

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

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

**Course Description:**

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

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

**Unit I: Introduction to Political Thought**

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

**Unit II: Greek Political Thought**

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

**Unit III: Beginnings of Modern Political Thought**

Church – State Controversy.  
Renaissance and Humanism.  
Machiavelli.

**Unit IV- Social Contract Theory**

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

**Unit V – Utilitarianism**

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

### **Suggested Readings:**

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

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

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

**Course Description:**

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

**Unit I: International Relations as a field of study:**

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

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

Idealist; Realist; Systems; Game and Decision Making

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

Marxist; Gramscian, Feminist and Critical Theory

**Unit IV: Concepts in International Relations-I:**

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

**Unit V: International Relations in the era of Globalization**

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

### **Suggested Readings:**

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

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

## **PSC-103: INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM (CORE PAPER)**

### **Course Description:**

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

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

### **Unit I: Introduction**

**Approaches to Indian Politics:** Liberal, Marxist and Multi Culturalism

**Making of Indian Constitution:** Historical Legacies;

Visions of Constitution: Gandhi, Nehru and Ambedkar

### **Unit II: Indian Constitution**

Basic Philosophy and Ideals of the Constitution

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

### **Unit III: Federation**

Nature of Indian Federalism

Centre – State Relations: Emerging Trends

Third Tier- Decentralization

### **Unit IV: Nature and Working of Political Institutions**

President, Prime Minister and Parliament

Working of Coalition Governments

### **Unit V: Judiciary**

Judicial Review, Judicial Activism

Constitutional Amendments: Basic Structure, Review of the Constitution

### **Suggested Readings:**

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

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

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

**Course Description:**

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

**Unit I: Political Economy**

Meaning and Scope of Evolution

**Unit II: Classical Political Economy**

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

**Unit III: Marxian Political Economy:**

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

**Unit IV: Theories of development and under development**

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

**Suggested Readings:**

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

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



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

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

### **Course Description:**

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

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

### **Unit I: From Colonial Background to Making of Constitution:**

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

### **Unit II: Political Institutions**

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

### **Unit III: American Politics**

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

### **Unit IV: Foreign Policy**

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

### **Suggested Readings:**

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

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

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

**Course Description:**

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

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

**Unit I: Buddha**

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

**Unit II: Jyothiba Phule**

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

**Unit III: B.R. Ambedkar**

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

**Unit IV: Caste, Mobilisation and Power**

Narayana Guru  
Ramaswamy Naikar  
Arige RamaSwamy  
Bhagyareddy Verma

### **Suggested Readings:**

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

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

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

#### **Course Description:**

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

#### **Unit I: Understanding Global Governance**

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

#### **Unit II: Structures of Global Governance**

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

#### **Unit III: The Need for Global Governance**

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

#### **Unit IV: Dilemmas of Global Governance**

Emerging issues and Challenges; Legitimacy; Accountability.

#### **Suggested Readings:**

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

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

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

#### **Course Description:**

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

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

#### **Unit I: South Asia and its Geo-political Feature**

A brief historical and political background.

Decolonization and Partition;

Indo Centristism

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

Internal Conflicts in the region – Problems of Governance and Development

Military and Politics in South Asia

Terrorism: Regional and extra-regional dimension

#### **Unit III: Foreign Policies of:**

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

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

Economic Profile of the Region; Problems of Trade; Regional Economic

Cooperation; Problems and Prospects

#### **Suggested Readings:**

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

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

# M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

## I SEMESTER

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

#### Course Description:

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

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

#### Unit 1: Introduction

Emergence of Modern Political Analysis.  
Behaviouralism and Post Behaviouralism.

#### Unit II: Theories

General Systems Theory  
Decision Making Theory  
Game Theory

#### Unit III: Concept of Systems and Analysis

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

#### Unit IV: Models of Analysis

Systems Model  
Structural Functional Model  
Group Model

#### Suggested Readings:

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



## M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE I SEMESTER

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

#### Course Description:

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

**Unit I:** Libertarianism, Rawlsian Liberalism, Neo Liberalism.

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

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

Nancy Fraser- Theory of Empowerment and Disempowerment.

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

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

#### Suggested Readings:

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

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

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

**Course Description:**

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

**Unit I: Cyber Politics**

History and Emergence of Information and Communication Technology.

