLLEGE OF ARTS& SOCIAL SCIENCES, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY, HYDERABAD.

The Members Present:

S.No.	Members – Board of Studies	
1.	Prof. Sathish Chandra Chairman (Board of Studies) Department of Political Science, Arts College, OU, Hyd.	
2	Dr. K.Y. Ratnam Department of Political Science University of Hyderabad, Hyd.	
3	Dr. M. Krishna Kumar Department of Political Science, Arts College, OU, Hyd.	
4	Mr. R. Chandru Department of Political Science Arts College, OU, Hyd.	
5	Dr. CH. Venkateshwarlu Department of Political Science, Arts College, OU, Hyd.	
6	Dr. N. Kumara Swamy Department of Political Science, Palamuru University, Mahabubnagar.	
7	Dr. Mercy Vasantha Department of Political Science, Govt. Degree College, Athmakur, Wanaparthy	

AGENDA:

1. Approval of PG- MA Political Science syllabus for the Academic year 2023-24.

The following resolutions have been taken in the meeting:

on 18-11-2023 at 11.00 AM/PM the Board of studies Committee, Palamuru University was conducted a meeting at the department of Political Science, Osmania University to discuss and the finalize the syllabus for MA Political Science Programme according to the CBCS and semester wise while upholding the Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) methods which was suggested by TSCHE. In the meeting the following resolutions were made by the BoS chairman and Committee members.






- 1) M.A. Political Science Programme 2023-24 consists of 4 semesters in which the total credits would be 80.
- 2) Each semester consists of 20 credits which includes 5 papers.
- 3) Each course / paper consists of 4 credits with four units each and 4 hours for theory and 2 hours for Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) of the students per week to meet the guidelines of TSCHE and course coherence.
- 4) Each paper evaluation weightage will consist of Internal Evaluation for 40 marks and end semester examination for 60 marks.
- 5) Internal Evaluation in each paper consists of 4 Internal Assessments spanned over equal interval of time with a weightage of 10% each.
- 6) Each Internal Assessment will be conducted for 50 marks in the following pattern:

(A)	Class Test: (10 MCQ - 5 marks; 10 Fill in the blanks Questions – 5 marks and 05 Descriptive answers questions (2x5=10 marks)	20 Marks
(B)	Assignment	10 marks
(C)	Seminar/ Article/Book Review/Case Study	10 marks
(D)	Student Classroom attendance	10 marks
	Total Marks	50 Marks

- 7) Student Classroom attendance 10 marks will be given weightage as following:

% of Attendance	Marks
95% to 100%	10
86% to 94%	8
81% to 85%	6
75% to 80 %	4
65% to 74% *	2

*(Only to those students who provide a valid reason with condonation fee)

- 8) Each Internal assessment conducted for 50 marks should be scaled down to 10 marks, it means 20%.
- 9) Semester End examination for 60 marks divisible as Part A & B
 - Part – A - 20 Marks (4 Questions each carries 5 marks) without choice.
 - Part – B - 40 Marks (4 Questions each carries 10 marks) with internal choice.

10) IV-Semester Project Work Assessment for 100 marks and distribution of marks will be as follows:

	Marks
Internal Assessment:	
Research Design Seminar	20
Progress Seminar	20
Semester End Assessment:	
Dissertation	30
Final Presentation & Viva Voce	30
Total	100

- 11) The student has to secure in each paper with a minimum pass mark of 40% in university theory exam and 40% marks in overall (i.e., UE + IE).
- 12) The semester end assessment for the Project Work will be conducted with the university appointed external and internal examiners and minimum pass marks for the Project work is 50.
- 13) BOS Committee has been approved to shift the paper entitled Research Methods for Political Science into III Semester of 2022-23 batch students which was placed in the IV Semester syllabus in order to have a conceptual clarity among students with which they will benefit for the Research Project i.e., assigned in the IV Semester.

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Scheme of Instruction and Examination
M.A. Political Science (Regular)
Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) 2023-24
Semester – I

Subject Code	Paper title	Scheme of Instruction (Hours per week)	Credits	<u>Scheme of Examination</u> Internal and Semester End exam marks
PSC-101	Western Political Thought – I	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
PSC-102	International Relations – I	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
PSC-103	Indian Political System	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
Electives:	<u>One of the course will be offered</u>			
PSC-104A	Political Sociology	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
PSC-104B	South Asian Studies	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
Electives:	<u>One of the course will be offered</u>			
PSC-105A	Political Ideologies	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
PSC-105B	Regional Organisations	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
Total		30	20	500



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Semester – II

Subject Code	Paper title	Scheme of Instruction (Hours per week)	Credits	<u>Scheme of Examination</u> Internal and Semester End exam marks
PSC-201	Western Political Thought – II	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
PSC-202	International Relations – II	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
PSC-203	Indian Political Process	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
Electives:	<u>One of the course will be offered</u>			
PSC-204A	Political Economy	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
PSC-205B	Peace & Conflict Studies	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
Electives:	<u>One of the course will be offered</u>			
PSC-205A	Panchayatiraj in India	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
PSC-205B	International Law	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
Total		30	20	500

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Semester – III

Subject Code	Paper title	Scheme of Instruction (Hours per week)	Credits	<u>Scheme of Examination</u> Internal and Semester End exam marks
PSC-301	Indian Political Thought-I	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
PSC-302	Research Methods for Political Science	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
PSC-303	Govt. & Politics of Telangana	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
Electives:	<u>One of the course will be offered</u>			
PSC-304A	Policy Studies	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
PSC-305B	Women's Studies	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
Electives:	<u>One of the course will be offered</u>			
PSC-305A	Social Movements in India	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
PSC-305B	Security Studies	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
Total		30	20	500



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Semester – IV

Subject Code	Paper title	Scheme of Instruction (Hours per week)	Credits	<u>Scheme of Examination</u> Internal and Semester End exam marks
PSC-401	Indian Political Thought-II	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
PSC-402	Comparative Govt. & Politics	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
PSC-403	Indian Foreign Policy	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
Electives:	<u>One of the course will be offered</u>			
PSC-404A	Human Rights	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
PSC-404B	Ambedkar Studies	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
PSC-405	Project Work	4+2=6	4	40 + 60 = 100
Total		30	20	500

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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

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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 and 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: Social Contract Theory:

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

Unit IV: Utilitarianism:

Bentham – Utilitarianism
J. S. Mill – On Liberty and
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: Routledge Classics. KP.
8. Niccolo Machiavelli (2011) *The Prince*, New York: Penguin Books.
9. Plato (2009) *The Republic*, New York: Penguin.
10. O.P. Gauba (2011), *Western Political Thought*, MacMillan, New Delhi
11. Subrata Mukherjee and Sushila Ramaswamy (2011), *A History of Political Thought, Plato to Marx*, PHI.
12. Prame Arora and Brij Grover, (2015) *Political Thought from Plato to Marx*, Cosmos Bookhive.
13. Andrew Heywood (2004) *Political Theory*, Bloomsbury Academic
14. O P Gauba (2021) *An I introduction to Political Theory*, Mayur books
15. Rajeev Bhargava. (2012) *What is Political Theory and why do we need it?*, Oxford
16. Rajeev Bharva and Ashok Acharya, 2008 *Political Theory : An Introduction* Pearson
17. Ashok kumar V Paled , (2022) *Medieval Western Political Thinkers*, Current publications



M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

I SEMESTER

PS102: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS-I (CORE PAPER)

Course Description:

The purpose of this course is to familiarize 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:**

Idealism, Realism, Neo- Realism; Liberalism and Neo- Liberalism

Marxism, Social Constructivism, Feminist

Unit III: **Power and Security:**

Power – National Power, Soft Power & Balance of Power

Collective Security, Security—Traditional and Non-Traditional

Unit IV: **Conflict Management:**

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.
11. Ghosh Peu, (2020) *International Relations*, PHI
12. Robert Jackson & George Sorensen, (2013) *Introduction to International relations: Theories and approaches*, Oxford University Press.

