M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
III SEMESTER

PSC-301: INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT (CORE PAPER)

Course Description:

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

Unit I: Ancient Indian Political Thought
Manu
Kautilya
Budha

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

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

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

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

Suggested Readings:

1. Rajeev Bhargava (ed.) (1999). *Secularism and its Critics,* Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Bhikhu Parekh (1989). *Gandhi's Political Philosophy*, London: Macmillan Press.
3. Bhikhu Parekh (1989). *Colonialism, Tradition and Reform: An Analysis of Gandhi's Political Discourse,* New Delhi: Sage.
4. Bhikhu, Parekh and Thomas Pantham (eds.) (1987). *Political Discourse: Explorations in Indian and Western Political Thought,* New Delhi: Sage.
5. Bidyut Chakrabarty and Rajendra Kumar Pandey (2009). *Modern Indian Political Thought: Text and Context*, New Delhi: Sage.
6. Partha Chatterjee (1994). *Nation and its Fragments,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
7. Partha Chatterjee (1986). *Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World: A Derivative Discourse?* London*:* Zed Books.
8. George Klosko (ed.) (2011). *The Oxford Handbook of the History of Political Philosophy*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
9. V. R. Mehta and Thomas Pantham (ed.) (2006) *Political Ideas in Modern India: Thematic Explorations,* New Delhi: Sage.
10. Gail Omvelt (1991). *Dalits and the Democratic Revolutions: Dr. Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in Colonial India,* New Delhi*:* Sage.
11. Anthony Parel (ed.) (2009). *Gandhi: Hind Swaraj and Other Writings*, Cambridge; Cambridge University Press.
12. Anthony Parel (ed.) (2002). *Gandhi, Freedom and Self-Rule,* New Delhi, Vistaar Publications.
13. Shogimen, Takashi and C.J. Nederman(eds.) (2009). *Western Political Thought in Dialogue with Asia,* Plymouth,UK:Lexington Books.
14. Singh, Aakash, Silika Mohapatra (2010): *Indian Political Thought, A Reader,* New Delhi: Routledge.
15. M. N. Srinivas (1967). *Social Change in Modern India,* New Delhi: Orient Longman.
16. L. Rudolph (1984). *The Modernity of Tradition: Political Development in India,* Chicago: University of Chicago.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
III SEMESTER

PSC-302: COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
(CORE PAPER)

Course Description:

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

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

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

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

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

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

<u>**Suggested Readings:**</u>

1. Gabriel A. Almond, G. B. Powell and Robert J. Mundt (1996). *Comparative Politics: A Theoretical Framework*, New York: Harper Collins.
2. Gabriel A. Almond and Sidney Verba (1989). *The Civic Culture Revisited*, London: Sage.
3. Gabriel A. Almond, G. Bingham J. Powell, Russell J. Dalton and Kaare Storm (2011). *Comparative Politics Today: A World View*, New Delhi: Pearson Education.
4. Samir Amin (1997). *Capitalism in the Age of Globalization*, London: Zed Books.
5. Judith Bara and Mark Pennington (2009): *Comparative Politics*, New Delhi: Sage.
6. Carles Boix and Susan C. Stokes (eds.) (2007). *The Oxford Handbook of Comparative Politics*, New York: Oxford University Press.

