Mahatma Gandhi University  
Nalgonda District  

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

Semester – I

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Mahatma Gandhi University  
Nalgonda District

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

Semester – III

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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:


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:** Marxist 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:**


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:


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

Suggested Readings:


M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
I SEMESTER

PSC-104B: DISCOURSES OF CASTE IN INDIAN THOUGHT
(ELECTIVE-2)

Course Description:

In Contemporary India, the political, social, economic and cultural ramifications of Caste are
far and wide. It is no more a sociological and anthropological construct, but has assumed a
significant place in academia in the recent past. Thanks to the assertions of Dalits and lower
castes, academics now pursue Caste, an age old problem of Indian society, much more
vigourously. 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:


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 a 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 I: 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:
5. Prabir Kumar, De Public Policy and Systems.
6. Dye, Thomas, R., Understanding Public Policy.
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 I deas 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.

Unit II: Feminism- Simone De Beauvoir’s ‘Second Sex’. Kate Millet’s Radical Feminism
Nancy Fraser- Theory of Empowerment and Disempowerment.


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

Suggested Readings:


Course Description:

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

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

Unit I:  The Enlightenment Tradition  
Modernity and Enlightenment  
Hegel – Dialectics and State

Unit II:  Pre-Marxian Thought  
Socialist Thought;  
Marx: Dialectical Materialism; Critique of Capitalism; Theory of State

Unit III:  20th Century Socialist Thought - II  
Lenin: State and Revolution  
Mao tse Tung – Theory of Contradictions and New Democracy  
Gramsci – Hegemony and Passive Revolution

Unit IV:  Critical Thinking in the 20th Century  
Foucault – History of Ideas, Power/Knowledge  
Habermas – Critical theory and Public Sphere

Unit V:  20th Century Liberalism  
Nozick and Libertarianism  
Rawls – A Theory of Justice

Suggested Readings:


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:


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
Suggested Readings:


M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
II SEMESTER

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

Course Description:

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

Unit I: 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:


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 how 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:


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:

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:


PSC-301: INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT (CORE PAPER)

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

Unit I: Ancient Indian Political Thought
Manu
Kautilya
Budha

Unit II: Medieval Indian Political Thought
Basava
Ziauddin Barani
Bhakti Movement

Unit III: Modern Indian Political Thought
Rajaram Mohan Roy
Mahatma Jyotirao Pule
Dadabhai Naoroji

Unit IV: Modern Indian Political Thought – II
Mahatma Gandhi
Jawaharlal Nehru
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Unit V: Socialist Indian Political Thought
M.N. Roy
Ram Manohar Lohia
Jayaprakash Narayan

Suggested Readings:


Course Description:

The course is intended to offer theoretical and methodological issues in Comparative Politics. It seeks to enhance the students’ understanding of politics, state, government, democracy, development, civil society, parties and interest groups, social movements from a comparative perspective. The course seeks to examine the diversity of political systems in contemporary world, the historical evolution of State: its political economy; key political institutions; mode and extent of representation and participation; current and future dilemmas; place in the world system and the key factors such as globalisation that influence the functioning of the political systems. The key issues and categories of Comparative Politics are examined in the light of experiences from the Western and non-Western political systems such as United States, Britain, Canada, France, India, and China.

Unit I: Introduction to Comparative Politics
   **Approaches:** Behavioral – Post-Behavioral, Systems, Structural Functional

Unit II: *Nature of State:* liberal and Marxian and Neo-Marxian
   Role of Civil Society and NGOs
   Role of MNCs

Unit III: *Constitutionalism* - Evolution and Growth
   Political Institutions
   Civil Military relations

Unit IV: Typology of Political Systems – Traditional and Modern
   Comparative Federalism
   Comparative Public Policy Analysis

Unit-V: Electoral Process
   Political Parties and Pressure Groups
   Governance, Democratic Process and Decentralization

**Suggested Readings:**

Course Description:
In the wake of formation of new state, Telangana State, it is an imperative on the part of the Department to start a Course on the Government and Politics of Telangana. It provides understanding on the historical processes, the agencies and social forces that contributed to the formation of state. However, not to lose sight on the political practices of the institutions in the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh that discriminated against Telangana region, it also focuses on the politics processes of those times.

It provides to the students rich understanding on the different dynamics of the state formations and shaping of governance in the state currently.

Unit I: Understanding State Politics
Frame Work to the Study of State Politics: Linguistic Principle, Regional Autonomy and Internal Colonialism.
Trajectory of Regional Autonomy Movements in Telangana: (a) Mulki Agitation; (b) Dynamics of Nizam Rule; (c) Telangana Armed Struggle.

Unit II: Telangana Regional Autonomy Vs Telugu Identity
Emergence of TDP – Telugu Identity.
Re-Emergence of Telangana Movement: Economic Reforms and Uneven Development – Agrarian Crisis, Exploitation of Resources and Lopsided Urbanization.
Agencies of Telangana Movement: a) Caste, Community Organisation, Cultural Oraganisation, Students, Women, Employees and Political Parties; b) Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS), c) Telangana Joint Action Committee (TJAC); Idea and Practice.

Unit III: Working of Political Institutions
Governor
Chief Minister and Council of Ministers
Legislature
Panchayati Raj Institutions

Unit – IV Party Politics and Telangana
Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS)
Congress, BJP, Telugu Desam, Left Parties and Others
Media Politics and Telangana

Unit – V Social Movements and Non-Party Processes
Naxalite Movement
Identity Movements: Dalit Movement, Tribal, Backward Class and Women’s Movements
Regional Autonomy Movement in Jharkhand: Towards Comparison
Suggested Readings:
Course Description:

This course is offered to familiarize students with International Relations background with issues of Regionalism and Functionalism. It teaches: the significance of Regionalism from a theoretical perspective; provides a brief historical overview of the origin and evolution of several regional organizations; their challenges and the areas of concern. The last unit provides students with India’s interaction with several of the Regional Organizations. This is a Course with immense potential in the political, economic, business and trade offices of the Corporate and Ministries.

Unit I: Regionalism in International Relations
Regionalism; New Regionalism -Theoretical Perspectives
Functionalism and New-Functionalism

Unit II: Regionalism in Europe and South East Asia
European Union: Structures and Processes
ASEAN: Evolution and Performance
Asia Regional Forum (ARF)

Unit III: Regionalism in South Asia and Asia-Pacific
SAARC: Origin Development
APEC-Evolution and Issues.

Unit IV: India and Regionalism
Indian’ Relations with: EU; ASEAN; APEC

Suggested Readings:
Course Description:
The course on Panchayati Raj has been an important area of discussion in the discipline of Political Science in India. It has undergone many mutations incorporating the successive developments in Panchayati Raj System such as mandal panchayats in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; 73rd Amendment Act and the current developments under rural governance. It is to be noted that the course is designed as part of electives in this Department. The course deals with the perspectives of decentralization, institutional aspects, models of panchayat raj in Kerala and Telangana and the present complexities. Some of them include the processes of decentralization that emerged with the introduction of new sets of governance such as Self Help Groups (SHGs), Parallel Bodies. Further, the course seeks to bring back the debate on the important goals of panchayati raj - democracy and development.

The major problem that challenges Panchayati Raj System in India is substantive devolution of powers in the country. There have been many stumbling blocks in transferring powers to local bodies. The course with its larger perspective, maps the developments and debates in panchayat raj system since independence. The course is marked with three phases – pre and post amendment phases and the third phase covering the contemporary conflicts between panchayati raj and parallel bodies emerging from the rural governance framework. It is designed in such a way that it would throw light on the dynamics of Panchayati Raj System in conjunction with structural changes at the macro level in terms of market reforms and policy shifts at the national level.

Unit I: Discourses on Decentralisation
Debates on Decentralisation: M.K. Gandhi, Jawharlal Nehru and B.R. Ambedkar from Decentralisation to Rural Governance

Unit II: Evolution of Panchayati Raj
Panchayati Raj Institutions - From Balwant Rai Mehta to 73rd Constitutional Amendment
Panchayati Raj Institution in Post – 73rd Constitutional Amendment

Unit III: Models of Panchayati Raj Institutions
Panchayati Raj in Telangana
Panchayati Raj in Kerala

Unit IV: Decentralization: Democracy and Development
Governance Reforms and Liberalization
Rural Governance: SHG’s & Parallel bodies
Transformation in the goals of Panchayat Raj System: Democracy & Development.