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: Approaches to Indian Politics:

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

Unit III: Nature of Federalism:

Nature of Indian Federalism, Center- State Relations, Inter-State Council and Emerging Trends

Unit IV: Nature and Working of Government:

Legislature: Role and Functioning and Parliamentary Committees
Executive: President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
Judiciary: Supreme Court, Powers & Functions
Judicial Review and Judicial Activism

1. D. D. Basu (2015) *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, New Delhi: Lexis Nexis.
2. Granville Austin (1999) *The Indian Constitution – Corner Stone of a Nation*, New Delhi: Oxford.
3. Peu Ghosh, (2017) *Indian Government and Politics*, PHI Learning
4. J.C. Johari, (2013) *Indian Government and Politics*, Shoban Lal & Co.
5. M. Laxmikanth, (2013) *Indian Polity*, Tata McGraw-Hill
6. N.D. Arora, (2020), *Political Science*, Spectrum book Publisher,
7. Bipin Chandra, Aditya Mukharjee and Mridula Mukharjee (2000) *Indian after Independence, 1947-2000*, Penguin
8. A S. Narang, (2000) *Indian Government and Politics*, Geethanjali Publishing House
9. H. Abbas and R. Kumar (2022) *Indian Government and Politics*, Pearson
10. Rajeev Bhargava (2021) *Politics and Ethics in Indian Constitution*, Oxford

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 of Political Sociology:**
Structural Functional theory, System Theory
Elite Theory and Communications Theory
- Unit III: **Concepts of Political Sociology –**
Power, Authority, Legitimacy, Leadership and Revolutions
- Unit IV: **Socio-Political Process:**
Political Socialization, Political Participation
Political Modernization, 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. Roy, Shefali, (2014) *Society and Politics in India: Understanding political Sociology*, PHI

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

Course Description:

South Asia is one of the regional systems which arrived late on the global political and economic scenario. Since its transformation in to a regional organization it is struggling to move forward due to asymmetries interms 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
Decolonization
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's 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's 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: Free Press.
4. Greer, G. (1999). *The Whole Woman*, London, Doubleday.
5. Kymlicka, W. (1995). *Multicultural Citizenship* Oxford: Clarendon Press.
6. Rawls, J. (1972). *A Theory of Justice*, Oxford: Clarendon Press.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
I SEMESTER
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:**
 SAAR, 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?*
5. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
6. John Raven hill (2001). *APEC and the Construction of Pacific Rim Regionalism*, Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
7. Louise Fawcett and Andrew Harrell (eds) (1995). *Regionalism in World Politics: Regional Organisation of International Order*, New York: Oxford University Press.
8. Margaret P. Karus and Karen A. Mingst (2005). *International Organisations: The Politics and Processes of Global Governances*, Lynne Reinner Publishers, Inc.
9. Pen Ghosh International Relations, N. D. Prentice Hall India.
10. Rama S. Melkote (ed) (1990). *Regional Organizations: A Third World Perspective*, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.
11. 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

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M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
SEMESTER - II
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 to give further understanding on the later part of modern times particularly the 20th century political thinking in variety of ways. Beginning with Hegel and enlightenment, the course explains how two major political ideologies- Liberalism and Marxism are juxtaposed and interjected during the rest of the period. Finally, it also explains, how these two thought frames have come to face challenges in the later part of 20th Century and reoriented themselves which resulted in new frames of things 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 understanding of thought processes.

Unit I: The Enlightenment Tradition:

Modernity and Machiavelli- State Craft
Hegel –Dialectics and State

Unit II: 20th Century Socialist Thought

Marx-Dialectical Materialism and Theory of State
Lenin- State and Revolution
Mao Tse Tung –Theory of Contradictions and New Democracy

Unit III: Critical Thinking in the 20th Century:

Antonio Gramsci– Hegemony and Passive Revolution
Michel Foucault– History of Ideas and Power/Knowledge
Jurgen Habermas – Critical theory and Public Sphere

Unit IV: 20th Century New Liberalist Thought:

Robert Nozick- Libertarianism
John Rawls- A Theory of Justice

Suggested Readings:

1. Antonio Gramsci (1999). *Prison Note Books*, London: Lawrence & Wishart.
2. David Held (2000). *Political Theory and the Modern State*, Cambridge: Polity Press.
3. John Rawls (1999). *A Theory of Justice*, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.
4. Leszek Kolakowski (2008). *Main Currents in Marxism: The Founders, The Golden, The Breakdown*, New York: W. W. Norton & Company.
5. Louis Althusser (2006). *For Marx: Radical Thinkers*, New York: Verso.
6. O.P. Gauba (2011), *Western Political Thought*, MacMillan, New Delhi
7. Subrata Mukherjee and Sushila Ramaswamy (2011), *A History of Political Thought, Plato to Marx*, PHI.
8. Prame Arora and Brij Grover, (2015) *Political Thought from Plato to Marx*, Cosmos Bookhive.
9. J.P. Singh (2022) *Western Social Thought vol-2 The Contemporary Masters*, Motilal Banarsidass
10. Will Kymlicka(), *Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Introduction*, Oxford