7. Peter Calvert (1983). *Politics, Power and Revolution: An Introduction to Comparative Politics,* Brighton: Wheatsheaf Books.
8. Ronald H. Chilcote (1994). *Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for a Paradigm Reconsidered*, Boulder: Westview Press.
9. William Crotty (ed.) (1991). Political Science: Looking to the Future: Volume Two - *Comparative Politics, Policy and International Relations,* Evanston: North Western University Press.
10. James N. Danzigor (2014). *Understanding the Political World: A Comparative Introduction to Political Scienc*e, London: Pearson.
11. Daniele Caramani (ed.) (2011). *Comparative Politics*, New York: Oxford University Press.
12. S. E. Finer (1970). *Comparative Government: An Introduction to the Study of Politics,* Middlesex: Penguin.
13. December Green and Laura Luehrmann (2011). *Comparative Politics of the Third World: Linking Concepts and Cases*, New Delhi: Lynne Rienner.
14. Gunnar Heckscher (2010). *The Study of Comparative Government and Politics*, London: Routledge.
15. Rod Hague, Martin Harrop and Shaun Breslin (1982). *Comparative Government: An Introduction,* London: Palgrave Macmillan.
16. David Held (2000). *Political Theory and the Modern State, Cambridge*: Polity Press.
17. David Held (ed.) (1995). *Political Theory Today*, Oxford: Polity Press.
18. Steven J. Hood (2004). *Political Development and Democratic Theory: Rethinking Comparative Politics*, New Delhi: Prentice-Hall.
19. Ayesha Jalal (2002). *Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia: A Comparative and Historical Perspective,* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
20. Mehran Kamrava (2008). *Understanding Comparative Politics: A Framework for Analysis,* New York: Routledge.
21. Lawrence LeDuc, Richard G. Niemi and Pippa Norris (1996). *Comparing Democracies: Elections and Voting in Global Perspective*, New Delhi: Sage.
22. Mark Irving Lichbach and Alan S. Zuckerman (2009). *Comparative Politics: Rationality, Culture and Structure*, New York: Cambridge University Press.
23. Arend Lijphart (1977). *Democracy in Plural Societies: A Comparative Exploration,* New Haven: Yale University Press.
24. Timothy C. Lim (2007). *Doing Comparative Politics: An Introduction to Approaches and Issues*, verlag: Lynner Rienner Publishers.
25. Gregory S. Mahler (2008). *Comparative Politics: An Institutional and Cross – National Approach*, New Delhi: Pearson.
26. Lawrence Mayer, Dennie Patterson and Frank Thames (eds.) (2009). *Contending Perspectives in Comparative Politics*, Washington: CQ Press.
27. Neil Mc Naughton (1996). *Success in Politics: A Comparative Study for Advanced Level*, London: John Murray.
28. Kenneth Newton and Jan W. Van Deth (2010). *Foundations of Comparative Politics*, New York: Cambridge University Press.
29. Alfred Stepan (2001). *Arguing Comparative Politics*, New York: Oxford University Press.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
III SEMESTER

PSC-303: GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS OF TELANGANA
(CORE PAPER)

Course Description:

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

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

Unit I: Understanding State Politics
Frame Work to the Study of State Politics: Linguistic Principle, Regional Autonomy and Internal Colonialism.
Trajectory of Regional Autonomy Movements in Telangana: (a) Mulki Agitation; (b) Dynamics of Nizam Rule; (c) Telangana Armed Struggle.
Implementation of Gentlemen Agreement: Telangana Movement 1969, Separate Andhra Movement 1972.

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

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

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

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

Suggested Readings:

1. Ch. Bala Ramulu and D. Ravinder. (2012). "Five Decades of Democratic Decentralization process in Andhra Pradesh", *Social Change* (Journal of the Council for Social Development-Published by Sage international), 42 (2). pp. 165-186.
2. Bhukya Bhangya (2013). "Between Tradition and Modernity: Nizam's, Colonialism and Modernity in Hyderabad State" *Economic and Political Weekly,* Vol-XLVIII No.48, Nov 30, pp. 120-125.
3. G. Haragopal (2010). "The Telangana People's Movement: The Unfolding Political Culture" *Economic and Political Weekly,* Vol-XLV No.42, Oct 16, pp.51-60.
4. Keshav Rao Jadhav (2010). "'Backwardisation' of Telangana" *Economic and Political Weekly,* Vol-XLV No.13, Mar 27, pp. 15-20.
5. M. Kodanda Ram (2007). "Movement for Telangana State: A Struggle for Autonomy" *Economic and Political Weekly,* Vol-XLII No.02, Jan 13, pp.92-94.
6. S. Rama Melkota, E. Revathi, K. Lalitha, K. Sajaya and A. Sunitha (2010). "The Movement for Telangana: Myth and Reality" *Economic and Political Weekly,* Vol-XLV No.2, Jan 9, pp.8-11.
7. Barry Pavier (1981). The *Telangana Movement:* 1944-51, Delhi: Vikas Publications.
8. Gautam Pingle (2014). *The Fall and Rise of Telangana*, New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
9. K.V. Narayan Rao (1973) *Emergence of Andhra Pradesh*, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
10. P. L. Visweshwar Rao and S. Simhadri (eds.) (1998). "Telangana: Dimensions of Under Development", Hyderabad: *Centre for Telengana Studies.*
11. CH. Hanumanth Rao (2014). "The New Telangana State: A Perspective for Inclusive and Sustainable Development" *Economic and Political Weekly,* Vol-XLIX No.9, March 1, pp.10-13.
12. D. Ravinder (1998). "Rural Development and Regional Imbalances: A Study of IRDP" in P.L.Visweshwar Rao and S.Simhadri (eds.) *Telangana: Dimensions of Under Development*, Hyderabad: Centre for Telengana Studies, pp.173-179.
13. G. Krishna Reddy, March, (2002). "New Populism and Liberalization: Regime Shift under Chandra Babu Naidu in Andhra Pradesh", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.XXXVII (9), 2-8, pp.871-883.
14. G. Krishna Reddy, (2009). "Forging Public Opinion: The press, Television and Electoral Campaigns in Andhra Pradesh" Arvind Rajgopal (ed), *Indian Public Sphere: Structure and Transformation-A Reader*, OUP.
15. G. Ram Reddy and B. A. V. Sharma (eds) (1979). "*State Government and Politics Andhra Pradesh,* New Delhi: Sterling.
16. B. A. V. Sharma (1980). *Political Economy of India: A Study of Land Reforms Policy in Andhra Pradesh*, New Delhi: Light and Life Publishers.
17. K. Srinivasulu (2002). *"Caste, Class and Social Articulation in Andhra Pradesh, India: Mapping Differential Regional Trajectories"*, Working Paper 179, London: Overseas Development Institute.
18. K. Srinivasulu, M. Channa Basavaiah and D. Ravinder (2011). "Sri Krishna Committee: Thorough but Unviable" in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLVI, No.10, March 5, pp.16-18.
19. Louise Tillin (2013). *Remapping India: New States and their Political Origins, London: Hurst & Company.*

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
III SEMESTER

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

Course Description:

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

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

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

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

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

 Suggested Readings:

1. Amitav Acharya (2001). *Constructing a Security Community in Southeast Asia: ASEAN and the Problem of Regional Order*, New York: Routledge.
2. Bimal Prasad (ed) (1989). *Regional Cooperation in South Asia: Problems & Prospects,* New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
3. Emmanuel Adler and Michael Barnett (ed) (1998). *Security Communities,* Cambridge, UN: Cambridge University Press.
4. John Gillingham (2003). *European Integration (1950-2003): Superstate & New Market Economy?* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
5. John Raven hill (2001). *APEC and the Construction of Pacific Rim Regionalism*, Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
6. Louise Fawcett and Andrew Harrell (eds) (1995). *Regionalism in World Politics: Regional Organisation of International Order*, New York: Oxford University Press.
7. Margaret P. Karus and Karen A. Mingst (2005). *International Organisations: The Politics and Processes of Global Governances,* Lynne Reinner Publishers, Inc.
8. Pen Ghosh International Relations, N. D. Prentice Hall India.
9. Rama S. Melkote (ed) (1990). *Regional Organisations: A Third World Perspective*, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.
10. Thomas Kenneth P and Mary Ann Tetreault (eds) (1999). *Racing to Regionalise: Democracy, Capitalism and Regional Political Economy,* Boulder, Co: Lynne Reinner Publishers.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
III SEMESTER

PSC-404C: PANCHAYATI RAJ IN INDIA

Course Description:

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

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

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

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

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

Unit IV: Decentralization: Democracy and Development

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

Suggested Readings:

1. A. M. Khushro (1958). *Economic and Social effects of Jagirdari Abolition and Land Reforms in Hyderaba,* Hyderabad*:* Osmania University.

