M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
III SEMESTER

PSC-301: INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT (CORE PAPER)

Course Description:

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


M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE  
III SEMESTER  

PSC-304A: REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS (ELECTIVE-1)  

Course Description:  

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

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

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

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

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

Suggested Readings:  

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE  
III SEMESTER  

PSC-404C: PANCHAYATI RAJ IN INDIA  

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, Jawarharlal Nehru and B.R. Ambedkar form Decentralisation to Rural Governance  

Unit II: Evolution of Panchayati Raj  
Panchayati Raj Institutions - From BalwantRai 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:


Course Description:

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

Unit I: Global Environmental Issues
Global Warming/ Climate Change
Depletion of Ozone Layer (Ozone Depleting Substances ODS)
Marine Pollution

Unit II: UN and the Issues of Environment
Bruntland Commission; UNEP; UN Conferences on Environment;
From Stockholm to Rio de Janerio

Unit II: International Environmental Governance
Inter governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)

Unit IV: Contemporary International Environmental Issues:
World Commission on Sustainable Development (WCSD)
Millennium Development Goals (MDG)
Sustainable Development Goals (SDG-215)
Carbon Trading
North- South divides on Environmental issues

Suggested Readings

Course Description:

The objective of this course is to introduce students to the varied patterns of politics in Indian states with a focus on key common thematic issues. Identity Politics has become a prominent subject in the Indian politics in the past few years. Identity has become an important phenomenon in the modern politics. The identification of a members of the group on the basis of sharing common attributes on the basis of all or some of the attributes, language, gender, language, religion, culture, ethnicity etc. indicates the existence or formation of identity.

Rise of lower castes, religious identities, linguistic groups and ethnic conflicts have contributed to the significance of identity politics in India. Nonetheless, the concerns with individual and collective identity that simultaneously seeks to emphasise differences and attempt to establish commonality with others similarly distinguished, have become a universal venture. Each thematic issue will be studied with reference to a few states as mentioned in each topic. With the emergence of state as an important unit in Indian politics over the past two decades the course will be a useful supplementary course for students doing Indian politics.

Unit I: Origins of Identity Politics

Theorizing Identity: Modernization Theory and its Critiques (Glazer and Moynihan); Constructivist Theory; Governmentalization of Identity (Foucault).

Identity-based Movements: Ethnicity, Caste, and Gender (select case studies in India)

Unit II: Caste Associations-Caste Identity Movements

Dalit Movement: Dalit Panthers (Maharastra) Dandora Movement (AP, Telangana)

OBC Mobilizations: Nadars Mobilisation (Tamil Nadu), Lingayat and Vakka Lingayat Mobilisation (Karnataka), Caste Identity Movements (AP, Telangana)

Unit III: Caste and politics

Rise of middle peasant castes
Dalit and OBC politics
(Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Tamil Nadu)

Unit IV: Regional Identity politics

Politics of language, religion and ethnicity
Demands of autonomy and insurgency
(Punjab, Jharkhand, Nagaland)
Suggested Readings:


Course Description:
Conflict, wars, insecurity and consequently lack of peace has become an endemic feature of the West Asia since its emergence as significant factor in the World Affairs. The region is regarded as the most unstable, volatile and conflict ridden region because it has witnessed many wars and armed conflicts involving both state and non-state actors, regional and extra-regional powers. There are various flash points and fault line which generate conflict and turmoil leading to war, insecurity and absence of peace. Given this perspective, this course has been designed to make students familiar with various kinds of conflicts afflicting the West Asian region. This course should interest Indian students keen to study area studies for specialized research and Foreign Service. If the region specific language skills are acquired, it can offer employment in translation departments and business hours also.

UNIT-I: The Region, its History and Interaction with World Powers
Contextualizing the West Asian Region in World Affairs. Historical Background and Evolution. Interaction with the West. European Colonial Rivalry and the Ottoman Empire. World War-I and West Asia.

UNIT-II: West Asia during the Cold War Era

UNIT-III: West Asia since the End of the Cold War

UNIT-IV: India and West Asia
Cultural, Political, Economic and Trade Realations. India’s Strategic and Energy interests. India’s bilateral realations with-Israel, Saudi Arabia and Iran.
Suggested Readings:


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
The Paper is offered as an introductory and multidisciplinary course. Based on the recommendation of NDMA-National Disaster Management Authority- to University Grants Commission of 2012, it is structured to encourage students to develop an understanding and appreciation of the issue and dimensions of Disaster and its multidisciplinary nature. As an ID Paper and one with job potential it is likely to gain attention of students from other disciplines. Yet another elective with job potential in the district level, state and central level and Disaster Management divisions. It also has global opportunities. Combined with a course on Public Policy and Public Admin or Geography it enhances students skill sets.

Unit I: Introduction to Hazards and Disaster Management
Understanding Society and Human Development
Public Health and Disaster Management
Approaches and Planning for Disaster Management

Unit II: Approaches and Planning for Humanitarian Aid, Relief and Rehabilitation
Role of Armed Forces; NDMA; NDRF; SDMA

Unit III: Technology, Environment and Disasters
Introduction to Remote Sensing and Geographical Information System (GIS) Technologies Management
Geo-informatics in Disaster studies

Unit IV: Governance and Disaster Management
Governance, Law, Policy on Disaster Management; Public Policy and Disaster Management; Issues of Law; Issues of Finance and Insurance.

Suggested Readings:

14. Books on Disaster management listed at Jain Book Agency
Course Description:

Human beings are innovative and creative. Creativity is the driving force of change and development leading to the creation of knowledge society and knowledge economy. At present a new form of property has come into existence in the form of intellectual propery which has commercial value in the form of trademarks, copyright, Industrial designs and patents. Efforts are made to recognize and protect this form of property at the global level to create greater wealth.

The course is designed to provide overall picture of the IPRs and the impact of their protection on national development and human beings. By opting this course a student is exposed to the changing international environment from the rights perspective and its commercial value. The course may encourage students to take up research in the area and may provide an opportunity as join as consultants to NGOs and law firms.

Unit I: Intellectual Property Rights—Meaning, Evolution and Nature
Difference between property and IPR
Types of IPRs: Copyright, Trademarks, Industrial Designs, Geographical Indications, Specialized IPRs

Unit II: Intellectual Property: International Dimension; Transnational character of IP;
International efforts to protect and promote IP; Harmonization of national regimes

Unit III: International Regimes: BIPRO to WIPO to WTO
IPRs and Developing Nations
Commercialisation of IPRs vs Human Rights; Traditional and Indigenous Knowledge and Bio-ethical issues and IPRs; Health Security, Food Security and IPRs

Unit- IV: IPRs Regime and India
Impact of IPRs on Indian Laws; Impact of TRIPS Agreement on India;
Sovereignty vs Globalization
Suggested Readings:


8. *Who Owns the Knowledge Economy?* The Corner House Briefing 32, September 2004
M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
III SEMESTER
PSC-305D – HUMAN RIGHTS
(ELECTIVE-2 – INTRA DISCIPLINARY)

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: