

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

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

#### **Course Description:**

Having covered the early modern political thinking in the first part of Western Political Thought in the first semester, it goes on give further understanding on the later part of modern times particularly the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> Century and reoriented themselves which resulted in new frames of thing such as New Right or Neo Liberalism and on the other hand, Marxism gave way to New Left, Poststructuralism or even Post Modernist ideas.

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

#### **Unit I: The Enlightenment Tradition**

Modernity and Enlightenment  
Hegel –Dialectics and State

#### **Unit II: Pre-Marxian Thought**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nozick and Libertarianism  
Rawls – A Theory of Justice

### **Suggested Readings:**

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

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

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

**Course Description:**

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

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

Basis, Sources and Types

**International Organisation**

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

**Unit II: International Security**

Arms Race; Arms Control: Verification; Compliance; Disarmament

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

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

**Unit III: International Political Economy**

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

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

**Unit IV: Non-state Actors**

TNCs; Terrorist Organisations; Diaspora; Civil Society

**Unit V: Contemporary Issues**

Energy; Environment; Human Rights; Ethnicity; Religion

### **Suggested Readings:**

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

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

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

#### **Course Description:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Party System** – Nature and Changing Dynamics

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

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

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

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

**Coalition Politics:** Alliance Formations

Pressure Groups

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

Major Trends in Electoral Politics

Patterns of Voting Behaviour

Electoral Reforms

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

Regime Politics and Leadership

Media and Politics

Corruption in Politics & Right to Information

### **Suggested Readings:**

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

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

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

**Course Description:**

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

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

**Unit I: Historical Background**

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

**Unit II: Communist China**

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

**Unit III: Contemporary China**

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

**Unit IV: China and India**

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

### **Suggested Readings:**

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



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

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

**Course Description:**

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

**Unit 1: Social Movements**

Meaning and Characteristics

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

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

Dalit Movement

Backward Caste Movement

Women's Movement

**Unit III: Development and Displacement**

**Ethnic and Regional Autonomy**

Tribal Movements – Gonds & Vedantha

Ecological Movements – Narmada Bachao Andolan

Regional Autonomy – Telangana and Gorkhaland

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

Naxalite Movement

Farmers Movement: Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh

**Suggested Readings:**

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

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

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

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

**Course Description:**

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

**UNIT I: Political Economy of Development**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Suggested Readings:**

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

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

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

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

#### **Course Description:**

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

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

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

**Academic Discipline:** Phases and Traditions

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

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

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

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

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

Role of State, NGOs, Institutions, Individuals.

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

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

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

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

## Suggested Readings:

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

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

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

**Course Description:**

This course is an introductory course on International Law for Political Science students. It introduces the basic concepts that a student should know about the international dimensions of law, as an extension of International Relations. It aims to provide the necessary knowledge to understand the limitations and potentials of international law in the context of the globalised international relations. The objective is to make students conversant in international law and able to develop a critical appreciation when confronted with the reality. The learning outcomes by the end of the course are: 1). Understand the basic doctrines and concepts of International Law; 2). Critically discuss the limitations and potentials of International Law; and 3). Analyse contemporary international issues from the perspective of international law.

**Unit I: International Law**

Meaning and nature, evolution and development;

**Basis of International Law**

Naturalist School and Positivist School; Codification of International Law; Distinction between International Law and Municipal Law.

**Unit II: Sources of International Law**

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

**Recognition of States and Governments**

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

**State Territory**

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

**Unit III: Law of Treaties**

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

**Settlement of International Disputes**

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

**The State and the Individual**

Nationality, Extradition, Asylum.

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

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

**The Laws of the Sea**

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

### **Suggested Readings:**

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



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

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

#### **Course Description:**

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

#### **Unit I: Basic Concepts**

Patriarchy, Feminism and Gender

#### **Unit II: Liberal Feminism**

J.S. Mills, Mary Wollstonecraft, Margaret Fuller

#### **Unit III: Socialist Feminism**

Charles Fourier, Williams Thomson  
Saint Simonians

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

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

**Eco-Feminism** – Vandana, Shiva

#### **Suggested Readings:**

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

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

# M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

## II SEMESTER

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

#### **Course Description:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Critique Hinduism and Caste System  
Interpretation of Buddhism

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

Ideas on Property and State

State, Caste and Justice

Nation and Nationalism: Debate between Ambedkar and Congress

#### **Suggested Readings:**

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

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

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

#### **Course Description:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Ahrens, Joachim and Herman W. Hoen (eds.) (2012) *Institutional Reform in Central Asia: Politico-Economic Challenges*, London: Routledge.
2. Amanda E. Wooden and Christophe H. Stefes (eds.) (2012). *The Politics of Transition in Central Asia and the Caucasus: Enduring Legacies and Emerging Challenges*, London: Routledge.
3. Anita Sengupta (2002). *Frontiers into Borders: The Transformation of Identities in Central Asia*, New Delhi: Hope India Publications and Greenwich Millennium Press.
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