Subject: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Note:
There will be two question papers, Paper-II and Paper-III. Paper II will have 50 objective Type Questions (Multiple choice, Matching type; True/False, Assertion-Reasoning type) carrying 100 marks. All the 50 questions are compulsory and have to be marked in OMR sheet. Paper III contains seventy five (75) objective type questions (Multiple choice, Matching type; True/False, Assertion-Reasoning type) of two (2) marks each. All the 75 questions are compulsory and have to be marked in OMR sheet.

SYLLABUS

PAPER—II

1. Political Theory and Thought
   Ancient Indian Political Thought : Kautilya and Shanti Parva.
   Greek Political Thought : Plato and Aristotle.
   European Thought I : Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau.
   Contemporary political Thought-I : Lenin, Mao, Gramsci.
   Contemporary Political Thought-II : Rawls, Nozic and Communitarians.
   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.
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.
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 Practice 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.

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, causes 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, Objectives, Structure and Evaluation of the working of UN: Peace and Development perspectives; charter Revision; Power-struggle and Diplomacy within UN. Financing and Peace-keeping operations.

India’s Role in International affairs: India’s relations with its neighbours, wars, security concerns and pacts, Mediatory Role, distinguishing features of Indian Foreign Policy and Diplomacy.

PAPER—III

Unit—I
Political Theory
Nature of Political Theory, its main concerns, decline and resurgence since 1970s
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
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 Administrative 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 International Relations in the Contemporary World,
Determinants and Compulsions of India’s Foreign Policy; India’s Nuclear Policy.
India’s Relations with Neighbours and USA.
India’s Role in the UN.
India and Regional Organizations (SAARC, ASEAN), Indian Ocean.