2. Amal Ray (1976) *Organisational aspects of Rural Developmentan : Taluk-level Administration in an Indian State*, Calcutta: World Press.

3. B. A. V. Sharma (1980). *Political Economy of India: A Study of Land Reforms Policy in Andhra Pradesh*, New Delhi: Light and Life Publishers.

4. Ch. BalaRamulu (1984). *Administration of Anti Poverty Programme: A Study of SFDA*, Warngal: Kakatiya School of Public Administration.

5. D. Ravinda Prasad (1978). *Cooperatives and Rural Development*: A Case Study of a District Cooperative Central Bank in Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad: Osmania University.

6. Francine R. Frankel & M. S. A. Rao (Ed) (1990). *Dominance & State Power in Modern India: Decline of a Social Order*, New Delhi, OUP.

7. G. Ram Reddy (1977). *Patterns of Panchayat Raj*, New Delhi: Macmillan.

8. Gunnar Myrdal (1968). *Asian Drama: An Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations, New York: Pantheon.*

9. N. Ramulu (Ed.) (2000). *Politics, Perspectives, Groupings and Movements*, Secundrabad: Divya Publicatioations.

10. Sartaj Aziz (1978). *Rural Development: Learning from China, London:* Macmillan.

11. V. M. Rao (1980). *Rural Development and Village: Perspectives for Planning for Development*, Bangalore: Sterling.

PSC-304C: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE - (ELECTIVE-1)

Course Description:

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

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

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

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

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

<u>**Suggested Readings**</u>

1. Asheref Illiyan, Shahid Ashrif, M. S.Bhatt (2008). Problems and Prospects of Environment Policy", New Delhi: Aakar Books.
2. James Connelly, Graham Smith (2003). Politics and the Environment: from Theory to Practice, Rutledge Publication.
3. Johannes Meijer, Arjan der Berg (Ed) (2010). Hand Book of Environmental Policy, New York: Nova Science Publishers.
4. R. K. Sapru (1987). Environment Management in India,
5. Shyam Divan, Armini Rosencranz (2014).Environmental laws and Policies in India: Cases, Materials, Statutes, Oxford India Press.
6. Tailash thakur (1997). Environmental Protection Law and Policy in India, New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publication.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
III SEMESTER

PSC-304D: IDENTITY POLITICS IN INDIA (ELECTIVE-1).

Course Description:

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

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

Unit I: **Origins of Identity Politics**
Theorizing Identity: Modernization Theory and its Critiques (Glazer and Moynihan); Constructivist Theory; Governmentalization of Identity (Foucault).
Identity-based Movements: Ethnicity, Caste, and Gender (select case studies in India)

Unit II: **Caste Associations-Caste Identity Movements**
Dalit Movement: Dalit Panthers (Maharastra) Dandora Movement (AP. Telangana)
OBC Mobilizations: Nadars Mobilisation (Tamil Nadu), Lingayat and Vakka Lingayat Mobilisation (Karnataka), Caste Identity Movements (AP, Telangana)

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

Unit IV: Regional Identity politics
Politics of language, religion and ethnicity
Demands of autonomy and insurgency
(Punjab, Jharkhand, Nagaland)

Suggested Readings:

1. Andre Bateille (1992). *Society and Politics in India*, Essays in a comparative Perspectives, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. B. R. Ambedkar (2014). *Annihilation of Caste, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar* Writings and Speeches, Vol.1. New Delhi: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Foundation, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India.
3. B. R. Ambedkar, (2014). *Who were the Shudras*? How they came to be the Fourth Varna in the Indo-Aryan Society, *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar* Writings and Speeches, Vol. 7, New Delhi: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Foundation, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, Boulder: Westview Press.
4. Christophe Jaffrelot (2003). India's Silent Revolution, *The Rise of Low Castes in North Indian Politics* New York: Columbia University Press.
5. Christophe Jaffrelot and Sanjay Kumar (ed.) (2009). Rise of the Plebeians: the Changing Face of Indian Legislative Assemblies, New Delhi: Routledge.
6. D. N. Dhanagare (1979). *Social original of peasant insurrection in Telangana* in A. R. Desai (eds.) Peasant struggles in India, Bombay: OUP.
7. D. N. Dhanagare (1986). *Peasant Movement in India* (1920-50), Bombay: Oxford University Press.
8. Dipesh Chakrabarty (1995). 'Modernity and Ethnicity in India: A History of the Present' Economic & Political Weekly, 30 (52) pp. 3373-3380.
9. Francine Frankel and M.S.A. Rao (eds) (1990). Dominance and State Power in Modern India, vols.1 and 2, New Delhi: OUP.
10. G. D. Barreman (1979). *Caste and Other Inequities, Essays on Inequality*, Merut: Folklore Institute.
11. G. Ram Reddy (1989). *The Politics of Accommodation Caste, Class and Dominance in Andhra Pradesh* in Frankel and Rao (eds), Dominance in Modern India: Decline of a social order, Vol-1, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
12. G. S. Ghurye (1932). *Caste and Race in India*, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

13. Gail Omvedt (1994). *Dalits and Democratic Revolution: Dr. Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in Colonial India*, New Delhi: Sage Publications.

14. Ghanshyam Shah (1990). *Social Movements in India*, New Delhi: Sage.
15. Ghanshyam Shah (1997). *Social Transformation in India*, Vol. I & II, Jaipur: Rawat.
16. Ghanshyam Shah (2002). *Caste and Democratic Politics In India*, New Delhi: Permanent Black.
17. Gopal Guru (2001). *The Interface between Ambdekar and the Dalit Cultural Movement in Maharashtra* in Ghanshyam Shah (eds) Dalit Identity and Politics, New Delhi: Sage, pp. 160-192.
18. Gopal Guru (2004). *The Language of Dalitbahujan Political Discourse*, in Manoranjan Mohanty (eds) Class, Caste, Gender, New Delhi: Sage, pp.256-267.
19. Hardgrave, R. L. (1965). *The Dravidian Movement*, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
20. Ian Craib (1998). Experiencing Identity, New Delhi: Sage.

21. Inukonda Thirumali (2003). Against dora and Nizam: people's movement in Telangana 1939-1948, New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.

22. Iqbal Narain (Ed) (1976). State Politics in India, Meerut: Meenakshi Prakashan.
23. John Wood R (ed.) (1984). State Politics in Contemporary India: Crisis or Continuity,
24. Kancha Ilaiah (1996). *Why I am Not a Hindu?* Kolkata: Samya.
25. Kancha Ilaiah (2001). *God as Political Philosopher: Buddha's Challenge to Brahmanism,* Calcutta: Samya.

26. Kancha Ilaiah (2007).*Turning the pot, tilling the land: dignity of labour in our times,* New Delhi: Navayana.
27. Kancha Ilaiah (2009). *Post-Hindu India: A Discourse On Dalitbahujan Socio-Spiritual And Scientific Revolution* New Delhi: Sage.
28. Kancha Ilaiah (2009). *The Weapon of the Other: Dalitbahujan Writings and the Remaking of Indian Nationalist Thought, New Delhi: Pearson.*

29. Kanchan Chandra (2004). Why Ethnic Parties Succeed: Patronage, Ethnic Headcounts in India, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