M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
SEMESTER - II
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: Poverty and Development, Human Rights, Religion and Culture

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
Globalization, WTO, G-20, BRICS

Unit IV: Contemporary Issues-I:

International Terrorism
Environmental Concerns
Migration & Refugees

Suggested Readings:

1. Barr B. Hughes (1999). *Continuity and Change in World Politics: The Clash of Perspectives*, New York: Prentice Hall.
2. Conway W. Henderson (1998). *International Relations: Conflict and Cooperation at the Turn of the 21st Century*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
3. John Baylis, Steve Smith and Patricia Owens (2011). *The Globalisation of World Politics: An introduction to international relations*, New York: Oxford University Press.
4. Joshua S. Goldstein and Jon C. Pevehouse (2009). *International Relations*, New Delhi: Pearson.
5. Michael G. Roskin, Nicholas O. Berry (2007). *The New World of International Relations*, New York: Prentice Hall.
6. Paul R. Viotti and Mark V. Kauppi (2007). *International Relations and World Politics: Security, Economy, Identity*, New Delhi: Pearson.
7. Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen (2013). *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
8. Vinay Kumar Malhotra (2002) *International Relations*, New Delhi: Anmol Publications.
9. Ghosh Peu, (2020) *International Relations*, PHI
10. Robert Jackson & George Sorensen, (2013) *Introduction to International relations: Theories and approaches*, 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: Nature of Indian State

Colonial, Post- Colonial & Neo Liberal

Unit II: Party Politics:

Nature and Changing Dynamics of Party System

Ideology and Social Base of Political Parties - Congress, Bharatiya Janata Party, CPI, CPI (M) and BSP

Coalition Politics- Alliance Formations and Dynamics

Unit III: Electoral System and Electoral Process:

Election Commission of India, Conduct of Elections, Rules & Electoral Reforms

Patterns of Voting Behavior

Corruption in Politics & Right to Information Act

Unit V: Challenges to the Indian State

Regionalism, Communalism

Extremism and Terrorism

Suggested Readings:

1. Ayesha Jalal (2002). *Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia: A Comparative and Historical Perspective*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
2. David Ludden (ed.) (1996). *Making India Hindu*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. 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.
4. Partha Chatterjee (ed.) (1997). *State and Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
5. Peu Ghosh (2022) *Indian Government and Politics*
6. Niraj Gopal Jayal, (2023) *Democracy in India*, OPU
7. Devesh Kapur (2022) *Rethinking Public Institutions in India*, OPU
8. Mahendra Prasad Singh (2012) *Indian Political System*, Pearson

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, Nature, Scope and Evolution
- Unit II: **Classical Political Economy:**
 Adam Smith- 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
 Theory of Surplus Value
 Lenin – Theory of Imperialism
- Unit IV: **Theories of Under Development:**
 A.G. Frank - Development of Under Development
 Samir Amin – Theory of Under Development
 Globalization — 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.
8. Peu Ghose(2023), *Political Economy*,

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
SEMESTER - II
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 & 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
SEMESTER -II
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, Jawaharlal Nehru and B.R. Ambedkar from Decentralisation to Rural Governance

Unit II: Evolution of Panchayati Raj:

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

Unit III: Models of Panchayati Raj Institutions:

Panchayati Raj in Telangana
Panchayati Raj in Kerala

Unit IV: Decentralization and Development:

Grassroots Movements and Governance Reforms
Liberalization and Rural Governance
SHG's & Parallel bodies: Transformation

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) Organizational aspects of Rural Development: Taluk-level Administration in an Indian State, Calcutta: World Press.
3. B. A. V. Sharma (1980). Political Economy of India: A Study of Land Reforms Policy in Andhra Pradesh, New Delhi: Light and Life Publishers.
4. Ch. Bala Ramulu (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. S.R. Maheswari, (2020) Local Government in India.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
SEMESTER -II
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, 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, validity
Termination, 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	Research Methods for Political Science
PS303	Govt & Politics of Telanagana

