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.
   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.
   Bureaucracy – types and roles.
   Political Development and Political Modernization.
   Political Culture, Political Socialization and Political Communication.

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 Practices 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, 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 Co-operation, 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
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 Relations with Neighbours and USA
India’s Role in the UN.
India and Regional Organizations (SAARC, ASEAN), Indian Ocean.