

## **SYLLABUS**

**Subject: POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Note:**

**There are two Papers for each of the subjects. Paper – I on Teaching and Research aptitude, Paper – II based on the syllabus of concerned subjects. Details are furnished below:**

### **PAPER – I**

**Subject : General Paper on Teaching & Research Aptitude**

The Test is intended to assess the teaching/research aptitude of the candidate. They are supposed to possess and exhibit cognitive abilities like comprehension, analysis, evaluation, understanding the structure of arguments, evaluating and distinguishing deductive and inductive reasoning, weighing the evidence with special reference to analogical arguments and inductive generalization, evaluating, classification and definition, avoiding logical inconsistency rising out of failure to see logical relevance due to ambiguity and vagueness in language. The candidates are also supposed to have a general acquaintance with the nature of a concept, meaning and criteria of truth, and the source of knowledge. There will be 50 questions for Paper – I.

1. The Test will be conducted in objective mode. The Test will consist of two Papers. All the two Papers will consist of only objective type questions and will be held on the day of Test in two separate sessions as under :

<b>Session</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Number of Questions</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>Duration</b>
First	I	50 question	$50 \times 2 = 100$	1 Hours
Second	II	100 questions	$100 \times 2 = 200$	2 Hours

2. Candidates who appear in two Papers and secure at least 40% aggregate marks for candidates belonging to General Category and at least 35% aggregate marks for candidates belonging to reserved categories will be declared qualifies for Eligibility for Assistant Professor by following the reservation policy of the State Government.
3. The Syllabus of Paper – II and Paper – III will be combined for Paper – II of each subject.

## 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.

Modern Indian Thought : Gandhi, M. N. Roy, Aurobindo Ghosh, Joy Prakash Ambedkar, Savarkar.

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.

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 and Directive Principles.

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 Practics 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; 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 Cooperation, 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 Theories of Organisation (Classical,  
 Scientific, Human Relations) Principles of Organisation.  
 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 Ad-  
 ministrative 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 In-  
 ternational 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.