30. Louis Dumont (1998). *Homo Hierarchicus*, Paris, The Caste System and Its Implications, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
31. M. N. Srinivas (1962). *Caste in Modern India, and Other Essays,* Bombay: Orient Longman.
32. Manoranjan Mohanty (2004). *Class, Caste, Gender (*Reading in Indian Government and politics), New Delhi: Sage publications.
33. Myron Weiner (ed.) (1965). State Politics in India, New Jersey: Princeton University Press.
34. Nathan Glazer and Daniel P Moynihan (ed) (1996). Ethnicity: Theory and EExperience, Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
35. Nathan Glazer, Daniel Patrick Moynihan (1975). Ethnicity: Theory and Experience, Harvard University Pres.

36. Nicholas B. Dirks (2002). Caste of Mind, Colonialism and the Making of Modern India, New Delhi: Permanent Black.

37. Paul Graves-Brown, Sian Jones and Clive Gamble (eds) (1996). Cultural Identity and Archeology: The Construction of European Communities, New York: Routledge.
38. Rajni Kothari (1970). *Caste in Indian Politics*, New Delhi: Orient Longman.
39. Rajni Kothari (1976). *Democratic policy and social change in India*, Bombay.
40. Rob Jenkins (2004). Regional Reflections: Comparing Politics Across India's States, New Delhi: OUP.
41. Sandeep Shastri, K C Suri and Yogendra Yadav (eds.) (2009). Electoral Politics in Indian States, New Delhi: OUP.
42. Sherry Joseph (1996). Gay and Lesbian Movement in India, EPW, 31 (33 & 41-42), pp. 2228-2233 & 2770.
43. Sudha Pai (2002). *Dalit Assertion and the Unfinished Democratic Revolution, the Bahujan Samaj Party in Uttar Pradesh*, New Delhi: Sage.

44. Sukhadeo Thorat (2009). *Dalits in India: Search for Common Destiny,* Sage, New Delhi: Sage.

45. Torben Bech Dyrberg (1997). The Circular Structure of Power: Politics, Identity, Community, New York: Verso.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
III SEMESTER

PSC-304E: WEST ASIA IN WORLD AFFAIRS (ELECTIVE-1)

Course Description:

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

UNIT-I: The Region, its History and Interaction with World Powers

Contextualizing the West Asian Region in World Affairs. Historical Background and Evolution. Interaction with the West. European Colonial Rivalry and the Ottoman Empire. World War-I and West Asia.
National Awakening: Arab Nationalism. Zionism. Palestine Problem. Post World War-I settlement. Inter-war Period and Imperialist Construction of West Asia.

UNIT-II: West Asia during the Cold War Era

Burden of History and the Legacy of Imperialism. Changing Pattern of West Asia's Interaction with the post-Second World War International System. Cold War Dynamics and Regional Responses. The Arab-Israeli Conflict and Major Powers. Pan-Arabism. Islamic Resurgence. Turmoil in the Gulf. Palestine Problem during the Cold War. Regional Organizations. West Asia and the Non-Alignment Movement.

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

The New World Order and its Implications. Oslo Peace Process. War on Terror, West Asia and International Relations. Changing Profile of Major Powers' Involvement. The Issue of Nuclear Proliferation, Iran and Israel. West Asia's Response to US Dominance. Islam and the West. Popular Uprisings against Authoritarianism and the Role of External Powers.

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

Suggested Readings:

1. Aijaz Ahmad (2004). *Iraq, Afghanistan and the Imperialism of Our Time* (New Delhi: Left Word Books.

2. Al-Azmeh, Aziz and Fokas Effie (eds) (2007). *Islam in Europe: Diversity, Identity and Influence*, New York: Cambridge University Press.

