

SYLLABUS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

PAPER-I

I. Indian National Movement:

Historical background to the growth of Indian Nationalism – Home Rule Movement - Non Co operation Movement – Civil Disobedience Movement – Moderate and Revolutionary Movement- Quit India Movement – Cabinet Mission Plan – Constituent Assembly of India – Mount Batten Plan – Partition of India – India attains independence.

II. Political Process in India:

- a) Nature of Party System in India - Major National and Regional parties – Political participation and Mobilisation
- b) Election Commission of India- Electoral process – Electoral reforms
- c) Challenges before Indian politics- Democracy Secularism – Globalisation – Ethnicism- Communalism.

III. Constitution of India:

- a) Features of Indian Constitution- Methods of amendments – Studies of Indian Federalism: Centre State Relations-Administrative, Financial, Legislative.
- b) Modern Political trends:
Coalition Government and politics- Identity politics – Politics of Defection – Politics of Reservation – Anti-Defection Law.

IV. Socio Political Movements in India.

Dalit Movement - Backward classes Movement - Feminist Movement - Peasant Movement - Labour Movement - Environmental Movement - Human Rights Movement.

V. Democratic Decentralisation –

Evolution of Panchayat Raj system in India

Constitutional Provisions – Recommendations of Balwant Roy Mehta

and Importance of Ashok Mehta Committee Report.

Features of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts.

Structure and organisation of Panchayat Raj Institutions in India with special reference to Karnataka (Urban and Rural local bodies).

Financial resources of Panchayat Raj Institutions with special reference to Karnataka.

Problems of financial autonomy

The impact of reservation in representation on the working of panchayats.

VI. India's Foreign Policy –

Basic Determinants of India's Foreign Policy – Major principles – NAM – SAARC, ASIAN, BRICS, Afro-Asian Solidarity - Disarmament – Good Neighbourhood – Collective Security – World Peace.

India's relations with neighbours and major powers – USA, UK, Russia, Pakistan, Srilanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Afghanistan.

VII. Development Debates in Karnataka:

a) Socio-cultural milieu – An overview

Geography of Karnataka Background –

i) Social stratification – Caste, religion and class

ii) Social stratification – Gender, demography and language.

b) Political history of Karnataka - Unification Movement, Post Integration challenges and developments.

Major Issues – Border disputes, Water disputes and Language policy & Politics.

PAPER-II

I. Political Theory:

Meaning, Nature, Scope, Importance and approaches of political theory.

a) Contemporary approaches - Behavioural, Post-Behavioural and David Easton's political system.

Political Ideologies – Liberalism, Marxism – meaning and principles.

Key concepts of politics: Power, Legitimacy and authority.

II. Political Thinkers –

Manu – Kautilya - Plato – Aristotle – Machiavalli – Rousseau – T.H. Green - J.S. Mill – Karl Marx- Engels- Lenin – Mao – Gandhi – Ambedkar – Jayaprakash Narayan – M.N. Roy – Raja ram Mohan Roy.

III. Research Methodology:

Research Methodology in Political Science

Research Methods – Meaning and need for research

Types of research – fundamental and applied

Research design – Literature review – sources and use of information technology.

Hypothesis – Formulation, characteristics and types

Techniques of data collection – Types and choice of data collection method – Survey method – document analysis - observation.

Information Technology as a tool.

Data analysis with the help of computer application

Data processing and research reporting.

Principles and guidelines of research report.

Structure and content - Editing, coding, classification and tabulation, presentation of report.

IV. Political Systems:

Comparative study of Indian Political System with reference to the USA, UK and Switzerland.

V. Political Sociology:

Meaning, Nature and approaches

Political Sociology in India

Concepts – Power, Authority and Influence.

Max Weber, Robert A.Dahl, Lipset and Nicolas Poulantzas

Meaning and significance of Caste, Class, Religion and Gender.

Social Change – Westernization, Secularisation, Sanskritization.

Political participation and Mobilisation.

VI. Public Administration –

Evolution of Indian Administration – Constitutional Setting of Indian Administration – Administrative Responsibility- Financial Administration, Performance Budgeting – Transparency and Accountability in

Administration. Major Issues in Indian Administration, Corruption, Generalists v/s Specialists controversy –Legislative and Popular – Executive and Judicial Control – Agencies to control Corruption – Lokpal, Lokayukta, Central Vigilance Commission, Administrative Reforms.

Public Governance – Challenges before Good Governance – e-governance, Information Technology and Administration.