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

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

**Unit IV:** Cyber Security-Dynamics and Dimensions

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

**Suggested Readings:**

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

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

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

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

**Course Description:**

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

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

**Unit I: The Enlightenment Tradition**

Modernity and Enlightenment  
Hegel –Dialectics and State

**Unit II: Pre-Marxian Thought**

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

**Unit III: 20<sup>th</sup> Century Socialist Thought - II**

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

**Unit IV: Critical Thinking in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century**

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

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

Nozick and Libertarianism  
Rawls – A Theory of Justice

### **Suggested Readings:**

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

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

**PSC – 202: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS II (CORE PAPER)**

**Course Description:**

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

**Unit I: International Law and International Organisation**

Basis, Sources and Types

**International Organisation**

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

**Unit II: International Security**

Arms Race; Arms Control: Verification; Compliance; Disarmament

**Proliferation:** Conventional, Nuclear, Chemical and Biological

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

**Unit III: International Political Economy**

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

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

**Unit IV: Non-state Actors**

TNCs; Terrorist Organisations; Diaspora; Civil Society

**Unit V: Contemporary Issues**

Energy; Environment; Human Rights; Ethnicity; Religion

### **Suggested Readings:**

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

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

### **PSC-203: INDIAN POLITICAL PROCESS (CORE PAPER)**

#### **Course Description:**

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

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

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

**Nature of Indian State:** Colonial and Post Colonial

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

#### **Unit II: Party Politics**

**Party System** – Nature and Changing Dynamics

**National and Regional Parties:** Ideology and Social Base

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

#### **Unit III: Emerging Political Trends**

**Identity Based Parties:** Caste and Region – BSP & TRS

**Coalition Politics:** Alliance Formations

Pressure Groups

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

Major Trends in Electoral Politics

Patterns of Voting Behaviour

Electoral Reforms



## **Unit V: Aspects of Contemporary Politics**

Regime Politics and Leadership

Media and Politics

Corruption in Politics & Right to Information

### **Suggested Readings:**

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

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

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

**Course Description:**

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

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

**Unit I: Historical Background**

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

**Unit II: Communist China**

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

**Unit III: Contemporary China**

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

**Unit IV: China and India**

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

### **Suggested Readings:**

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

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

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

**Course Description:**

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

**Unit 1: Social Movements**

Meaning and Characteristics

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

**Unit II: Depressed Sections and Identity Assertions**

Dalit Movement

Backward Caste Movement

Women's Movement

**Unit III: Development and Displacement**

**Ethnic and Regional Autonomy**

Tribal Movements – Gonds & Vedantha

Ecological Movements – Narmada Bachao Andolan

Regional Autonomy – Telangana and Gorkhaland

**Unit IV: Agrarian Crisis and Peasant Struggles**

Naxalite Movement

Farmers Movement: Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh

**Suggested Readings:**

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

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

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

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

**Course Description:**

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

**UNIT I: Political Economy of Development**

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

**UNIT II: Economic Reforms and Regional Disparities**

**National and Regional Parties:** Economic Agendas  
Political Economy of development

**UNIT III: Globalisation and Structural Adjustment Policies**

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

**UNIT IV: India's Policy Responses**

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

**Suggested Readings:**

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

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

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

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

#### **Course Description:**

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

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

#### **Unit I: Evolution of Peace and Conflict Studies**

**Academic Discipline:** Phases and Traditions

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

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

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

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

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

Role of State, NGOs, Institutions, Individuals.

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

#### **Unit IV: Case Studies**

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

**West Asia:** Arab-Israeli Conflict; Sudan



### **Suggested Readings:**

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

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

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

**Course Description:**

This course is an introductory course on International Law for Political Science students. It introduces the basic concepts that a student should know about the international dimensions of law, as an 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 of International Law; Distinction between International Law and Municipal Law.

**Unit II: Sources of International Law**

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

**Recognition of States and Governments**

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

**State Territory**

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

**Unit III: Law of Treaties**

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

**Settlement of International Disputes**

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

**The State and the Individual**

Nationality, Extradition, Asylum.

**Unit-IV: International Protection of Environment**

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

**The Laws of the Sea**

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

### **Suggested Readings:**

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

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

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

**Course Description:**

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

**Unit I: Basic Concepts**

Patriarchy, Feminism and Gender

**Unit II: Liberal Feminism**

J.S. Mills, Mary Wollstonecraft, Margaret Fuller

**Unit III: Socialist Feminism**

Charles Fourier, Williams Thomson  
Saint Simonians

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

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

**Eco-Feminism** – Vandana, Shiva

**Suggested Readings:**

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

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

# M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

## II SEMESTER

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

#### **Course Description:**

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

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

#### **Unit I: Outlining Ambedkar's Thought**

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

#### **Unit II: Biography Through Ideas**

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

#### **Unit III: Critique Of Society**

Critique Hinduism and Caste System  
Interpretation of Buddhism

#### **Unit IV: Economic And Political Ideas**

Ideas on Property and State

State, Caste and Justice

Nation and Nationalism: Debate between Ambedkar and Congress

#### **Suggested Readings:**

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

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

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

#### **Course Description:**

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

#### **Unit I: Introduction**

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

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

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

#### **Unit III: Political Economy of Central Asia**

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

#### **Unit IV: Central Asia and India**

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



### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Ahrens, Joachim and Herman W. Hoen (eds.) (2012) *Institutional Reform in Central Asia: Politico-Economic Challenges*, London: Routledge.
2. Amanda E. Wooden and Christophe H. Stefes (eds.) (2012). *The Politics of Transition in Central Asia and the Caucasus: Enduring Legacies and Emerging Challenges*, London: Routledge.
3. Anita Sengupta (2002). *Frontiers into Borders: The Transformation of Identities in Central Asia*, New Delhi: Hope India Publications and Greenwich Millennium Press.
4. Anita Sengupta (2005). *Russia, China and Multilateralism in Central Asia*, New Delhi: Shipra.
5. Anita Sengupta (2009). *Heartlands of Eurasia: The Geopolitics of Political Space*, Lanham: Lexington.
6. D. Kaushik (1976). *Socialism in Central Asia: A Study in the Transformation of Socio-Ethnic Relations in Soviet Central Asia*, New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
7. Emmanuel Karagiannis (2010). *Political Islam in Central Asia: The challenge of Hizbut-Tahrir*, London: Routledge.
8. Gregory Gleason (2003). *Markets and Politics in Central Asia: Structural Reform and Political Change*. New York: Routledge.
9. Hiro, Dilip (2010). *Inside Central Asia: a political and cultural history of Uzbekistan*,
10. K. Warikoo (ed.) (2012). *Central Asia and South Asia: Energy Cooperation and Transport Linkages*, New Delhi: Pentagon.
11. K. Warikoo and Dawa Norbu (eds.) (1992). *Ethnicity and Politics in Central Asia*, New Delhi: South Asian Publishers.
12. K. Warikoo and Mahavir Singh (eds.) (2004). *Central Asia since Independence*, New Delhi: Shipra Publications.
13. Marlene Laruelle and Sebastien Peyrouse (eds.) (2011). *Mapping Central Asia: Indian Perceptions and Strategies*, Surrey: Ashgate.
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