Electives:

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

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M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

SEMESTER- III

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 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 Philosophers

Sources of Ancient Indian Political Thought

Manu, Kautilya, Buddha

Unit II: Reformist Currents:

Thiru Valluvar, Kabir, Vemana

Unit III: Alternative Views:

Basava, Ziauddin Barani

Unit IV: Age of Cultural Synthesis:

Bhakti Philosophy- Nammalwar, Ravidas,

Sufi Philosophy- Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti, Suhrawardi

Suggested Readings:

1. Rajeev Bhargava (ed.) (1999). *Secularism and its Critics*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. George Klosko (ed.) (2011). *The Oxford Handbook of the History of Political Philosophy*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
3. Himanshu Roy and M.P. Singh, (2020) *Indian Political Thought Themes and Thinkers*.
4. OP Gouba, (2019) *Indian Political Thought*, Mayur Paperback
5. Pandhy, (2014) *Indian Political Thought*, Entice Hall India Learning Private Limited
6. V.R. Mehatha (2022) *Foundation of Indian Political thought*, Taylor & Francis

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
SEMESTER - III
PS302: 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: **Research in Social Sciences:**
 Meaning and Objectivity in Social Science Research
 Approaches: Traditional and Modern, Marxist, Feminist
- Unit II: **Research Process, Methods and Tools:**
 Research Design and its types, Hypothesis
 Research Methods: Quantitative, Qualitative, and Case-Study
 Observation and Questionnaire
- Unit III: **Source Materials in Research:**
 Primary & Secondary Data
 Library & Web Sources, Review of Literature
- Unit IV: **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: Blackwel
10. David E McNabb(2021) *Research Methods for Political Science*, Routledge

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

SEMESTER-III

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: **Regional Autonomy Movements in Telangana:**

Frame Work to the Study of State Politics

Trajectory of Regional Autonomy Movements in Telangana

(a) Telangana Armed Struggle

(b) Mulki Agitation

(c) Implementation of Gentlemen's Agreement

(d) Telangana Movement 1969

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, Cultural, Students, Women and Employees Organizations

b) Telangana Joint Action Committee (TJAC), Idea and Practice

Unit III: **Working of Political Institutions:**

Working of Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers

Legislature and political parties

Unit – IV **Party Politics and Telangana:**

Bharatha Rashtra Samithi (BRS), Congress, BJP, Telugu Desam, Left Parties and MIM

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-XLVII No.02, Jan 13, pp.92-94.
5. S. Rama Melkote, 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.

9. Gautam Pingle, The Fall and Rise of Telangana, Orient BlackSwan
10. Gautam Pingle, (2022) The Formation and History of Telangana: A Collection of Nine Critical Essays, Orient BlackSwan
11. Bhangya Bhukya, (2021) History of Modern Telangana, Orient BlackSwan
12. V Prakash, History of Telangana movement, GBK
13. Adapa Satyanaryana and Dyavanapalli Satyanarayana, (2023) Telangana Charitra-Samskruthi Rashtra Avatharana Udyamaalu, Sangam books
14. Jayashankar, Vodavani Muchchata (2015), Sahachara Book Mark. Hyderabad.
15. Yagati Chinarao, (2010) Dalit Struggles for Identity, Rawath Publicatin
16. Ghansam shah (1990) Social Movement in Indian, Sage publication
17. N venugopal (2021) Nadusthunna Telangana, HBT



POLITICAL SCIENCE
SEMESTER-III
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 Theory, Structural Functional Theory

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.

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POLITICAL SCIENCE
SEMESTER –III
PS 304B: 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 Politicsof 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:

POLITICAL SCIENCE
SEMESTER - III
PS305A: SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA (ID)

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 and Transgender 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 in India
Farmers Movement: Karnataka, Maharashtra 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
SEMESTER-III
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*, Hampshire: Oxford University Press.
2. Barry Buzan & L. Hansen (2009). *The Evolution of International Security Studies*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
3. M. E. Smith (2010). *International Security: Politics, Policy, Prospects*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

SEMESTER – IV

Core:

PS401	Indian Political Thought-II
PS402	Comparative Government and Politics
PS403	Indian Foreign Policy

Electives:

PS404A	Human Rights
PS404B	Ambedkar Studies

PS405	Project Work
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M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
SEMESTER-IV
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 sametime they are reflect a critique of older native system that had been in existence for centuries and articulatethe ideals of equality and justice.

