

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

Categories of Research –Basic – Applied/Classical/Scientific, Self-Reflexive Nature and Scope of Research in Political Science –Transition.

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

Research Problem and Research Design - Types of Design - Review of Literature -Conceptualizing Research Questions- Formulation of Hypothesis.

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:

1. P. Baert (2005). *Philosophy of the Social Sciences: Towards Pragmatic*, Cambridge: Polity Press.
2. Bernard, Russell H. (2000). *Social Research Methods*, New Delhi: Sage.
3. Ajai Gaur S. and S. S. Gaur (2009). *Statistical Methods for Practice and Research: A Guide to Data Analysis Using SPSS*, New Delhi: Response.
4. W. J. Goode and P. K. Hatt (1952). *Methods in Social Research*, New York: McGraw-Hill.
5. S. N. Hesse Biber, & Patricia Leavy (2006). *The Practice of Qualitative Research*, New Delhi: Sage.
6. Janet, Johnson and Richard Joslyn (1987). *Political Science Research Methods*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
7. C. R. Kothari (1990). *Research Methods & Techniques*, New Delhi: Wiley Eastern.
8. Imre Lakatos (1995). *The Methodology of Scientific Research Programmes: Philosophical Papers*, John Worrall and Gregory Currie (eds), Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
9. David E. McNabb (2009). *Research Methods for Political Science: Quantitative and Qualitative Methods*, New Delhi: PHI Learning.
10. Neuman W. Lawrence (2007). *Social Research Methods*, New Delhi: Pearson Education.
11. Blackie Norman (2000). *Designing Social Research*, Cambridge: Polity Press.
12. Trigg Roger (2001). *Understanding Social Research*, Oxford: Blackwell.
13. Ian Shapiro, Smith and Masoud (eds.) (2004). *Problems and Methods in the Study of Politics*, Cambridge: Cambridge University.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE IV SEMESTER

PSC-402: PUBLIC POLICY (CORE PAPER)

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 1: 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:

1. Bardach Eugene (2000). *A Practical Guide for Policy Analysis: The Eightfold Path to More Effective Problem Solving*, London: Chatham House Publishers.
2. Thomas A. Birkland (2001). *An Introduction to the Policy Process*, New York: M. E Sharpe Inc.
3. Amy Black E. (2007). *From Inspiration to Legislation: How an Idea Becomes a Bill*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Education.
4. Robert Chambers (1997). *Whose Reality Counts? Putting the First Last*, London: Intermediate Technology Publications.
5. Dye Thomas R. (2012). *Understanding Public Policy*, Florida: Pearson.
6. Frank Fischer, Gerald J. Miller and Mara S. Sidney (Ed) (2007). *Handbook of public policy analysis: Theory, Politics, and Methods*, Florida: CRC Press.
7. Niraja Gopal Jayal and Sudha Pai (eds) (2001). *Democratic Governance in India: Challenges of Poverty, Development and Identity*, New Delhi: Sage.
8. Marc Wuyts, Maureen Mackintosh and Tom Hewitt (eds) (1992). *Development policy and Public Action*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
9. Meredith Edwards, Cosmo Howard and Robin Miller (2001). *Social Policy, Public Policy from problem to practice*, New South Wales: Aallen &Unwin.
10. Paul A. Sabatier (ed.) (1999). *Theories of the Policy Process*, Colorado: West view Press.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
IV SEMESTER**

PSC-403: INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY (CORE PAPER)

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 bed rock 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 1: 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:

1. Brahma Chellaney (1999). *Securing India's Future in the New Millennium*, Hyderabad: Orient Longman.
2. Harish Kapur (1994). *India's Foreign Policy – Shadows and Substance*, New Delhi: Sage.
3. Harish Kapur (2002). *Diplomacy of India: Then and Now*, New Delhi: Manas Publications.
4. Jaswant Singh (1999), *Defending India*, London: MacMillan Press.
5. Jayantanuja Bandopadhyaya (1987). *The Making of India's Foreign Policy*, Calcutta: Allied Publishers,
6. K. P. Misra (1985). *Foreign Policy Planning in India*, New Delhi: Vikas.
7. Raja Menon (2000). *A Nuclear Strategy for India*, New Delhi: Sage.
8. Ramesh Thakur (1994). *The Politics and Economics of India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
9. Stephen P. Cohen (2002). *Emerging Power*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press,.
10. Subramanyam Raju A. (2000). *Nuclear India – Problems and Perspectives*. New Delhi: South Asian Publishers.
11. Sumit Ganguly (2013). *India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect*, OUP.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE IV SEMESTER

PSC-404A: POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY (ELECTIVE-1)

Course Description:

The course introduces students to the dynamics between Sociology & Political Science and explains the mutual impact of Political Science and Sociology in influencing Politics & Society. The course introduces important concepts and theories that deal with the subject. It focuses on nature of political power, the cultural dimension of politics, dynamics of political change, the manner in which political power intersects with social structures, and the determinants of political upheavals and revolutions.

Unit I: Political Sociology: Nature and Scope

Social Stratification – Caste, Class, Tribe, Race and Gender

Unit II: Theories:

Elite Theory; Communications Theory; Revolutions: Theories and Types

Unit III: Concepts – Power, Authority, Legitimacy and Leadership

Unit IV: Political Socialisation Process: Modernisation: Modernity and Tradition

Political Socialisation; Political Participation; Political Modernisation;
Political Culture; Political Development and Political Decay

Suggested Readings:

1. Ali Ashroff and L. N. Sharma (2004) *Political Sociology: A new grammar of Politics*, Madras: Madras University Press.
2. Blac C. E. (1966). *The Dynamics of Modernization: A study in Comparative History*, New York: Harper and Row.
3. Bottomore T. E. (1995). *Elites and Society*, London: Routledge.
4. Claus Offe (1966). *Modernity and the State: East and West*, London: Polity Press.
5. Hari Hara Das and B. C. Choudhury (2004). *Introduction to Political Sociology*, New Delhi: Vikas.
6. Hymen H. Hyman (1959). *Political Socialization*, Illinois: Free press.
7. J. E. Goldthrop (1990). *The Sociology of the Third World*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

8. Jangam R. T. (1988). *Textbook of Political Sociology*, New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publication Co.
9. Lester W. Milbrath (1965). *Political Participation: How and Why Do People Get Involved in Politics?* Chicago: Rand McNally & Company,
10. S. K. Lipset (1960). *Political Man: the social bases of politics*, New York: Doubleday & company.
11. C. W. Mills (1970). *The Power Elite*. New York: Oxford University Press.
12. A. M. Mukhopadhyay (1977). *Political Sociology: An introductory Analysis*, CalCutta: K. P. Bagchi.
13. Lucian W Pye and Sydney Verba (1965). *Political Culture and Political Development*, Princeton University Press.
14. Rudolph & Rudolph (1967). *The Modernity of Tradition*, Hyderabad: Orient Longman,
15. Timachv W. Luke (1990). *Social Theory and Modernity Critique Dissent and Revolution*, London: Sage.
16. Veena Das (ed) (1991). *Mirrors of Violence: Communities, Riots and Survivors in South Asia*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
17. Wetch, Claude, E. (1971). *Political Modernization: A reader in comparative political change*, California: Duxbury Press.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
IV SEMESTER**

PSC-404B: 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:

1. S. Baruah (1999). *India against itself: Assam and the politics of nationality*. University of Pennsylvania Press.
2. A. Baviskar (1999). *In the belly of the river: tribal conflicts over development in the Narmada Valley*. Oxford University Press.
3. Andre Béteille (1986). The concept of tribe with special reference to India, *European Journal of Sociology*, 27(2), pp. 297-318.
4. Deva Nathan and Virgingous Xaxa (2012). *Social exclusion and adverse inclusion: development and deprivation of Adivasis in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
5. Dreze J., M. Samson and S. Singh (1997). *The Dam and the Nation: Displacement and Resettlement in the Narmada Valley*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
6. Felix Padel, Ajay Dandekar and Jeemol Unni (2014). *Ecology, Economy: Quest for a Socially Informed Connection*, Hyderabad: Orient Black Swan.
7. Paul Greenough and Ann Lowenhaupt Tsing (eds.) (2003). *Nature in the Global South: Environmental Projects in South and Southwest Asia*, Durham, NC: Duke University Press,
8. M. S. A. Rao (2000). *Social Movements in India: Studies in Peasant, Backward Classes, Sectarian, Tribal and Women's Movements*. Manohar Publishers.
9. V. V. Rao (1976). *A Century of Tribal Politics in North East India: 1874-1974*. New Delhi: S. Chand.
10. Alpa Shah (2010). *In the shadows of the state: Indigenous politics, environmentalism, and insurgency in Jharkhand, India*. London: Duke University Press.
11. B. D. Sharma (2001). *Tribal affairs in India: the crucial transition* New Delhi: Sahyog Pustak Kuteer (Trust) and Mumbai: India Centre for Human Rights and Law.
12. K. S. Sing (1997). *The Scheduled Tribes*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
IV SEMESTER**

**PSC-404C: INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY
(ELECTIVE-1)**

Course Description:

International Political Economy emerged as a significant field of study from the early 1970s as a result of economic interdependence of nation states. Around this time, Europe and Japan recovered from war time devastation and a wide gap emerged between developed and developing nations. Further, the Third World started facing a number of challenges in the form of aid, trade, debt, balance of payments, technology transfer, and hegemony of the dollar. In the subsequent years, the problems have been compounded with liberalization and globalization processes.

The course offers a student to study and understand various global issues critically to know what is happening between nations while interacting with one another from a theoretical and policy perspectives. The course may provide an opportunity to opt for journalism as a profession or further research may provide a student a career in teaching; diplomacy; or business houses.

Unit I: Introduction

International Political Economy (IPE): Emergence as a sub-discipline of IR;
Nature ;
Scope
Traditional theories of IPE: Liberal, Realist, Marxist
Contemporary Theories of IPE
Dependency Theory
State and Market (Susan Strange)
Non- state Actors and Market (Robert Gilpin)

Unit II: International Trade

Theory of International Trade: Liberal and National
Open Trade and Protectionism
Instruments of Protectionism
Trade under GATT and WTO
Structural conflict: Developing Nations Vs Developed Nations

Unit III: Trade and Development

Free Trade and Development
Regulated Trade and Development
IBRD, UNCTAD, North-South Dialogue and South – South Cooperation

Unit IV: International Monetary System

Establishment of IMF ; Hegemony of Dollar (Gold Standard) ;
Debt of the Third World
Arrival of the Euro ; Financial Globalization : Consequences for the World
Aid Vs Trade Debate ; Multi-National Corporations : Role , Hegemony , Critique

Suggested Readings:

1. Jagdish Bhagwati (2007). *In Defense of Globalization: With a New Afterword*, New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Jagdish N. Sheth and Rajendra N. Sisodia (2006). *Tectonic Shift: The Geo-economic Realignment of Globalizing Markets*, New Delhi: Sage.
3. Jeffrey A. Frieden and David A. Lake (1982). *International Political Economy*, New York: St. Martin Press
4. Joseph E. Stiglitz and Andrew Charlton (2005). *Fair Trade for All: How Trade Can Promote Development*, New York: Oxford University Press.
5. Joseph Stiglitz (2002). *Globalization and Its Discontents*, London: Penguin.
6. Prem Shankar Jha (2006). *The Twilight of the Nation State*, New Delhi: Vistaar.
7. Robert Gilpin (1985). *US Power and the Multinational Corporation*, London: McMillan.
8. Robert Gilpin (1987). *The Political Economy of International Relations*, New Jersey: Princeton University Press.
9. Robert Gilpin (2001). *Global Political Economy: Understanding the International Economic Order*, Princeton: Princeton University Press.
10. Stephen D. Krasner (1985). *Structural Conflict: The Third World against Global Liberalism*, California: University of California Press.
11. Susan Strange (1988). *States and markets: An Introduction to Political Economy*, New York: Pinter.
12. Susan Strange (2016). *Casino Capitalism*, Manchester: Manchester University Press.
13. Susan Strange (1996). *The Retreat of the State*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE IV SEMESTER

