

**Subject: POLITICAL SCIENCE/
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

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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.

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, AurobindoGhosh, Joy PrakashAbbedkar, Savarkar.

Concepts and Issue-1: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.

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, Directive Principles and Human Rights.

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.

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; 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 Dependency.

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.