Unit I: Age of Renaissance:

Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Dayananda Saraswati
Mahatma Jyothi Rao Phule

Unit II: Nascent Nationalism:

Dadabai Naoroji
B.G. Tilak, Swami Vivekananda

Unit III: New Currents in Indian Thought:

M.K. Gandhi
B.R. Ambedkar, Ramaswamy
Nayakar

Unit IV: Socialist turn in Indian Thought:

J.L. Nehru, M.N. Roy, Ram Manohar
Lohia

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. Bidyut Chakrabarty and Rajendra Kumar Pandey (2009). *Modern Indian Political Thought: Text and Context*, New Delhi: Sage.
4. Partha Chatterjee (1994). *Nation and its Fragments*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
5. Partha Chatterjee (1986). *Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World: A Derivative Discourse?* London: Zed Books.
6. V. R. Mehta and Thomas Pantham (ed.) (2006) *Political Ideas in Modern India: Thematic Explorations*, New Delhi: Sage.
7. Gail Omvelt (1991). *Dalits and the Democratic Revolutions: Dr. Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in Colonial India*, New Delhi: Sage.
8. Anthony Parel (ed.) (2009). *Gandhi: Hind Swaraj and Other Writings*, Cambridge; Cambridge University Press.
9. Himanshu Roy & M.P. Singh, (2020) *Indian Political Thought, Themes and Thinkers*, Pearson
10. Bhattacharya (2007) *Indian Political Thought and Movements :New Interpretations and Emerging Issues*, K P Bagchi and Company
11. Aakash Singh and Silika Mohapatra (2022) *Indian Political Thought A Reader*, Taylor and Francis
12. D. K. Mohanthy (2008) *Indian Political Thought (From Manu to Ambedkar)* Anmol Publisher
13. Thomas Pantham and Kenneth L Deutch (1986) *Political Thought in Modern Indian*, Sage

POLITICAL SCIENCE
SEMESTER-IV
PS402: 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
Approaches: Philosophical, Institutional, and Systems and Structural
Functional

Unit-II Political Regimes:

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

Unit III: Constitutionalism:

Constitutionalism, Traditional and Modern,
Comparative Federalism: Recent Trends

Unit-IV: Democracy and Development:

Democracy and Development, Modernization and Dependency

Suggested Readings:

1. Gabriel A. Almond, G. B. Powell and Robert J. Mundt (1996). *Comparative Politics: A Theoretical Framework*, New York: HarperCollins.
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. J. C. Johari, *Comparative Politics*, Sterling Publishers Pvt.Ltd
9. Ray S.N, *Modern Comparative Politics: Approaches, Methods and Issues*, Prentice Hall India Learning Private Limited
10. Tapan Biswal, *Comparative Politics*, Laxmi Publications
11. S. A. Palekar, *Comparative Politics and Government*, PHI Learning
12. S.R. Maheswari, *Comparative Politics*

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
SEMESTER - IV
PS403: 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 institution 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

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's Foreign Relations

India and Neighbours:

Relations with, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka

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. Sumit Ganguly (2021) *Indian's Foreign policy: Retrospect and Prospect*. New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
11. Kanthi P Bajpai and Harsh V. Pant,(2021) *Indian's National Security*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
SEMESTER - IV
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

Unit II: International Covenants and Declarations:

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural 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 IV: Human Rights in India:

Human Rights Movement in India
State of Human Rights in India: SC, ST, Women Children and Trans gender
Judiciary and Human Rights
Role of Media and Education in Human Rights

Suggested Readings:

1. Adam Przeworski (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
SEMESTER - IV
PSC-404B: 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 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. 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 experiences 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: 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
8. Dhananjay Keer (2022) *Dr. Babasheb Abedkar : life and Mission*, Popular Prakasan
9. Narendra Jadhav, (2015) *Ambedkar: An Economist Extraordinaire*, Konark publishers
10. Sukdev thorat and Narender Kumar (2022) *B.R. Ambedkar, Perspectives on social Exclusion and Inclusive Policies*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press