3. Armajani, Yahya and Ricks, T. M. (1986). *Middle East: Past and Present*, New Jersey: Prentice Hall College.

4. Aurel Braun (1987). *The Middle East in Global Strategy*, Boulder and Colarado: Westview Press.

5. Dalacoura, Katerina (2011). *Islamist Terrorism and Democracy in the Middle East* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

6. David Allen and Pijpers Alfred, (eds) (1984). *European foreign policy-making and the Arab Israeli Conflict*, The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.

7. Fred Halliday (2005). *The Middle East in International Relations: Poweer, Politics and Ideology*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

8. George Antonius (1955). *The Arab Awakening: the story of the Arab National Movement,* London: Capricon Books.

9. Gulshan Dietl, (1986). *The Dulles Era: America Enters West Asia,* New Delhi: Lancer International Books.

10. Hamid Dabashi (2012). *The Arab Spring: The End of Postcolonialism* (London and New York: Zed Books.

11. John L. Esposito (1992). *The Islamic Threat: Myth or Reality* (New York: Oxford University Press.

12. Laura Guazzone (ed.) (1997). *The Middle East in Global Change: The Politics and Economics of Interdependence versus Fragmentation*, London: MacMillan.

13. M. Ayoob (ed) (1979). *Middle East in World Politics*, London: Billing and Sons.

14. Samir Amin and Kenz, Ali El (2005) *Europe and the Arab World*, London: Zed Books.

15. Stefan Halper and Jonathan Clarke (2004). *America Alone: The Neo-Conservatives and the Global Order*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

16. Vassilis K. Fouskas and Bulent Gokay (2005). *The New American Imperialism: Bush's War on Terror and Blood for Oil*, Westport, CT, Praeger, Security International.

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
III SEMESTER

PSC-305A: WOMEN'S STUDIES
(ELECTIVE-2 – INTRA DISCIPLINARY)

Course Description:-

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

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

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

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

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

Suggested Readings:

1. Anupama Rao (ed) (2003). *Gender and Caste,* Calcutta: Kali for Women.
2. *Directory of Women's Studies in India* (1991). New Delhi: Association Indian Universities.
3. Frederick Engels (1948). *The Origins of Family, Private Property and State,* Moscow:
4. Ilina Sen (ed) (1990). *A Space within the Struggle: Women's Participation in peoples Movements*, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
5. John Wallach Scott (1952). *Gender: A Useful Category of Historical Analysis in Gender and Politics of History*, New York.
6. Krishnan Raj, Maitreyi ( ). *Summary Report of First G.G.C.* Winter Institute.
7. Maria Mies ( ) *Towards a Methodology of Women's Studies* – The Hague
8. Mira Seth (2001). *Women and Development in India*, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
9. Tejaswini Niranjana (1991). "Cinema, Feminity and the Economy of Consumption", *Economic & Political Weekly, 26 (43), pp. ws85-ws86.*
10. Vimala Balasubrahmanyam (1988). *Mirror Image: The Media and Women's Questions*, Bombay:

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
III SEMESTER

PSC-305B - DISASTER MANAGEMENT
(ELECTIVE-2- INTRA DISCIPLINARY)

Course Description:

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

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

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

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

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

Suggested Readings:

1. Ahmad Ayaz (2010). *Disaster Management: Through the New Millennium*, New Delhi: Anmol Publications.
2. Arvind Kumar (2010). *Disaster Management - Recent Approaches,* New Delhi: Anmol Publications.
3. B. C. Bose (2006). *Modern Encyclopedia of Disaster and Hazard Management,* New Delhi: Rajat Publications.
4. B. Naryana (2009). *Disaster Management,* New Delhi: A.P.H. Publishing Corporation.
5. G.K. Ghosh (2012). *Disaster Management*, A.P.H. Publishing Corporation.
6. Jagbir Singh (2007). *Disaster Management Future Challenges and Opportunities,* New Delhi: I. K. International.