PSC-404D: SECURITY STUDIES (ELECTIVE-1)

Course Description:

Security Studies course enables students to gain insights into the field from a developed as well as developing world perspective. Units II & III elaborate on the different approaches to the field and the last unit deals with traditional and emerging issue areas. Paper prepares the final semester students for advanced courses in research or move towards voluntary sector and consultancy in the emerging areas. Employment opportunities are abundant in Think tanks, embassies, Ministries, investigation agencies and business houses. This course is useful for both Indian and Foreign students.

Unit I: Introduction

Security Studies: Evolution and Scope;
Perspectives from the Developed World and Developing World;
Future of Security Studies.

Unit II: Approaches I

Realism; Liberalism; Historical Materialism; Peace Studies

Unit III: Approaches II

Critical Security Studies; Human Security; Gender & Security

Unit IV: Traditional and Contemporary Issues in Security

Military Security; Regime Security; Environmental Security;
Economic Security and Energy Security

Suggested Readings:

1. Alan Collins (2013). *Contemporary Security Studies*, Hamshire: Oxford University Press.
2. Barry Buzan & L. Hansen (2009). *The Evolution of International Security Studies*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
3. M. E. Smith (2010). *International Security: Politics, Policy, Prospects*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE IV SEMESTER

PSC-404E: 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, Thoreau 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:

1. M. K. Gandhi (1966) *My Experiments With Truth: Autobiography*, Ahmadabad: Navjeevan Prakashan
2. A. Raghurama Raju, Swami Paradigm and Mahatma Paradigm (2007). in A. Raghurama Raju, *Debates in Indian Philosophy: Classical, Colonial and Contemporary*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. A. Raghurama Raju (2010). *Debating Gandhi: A Reader*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. A. Raghurama Raju (2010). *Modernity in Social Theory*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
5. Bikhu Parekh (1996). *Political Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi*, New Delhi: Ajanta.
6. N. Seth (2006). *Gandhi and Environmentalism*, Ahmadabad: Gujarat Vidyapeeth.
7. Anthony J. Parel (ed.) (1997). *Hind Swaraj and Other Writings*, New Delhi: Cambridge.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
IV SEMESTER**

**PSC-405A: URBAN POLITICS/URBAN GOVERNANCE
(ELECTIVE- 2)**

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:

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
IV SEMESTER**

PSC-405B: MEDIA AND POLITICS (ELECTIVE- 2)

Course Description:

The course seeks to bring out various aspects of politics and media relationship. It begins with conceptual understanding of relationship between the two. The course takes a broader view of media as part of larger communication processes. It discusses media's relationship with the economic processes that brought politics closer. Media, politics and economy brought major changes in political communications leading to the emergence of television, print media, internet, and social media. Lastly the course discusses the crucial role of media in politics particularly in the domains such as public sphere, political mobilization, populist politics and legitimation.

The course is significant in Political Science discourses when we look at the crucial role of media in all political processes. On the one hand media brings larger section of people into the political processes by disseminating various kinds of information to them. On the other hand the media appears to monopolize all communication processes leading to constriction of democratic processes and monopolizing public sphere. The course is designed to understand the fundamental roots of this phenomenon. And its implications for democracy, public sphere and legitimation. The course is taught with its interdisciplinary character bringing inputs from economic, political, social and cultural spheres.

