Subject: POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. Political Theory and Thought

- Ancient Indian Political Thought: Kautilya and Shanti Parva.
- Greek Political Thought: Plato and Aristotle.
- 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 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.
- 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.
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-1: 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; 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 and E-Governance.
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, Disarmament and Civil Nuclear Deal.
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
Dependancy.
Regional and sub-regional organizations 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, Mediator Role, distinguishing features of Indian
Foreign Policy and Diplomacy.