7. Jagbir Singh (2009). *Tsunamis: Threats and Management,* New Delhi: I.K. International.
8. Jagbir Singh and A. L. Ramanathan (2009). *Solid Waste Management, New Delhi:* I. K. International.
9. *National Institute of Disaster Management*, Govt. of India – Publications, Journals and Manuals
10. Nikunj Kumar *(2006). Disaster Management,* New Delhi: Alfa Publications.
11. P. K. Dave (2001). *Emergency Medical Services and Disaster Management: A Holistic Approach,* New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers.
12. R. B. Sing (2000). *Disaster Management,* Jaipur: Rawat.
13. S. L. Goel (2006). *Encyclopaedia of Disaster Management,* Deep & Deep Publications.
14. Books on Disaster management listed at Jain Book Agency
    http://www.jainbookagency.com/booksearch.aspx?title=Disaster%20Management

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
III SEMESTER

PSC-305C – INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPRs)
(ELECTIVE-2 – INTRA DISCIPLINARY)

Course Description:

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

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

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

Unit II: Intellectual Property: International Dimension; Transnational character of IP;
International efforts to protect and promote IP; Harmonization of national regimes
International Conventions/ Treaties: Paris Convention, Berne Convention, Patent
Cooperative Treaty, Budapest Treaty, Madrid Agreement, Eurasian Convention,
Geneva Conventions, and TRIPS Agreement

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

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

Suggested Readings:

1. G. B. Reddy (2012). *Intellectual Property Rights and the Law,* Hyderabad: Gogia Law Agency.

2. Jagdish Bhagwati (2001). *After Seattle: Free Trade and the WTO,* International Affairs, 77(1), January.

3. K. R. G. Nair and Ashok Kumar (eds) (1994). *Intellectual Property Rights,* New Delhi: Allied Pubs.

4. M. M. S. Karki (2009). *Intellectual Property Rights: Basic Concepts*, New Delhi: Atlantic Pubs.

5. Philippe Cullet (2003). *Patents and Medicines: The Relationship between TRIPS and the Human Right to Health,* International Affairs, 79(1).

6. Prabuddha Ganguli (1998). *Gearing Up for Patents: The Indian Scenario*, Hyderabad: Universities Press.

7. Surendra Patel (1989). IPRs in the Uruguay Round: A Disaster for the South? *EPW,* May6.

8. *Who Owns the Knowledge Economy?* The Corner House Briefing 32, September 2004

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
III SEMESTER
PSC-305D – HUMAN RIGHTS
(ELECTIVE-2 – INTRA DISCIPLINARY)

Course Description:

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

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

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

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

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

<u>**Suggested Readings:**</u>

1. Adam Prazeworski (1991). *Democracy and the Market,* CUP.
2. C. B. Macpherson (1979). *Democratic Theory: Essays in Retrieval*, OUP.
3. David Held (ed.) (1993). *Prospects for Democracy*, New Delhi: Polity Press.
4. EM Wood (1986). *The Retreat from Class, New Delhi:* Verso.
5. Ernesto Laclau and Chantal Mouffe (1985). *Hegemony and Socialist Strategy*, New York: Verso.
6. J. Schumpeter (1942). *Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy*, Harper.
7. John Dunn (1993). *Western Political Theory in the Face of the Future*, OUP.
8. John Dunn (ed.) (1992). *Democracy: The Unfinished Journey,* New Delhi: OUP.
9. Norberto Bobbio (1956). *The Future of Democracy,* University of Minnesota Press.
10. Samuel Huntington (1991). *Democratization: The Third Wave,* University of Oklahoma Press.

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 Pres*s*

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. Jeffry 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, Thoureau and Leo Tolstoy**
Gandhi's Concept of Politics: Nature of State; Ends and Means;
Equality, Liberty, Rights and Duties; Nationalism

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

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

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

Suggested Readings:

1. M. K. Gandhi (1966) *My Experiments With Truth: Autobiography,* Ahmadabad: Navjeevan Prakasan
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 sp*ace, 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.

<u>**Suggested Readings:**</u>

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). *Problem*s 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.