Unit I: Politics and Media

Communications and Politics

Media and Modes of Legitimation

Unit II: Media and Market

Print Media, Television, Radio and Internet - Social Media

Media and Liberalisation

Unit III: Political Context of Media

Rise of Mass Politics

Increasing Role of Media and Political Mobilisation

Unit IV: Debates on Public and Private Media in India

State, Media and Public Sphere

Government's Control over Media

Media and Populist Politics

Suggested Readings:

1. Arvind Rajgopal (2001). *Politics after Television: Religious Nationalism and the Reshaping of the Indian Public*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
2. W. L. Bennett & Robert M. Entman (2001) *Mediated Politics: Communication in the Future of Democracy*, New York: Cambridge University Press.
3. Sevanti Ninan (2007). *Headlines from Heartland: Reinventing the Hindi public space*, New Delhi: Sage.
4. Stephen H. Chaffee (ed) (1975). *Political communication*, Beverly Hills: Sage.
5. Keval J. Kumar (1994). *Mass communication in India*, Mumbai: Jaico Publishing House.
6. Arvind Singhal and E Rogers (1989). *India's information Revolution*, New Delhi: Sage.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE IV SEMESTER

PSC-405C: E-GOVERNANCE(ELECTIVE- 2)

Course Description:

Electronic governance or e-governance is the application of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for delivering government services, exchange of information, communication transactions, integration of various stand-alone systems and services between government-to-customer (G2C), government-to-business (G2B), government to government (G2G). In the present era of ICT all the countries are providing Technology based services to citizens to achieve goals of development and good governance. E-governance is one of the most important subject for understanding the interface between development, technology & good governance.

Aim/Need of the Subject:

- It provides awareness to students about e-Governance and Digital India
- It provides information about innovative techniques used by the governments for development of Nation through e-governance.
- It gives understanding of E-Governance in daily life to citizens.

Unit I: E-Governance: Definition; Meaning; Concept; Evolution; Concept of Digital India.

Unit II: E-Governance in India:
National E- Governance Plan: e-services of Indian States - Telangana, Delhi, Karnataka ,Chhattisgarh.

Unit III: E-Governance: U.S.A ,U.K, and SAARC Countries

Unit IV: E-Governance Implementation Strategies: Challenges and Solutions in India.

Suggested Readings:

1. C. S. R. Prabhu (2012). *E-Governance: Concepts and Case Studies*, New Delhi: PHI.
2. P. Pannerveel (2006). *A Change Management Tool*, Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
3. Pankaj Sharma (2004). *E-Governance*, New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.
4. Ashwani Saith, M. Vijayabaskar and V. Gayathri (2008). *ICTs and Indian Social Change: Diffusion, Poverty, Governance*. New Delhi: Sage.
5. R. Bagga and Piyush Gupta (2009). *Transforming Government: E-Governance Initiatives in India*, Hyderabad: ICFAI University Press.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
IV SEMESTER**

**PSC-405D: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN INDIA
(ELECTIVE-2)**

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

1. Rosencranz Armini (2014). *Environmental laws and Policies in India: Cases, Materials, Statutes*, Divan Shyam, Oxford India Press.
2. Asheref Illiyan and Shahid Ashrif (2008). *Problems and Prospects of Environment Policy*, Bhatt, M. S. New Delhi: Aakar Books.
3. Tailash thakur (1997). *Environmental Protection Law and Policy in India*, New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publication.
4. R. K. Sapru (1987). *Environment Management in India*.
5. Meijer Johnnes, Arjan Der Berg(Ed) (2010). *Hand Book of Environmental Policy*, New York: Nova Science Publishers.
6. James Connelly, Graham Smith and David Benson (2012). *Graham Smith Politics and the Environment: from Theory to Practice*, New Delhi: Rutledge.