Suggested Readings:


**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**III SEMESTER**

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

**Course Description:**
This course attempts to provide the significance of gender studies and women’s studies to students of Political Science. It deals with: women’s movements globally and in India; provides the necessary theoretical perspectives; major issues in women’s studies and in the fourth and final unit provides empowerment policies in India. Another area with immense potential for further research in non-governmental sectors, both nationally and globally.

**Unit I: Introduction**
Women’s Movement in the World and India.  
Women’s Studies: Genesis, Nature and Scope.  
Key Concepts: Patriarchy, Gender and Sex

**Unit II: Major Theoretical Perspectives**
Liberal Feminism, Socialist Feminism and Radical Feminism  
Post Modern Feminism

**Unit III: Major Issues in Women’s Studies**
Power, Rights, Caste, Class and Race  
Violence against Women

**Unit IV: Women Empowerment Policies in India**
Reservation, Education, Employment and Political Participation

**Suggested Readings:**
3. Frederick Engels (1948). *The Origins of Family, Private Property and State*, Moscow:  
7. Maria Mies ( ) *Towards a Methodology of Women’s Studies – The Hague*  
M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
III SEMESTER
PSC-305B – HUMAN RIGHTS
(ELECTIVE-2)

Course Description:
This is an introductory course on Human Rights from a historical and political perspective. As an interdisciplinary elective, it introduces the students to the theoretical perspectives, provides them global and national level, institutional level and developmental mechanisms. The last Unit is India specific and promotes a student’s employment potential in voluntary sector, Media and teaching profession. Additional qualifications by way of diplomas in Human Rights, Media Studies, in the field of Law and Education are helpful to students.

Unit I: Introduction: Meaning of Human Rights;
From Magna Carta to Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Theories of Rights: Liberal, Marxist and Feminist Theory of Rights

Unit II: International Covenants and Declarations
International Covenant on Economic and Social Rights
International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights
UN Declaration on the Right to Development

Unit III: Enforcement and Monitoring Mechanisms – Global and National
OHCHR
Amnesty International
Human Rights Watch
NHRC

Unit V: Human Rights in India
Human Rights Movement in India
State of Human Rights in India: SC, ST Women and Child
Judiciary and Human Rights
Role of Media and Education in Human Rights

Suggested Readings:
M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
IV SEMESTER

PSC-401: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (CORE PAPER)

Course Description:
The course provides Social Science research perspective to the students. It offers various research methods (both qualitative and quantitative) used in Social Sciences by drawing upon a range of theoretical and empirical research questions that are prevailing in Social Sciences. The theoretical aspects of the course will comprise an exploration of various theories, concepts and terms that are part of the Research Methodology. The empirical aspects will provide a broad understanding of various research methods and techniques, besides dealing with the practical realm of research.

Unit I: Research in Social Sciences

Unit II: Methods of Research
Theoretical-Empirical, Qualitative-Quantitative, Inductive – Mixed Methods Research
Value-Fact Dichotomy - Objectivity in Social Science Research: Theory and Practice
Deductive, Comparative, Ethnographic, Case Study Methods

Unit III: Source Materials in Research
Data: Primary & Secondary Sources of Primary and Secondary Data: Web Sources: Potentials and Risks
Techniques of Research: Survey and Field Work/Interview and Questionnaire/Content-Analysis/Participant-Observation/Random Sampling/ Use of SPSS in Political Science research.

Unit IV: Stages in Report Writing - I

Unit V: Stages in Report Writing - II
Processing of Data, Classification of Data and Analysis of Data - Quantification and Verification - Final Report, Styles of Reference or Report Writing, Methods of citation.

Suggested Readings:
Course Description:

After the Second World War the discipline of Political Science has undergone great transformation. With the Behavioral Revolution major paradigm shift took place in the discipline. The focus of the discipline shifted from study of institutions to study of forces influencing the functioning of institution and their activities. As a result inter-disciplinary approach gained prominence to study social phenomena comprehensively. Courses on Public Policy emerged in this context.

In contemporary times, to address complex and dynamic issues governments are formulating policies find solutions to societal problems from different ideological perspectives. A lot of technical expertise is becoming a necessity to understand and analyze issues and to suggest possible alternative solutions based on cost benefit analysis. In this context there is a need to conduct serious research on public issues by policy experts from Policy Science perspective.

