

POLITICAL SCIENCE

PAPER-II

1. Political Theory and Thought

Ancient Indian Political Thought : Kautilya and Shanti Prava.

Greek Political Thought : Plato and Aristotle

European Thought - I : Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau

European Thought - II : Bentham, J. S. Mill, Hegel, Marx and Green.

Contemporary Political Thought - I : Lenin, Mao, Gramsci.

Contemporary Political Thought - II : Rawls, Nozic and Communitarians.

Modern Indian Thought : Gandhi, M. N. Roy, Aurobindo Ghosh, Joy Prakash Ambedkar, Savarkar.

Concepts and Issue - I : Medieval Political Thought : Church State Relationship and Theory of Two Swords.

Concepts and Issue - II : Behaviouralism and Post-Behaviouralism, Decline and Resurgence of Political Theory. Democracy, Liberty and Equality.

2. Comparative Politics and Political Analysis

Evolution of Comparative Politics as a discipline; nature and scope.

Approaches to the study of comparative politics : Traditional, Structural, Functional, Systems and Marxist.

Constitutionalism : Concepts, Problems and Limitations.

Forms of Government ; Unitary – Federal, Parliamentary – Presidential.

Organs of Government : Executive, Legislature, Judiciary – their interrelationship in comparative perspective.

Party systems and Pressure Groups : Electoral Systems.

Bureaucracy – types and roles.

Political Development and Political Modernization.

Political Culture, Political Socialization and Political Communication.

Political Elite : Elitist theory of Democracy.

Power, Authority and Legitimacy.

Revolution : Theories and Types.

Dependency : Development and Under Development.

3. Indian Government and Politics

National Movement, Constitutional Developments and the Making of Indian Constitution.

Ideological Bases of the Indian Constitution, Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties and Directive Principles.

Constitution as Instrument of Socio- Economic change, Constitutional Amendments and Review.

Structure and Process - I : President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Working of the Parliamentary System.

Structure and Process - II : Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers, State Legislature.

Panchayati Raj Institutions : Rural and Urban, their working

Federalism : Theory and Practics in India ; Demands of Autonomy and Separatist Movements ; Emerging trends in Centre-State Relations.

Judiciary : Supreme Court, High Courts, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism including Public Interest Litigation cases, Judicial Reforms.

Political Parties, Pressure Groups, Public Opinion, Media; Subaltern and Peasant Movements.

Elections, Electoral Behaviour, Election Commission and Electoral Reforms.

4. Public Administration

Development of Public Administration as a discipline; Approaches to the study of Public Administration : Decision-Making, Ecological and Systems; Development Administration.

Theories of organization.

Principles of organization : Line and staff, unity of command, hierarchy, span of control, centralization and decentralization, Types of organization–formal and informal; Forms of organization; department, public corporation and board.

Chief Executive : Types, functions and roles.
 Personnel administration : Recruitment, Training, Promotion, Discipline, Morale; Employee-Employer Relations.
 Bureaucracy : Theories, Types and Roles; Max Weber and his critics, Civil servant - Minister relationship.
 Leadership, its role in decision-making; Communication.
 Financial Administration : Budget, Audit, Control over Finance with special reference to India and UK.
 Good Governance; Problems of Administrative Corruption; Transparency and Accountability; Right to Information.
 Grievance Redressal Institutions : Ombudsman, Lokpal and Lokayukta.

5. International Relations

Contending Theories and Approaches to the study of International Relations; Idealist, Realist, Systems, Game, Communication and Decision-making, Power, Interest and Ideology in International Relations; Elements of Power : Acquisition, use and limitations of power, Perception, Formulation and Promotion of National Interest, Meaning, Role and Relevance of Ideology in International Relations.
 Arms and Wars : Nature, cause and types of wars/conflicts including ethnic disputes; conventional, Nuclear/bio-chemical wars; deterrence, Arms race, Arms, control and Disarmament.
 Peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict resolution, Diplomacy, World-order and peace studies.
 Cold war, Alliances, Non-alignment, End of Cold war, Globalisation.
 Rights and Duties of states in international law, intervention, Treaty law, prevention and abolition of war.
 Political Economy of International Relations; new International Economic Order, North-South Dialogue, South-South Cooperation, WTO, Neo-colonialism and Dependency.
 Regional and sub-regional organisations especially SAARC, ASEAN, OPEC, OAS.
 United Nations : Aims, Objective, Structure and Evaluation

of the working of UN; Peace and Development perspective; Charter Revision; Power-struggle and Diplomacy within UN; Financing and Peace-keeping operations.
 India's Role in International affairs relations with its neighbours, wars, security concerns and pacts, Mediator Role, distinguishing features of Indian Foreign Policy and Diplomacy.

PAPER-III (Part A & B) (Core and Elective/Optional)

Unit - I

Political Theory
 Nature of Political Theory its main concerns, decline and resurgence since 1970's
 Liberalism and Marxism
 Individual and Social Justice
 Role of Ideology
 Theories of change : Lenin, Mao, Gandhi

Unit - II

Political Thought
 Plato and Aristotle
 Machiavelli
 Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau and J. S. Mill
 Karl Marx
 Gandhi, M. N. Roy, Aurobindo Ghosh

Unit - III

Comparative Politics and Political Analysis
 Approaches to the study of comparative Politics
 Constitutionalism in theory and practice
 Executive, Legislature and Judiciary with special reference to

India, USA, UK and Switzerland
 Party system and role of opposition. Electoral Process
 Separation of Powers, Rule of Law and Judicial Review

Unit - IV

Political Development
 Political Modernization
 Political Socialisation and Political Culture
 Power and Authority
 Political Elite

Unit - V

Making of the Indian Constitution
 Fundamental Rights and Duties, and Directive Principles
 Union Executive, Parliament
 Supreme Court, Judicial Activism
 Indian Federalism : Theory, Practice and Problems

Unit - VI

Dynamics of state politics
 Local Governments : Rural and Urban
 Political Parties, Pressure Groups, and Public Opinion
 Elections, Electoral Reforms
 Class, Caste, Gender, Dalit and Regional Issues, Problems of
 Nation-Building and Integration

Unit - VII

Growth of Public Administration as a discipline; and New
 Public Administration Theories of Organisation (Classical,
 Scientific, Human Relations) Principles of Organisation.
 Chief Executive
 Control over Administration - Judicial and Legislative
 Bureaucracy

Unit - VIII

Development Planning and Administration in India
 Bureaucracy and Challenges of Development
 Administrative Culture; Administrative Corruption, and Ad-
 ministrative Reforms.
 Panchayati Raj
 Impact of Liberalization on Public Administration

Unit - IX

Theories of International Relations
 Ideology, Power and Interest
 Conflicts and Conflict-Resolution
 Changing concept of National Security and Challenges to the
 Nation-State System, Arms and Arms-control

Unit - X

End of Cold War, Globalisation and Political Economy of In-
 ternational Relations in the Contemporary World.
 Determinants and Compulsions of India's Foreign Policy.
 India's Relations with Neighbours and USA
 India's Role in the UN.
 India and Regional Organizations (SAARC, ASEAN), Indian
 Ocean.