

# 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, Ingvid 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.