Public Policy course aims at providing a comprehensive view of issues, policy making processes, decision making related to policy matters. It also aims at producing experts who can advise the government or who can provide inputs to government in policy making.

Unit I: Introduction
  Emergence of Policy Science
  Political Science as Policy Science
  Public Policy – Meaning, Nature and Importance

Unit II: Models:
  Incremental; Rational Comprehensive; Social Choice.

Unit III: Public Policy Cycle
  Types of Public Policy; Formulation and Policy Education;
  Implementation and Evaluation

Unit IV: Political Structures and Policy Process
  Rule Making (Legislation)
  Rule Application (Executive)
  Rule Adjudication (Judiciary)

Unit V: Public Policies in India
  Agriculture; Industry; Education; Environment
Suggested Readings:

Course Description:

India is an emerging power trying to influence the events in the international system. Due to the accelerated economic development and growth rate, it has been attracting the attention of both global powers and smaller powers. This is the result of sustained effort that has been made since independence. At the time of her nationalist movement against British imperialism, India was one of the few countries in the world to view her independence struggle as a part of the global trends of anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism. After independence, her foreign policy was designed to forge friendly relations with all nations irrespective of their ideology, to realize and promote her national Interests. In the subsequent years these principles have remained the bedrock of her foreign policy in spite of different pulls and pressure both from within and outside.

A student of this course studies India’s Foreign Policy; its determinants; the role played by different institution in the policy formulation as well as implementation. Further, the student evaluates India’s relations with neighbours as well as with global powers. Critically, the course provides a comprehensive understanding of India in the global theatre. It provides greater scope for employment in the policy planning divisions of Ministries as consultants and researchers.

Unit I: India’s Foreign Policy
     Determinants of Foreign Policy: Domestic and External;
     Principles of Foreign Policy; Security Concerns: Internal and External;
     India’s Nuclear Policy.

Unit II: Making of Foreign Policy
     Foreign Policy Planning: Office of Prime Minister; Ministry of External Affairs;
     Office of Foreign Secretary; Ministry of Defence;
     National Security Council, National Security Advisory Board (NSAB); Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB)

Unit III: India’s Maritime Policy:
     Foreign Policy towards the Indian Ocean Region. Maritime Doctrines

Unit IV: India and its Neighbours
     Relations with Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

Unit V: India and Major Powers
     Relations with Peoples Republic of China, Russia and the USA.
Suggested Readings:


11. Sumit Ganguly (2013). *India’s Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect*, OUP.
M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE  
IV SEMESTER  

PSC-404A: TRIBAL STUDIES (ELECTIVE-1)  

Course Description:  

India is home to different groups of people. On such category of people identified and included in the scheduled list of the Indian Constitution is the tribal people. Almost all the tribal groups still live in subsistence conditions and far away from regular human society. There is a need to study them, understand them and bring them in to the mainstream. To realize this objective, governments both at the Center and at the State levels are taking initiatives in the form of schemes and policies to uplift them from ignorance, poverty, illiteracy and exploitation.  

The course aims at understanding tribals as a community, their issues and challenges. Its focus is to understand and analyze the inadequacies government policies and to sensitize the nation. The course attempts to throw light on the plight of tribals and their livelihoods; and promotes awareness among students, who are the policy makers and executives in the near future.  

Unit I:  

Introduction  
Various Ethnic Groups in India  
Tribal Studies in India: An Overview  

Unit II:  

State and Tribals  
Tribal Movements in India: Pre and Post Independent Period  
Indian Constitution and Tribal Rights  
National S.T. Commission  

Unit III:  

Tribals and Issues of Development  
Tribal Development: Challenges – Plains Vs Agency;  
Policy Responses – ITDA (S.T. Commission)  
Tribal Development Policy – Pre & Post Independence Period  

Unit IV:  

Approaches and Programmes  
Tribal Development Approaches  
Tribal Development Programmes and their Evolution
Suggested Readings:


M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
IV SEMESTER

PSC-404B: GANDHIAN STUDIES (ELECTIVE-1)

Course Description:

Gandhi is an exemplary human being whose philosophy is based on his experiments in social, political, cultural and economic fields. His ideas transcend disciplines and boundaries; they have relevance even for contemporary times. As the department is having a Center for Gandhian Studies, it is pertinent to offer a course on Gandhian ideas to examine and critically evaluate them. Such a course offers students an opportunity to understand India’s past, present holistically from Gandhian perspectives. It also enables us to look at the contemporary issues and evaluate them from an alternative non-western perspective. The course can be linked to issues related to rural development, women empowerment, functioning of grass root institutions and politics, development and people’s participation and peace in society. It may provide an opportunity to collaborate with institutions working on Gandhian ideas and linking academic scholarship with the larger world.

Unit I: Gandhi: Evolution of a Thinker under the influence of Ruskin, Thoureau and Leo Tolstoy
Gandhi’s Concept of Politics: Nature of State; Ends and Means; Equality, Liberty, Rights and Duties; Nationalism

Unit II: Concepts of Democracy, Decentralisation, Panchayati Raj and Gram Rajya
Ahimsa in Politics; Satyagraha; Techniques & Forms of Gram Rajya. Civil Disobedience and Non-Cooperation

Unit III: Gandhi, Civilization and Modernity
Role of Machines, Bread Labour, Capital-Labour Relations, Violence Concept of Trusteeship, Rural Reconstruction and Village Self-Sufficiency and Sarvodaya

Unit IV: Gandhi on: Environment; Sustainable Development; Position of Women in Society; Basic Education (Nai Talim)
Gandhi-Ambedkar Debate on Caste, Untouchability, Village and Religion

Suggested Readings:

Course Description:

Nearly 30 per cent of the Indians live in the urban areas. As the urban population increases, the cities acquire a vital role in Indian Politics. In this course we study urban politics in India with special focus on Hyderabad. The paper will enable the student to understand how political processes in cities shape policies. It covers the following topics:

1. The structure of political power and its impact on urban policies of the government
2. Religion, caste, class and gender relations in cities and towns
3. The politics of space and spatial relationships
4. Urban administration

Unit I: City in the Globalised World
Definition of Urban
Trends in Urbanisation: Nature of the Medieval Town; Towns in Colonial India; Urbanisation in the Post-independent Period; Cities in the era of globalisation
Approaches to the study of Urban Politics: Marxist – Radical Geography and Radical Sociology; Neo-Marxist – Global and World Cities; Neo-Classical; Post-Colonial – Sub-altern Studies

Unit II: Urban Governance/Policies
Salient features of Urban Governance in the Post-independent India
74th Amendment – socio-economic context; salient features
Impact of liberalization on urban policies – JNNURM;
Poverty Alleviation Programmes; Smart Cities

Unit III: Issues in Urban Politics
Slums and housing issues; Communal Violence; Migration;
Solid Waste Management; Ecology-Ecological Features; Water; Sanitation;
Informal Economy

Unit IV: Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC)
Formation of GHMC; Creation of Telangana and Question of Hyderabad
Administration of GHMC and autonomous bodies
HMDA - structure and functions
Relationship between HMDA and GHMC

Suggested Readings:
Course Description:
The course is designed to understand the nature, scope and the significance of the Environmental issues at the national level. It begins with an overview of the environmental problems by emphasising on environmental Laws and Policies in the country. The subsequent units discuss about the institutional arrangements for the implementation of the Laws and Policies for the protection of Environment in the country and finally, the role of adjudication in environmental Jurisprudence. Course is helpful in gaining employment in voluntary sector, corporates, various Ministries.

Unit I: Introduction:
Overview of environmental Problems in India
(Air Pollution, Water Pollution, and Solid Waste Management System)
Environmental protection Vs Economic Development
Environmental Movements in India

Unit II: Environmental laws and Policies in India:
Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution ) Act-1974
Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act- 1981
Environmental Protection Act-1986
Environmental Policy-1992
Environmental Policy-2006

Unit III: Institutional Arrangements for Pollution Control in India:
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (MoEF& CC)
Pollution Control Boards (State and Central)
National Green Tribunals (NGT)

Unit IV: Role of the Judiciary in Environmental Protection:
Public Interest Litigation (PIL)
Right to Clean and Wholesome Environment Article-21

Suggested Readings