

## **27. POLITICAL SCIENCE**

### **DETAILS OF SYLLABUS**

#### **UNIT - 1 - POLITICAL THEORY AND POLITICAL THOUGHT**

1. Development of Political Science as a Discipline - Traditional, Behavioural and Post - Behavioural Approaches
2. System Analysis : Input-Output Analysis, Structural-Functional Approach, Communication Theory.
3. Greek Political Thought :- Plato, Aristotle
4. Western Political Thought:- Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Bentham, J.S. Mill, Hegel, T.H. Green, Marx, Lenin, Mao-Tse-Tung, Antonio Gramsci, John Rawls.
5. Indian Thought :- Kautilya, Mahatma Gandhi, M.N. Roy, Jayaprakash Narayan.

#### **UNIT - II - COMPARATIVE POLITICS**

1. Nature, Evolution and Scope of Comparative Politics.
2. Theories of Comparative Politics- System Theories, Culture Theories, Class Theories, Development Theories.
3. Forms of Government - Unitary, Federal, Parliamentary and Presidential.
4. Organs of Government - Rule - Making, Rule Application and Rule Adjudication Departments
5. Interest Aggregation, Party system and Coalition Politics, Pressure Groups and Electoral Systems
6. Socio – Economic Features of Developing Countries – Problems of Nation Building, Governance and Development
7. Comparative Study of the Political Systems of India , USA, UK, France and China

#### **UNIT III - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

1. Nature, Scope, Evolution and Importance of Public Administration
2. Approaches to the study of Public Administration
3. Traditional Approaches
4. Modern Approaches :- Marxist, Ecological, Developmental, Decision- making and Gandhian Approaches
5. Contemporary Approaches : Rational Choice Approach and Public Choice Approach
6. Perspectives on Public Administration : Scientific Management, Human Relations Movement, New Public Administration, New Public Management

7. Personnel Administration: Recruitment, Training, Promotion, Discipline, Morale (with special reference to India)
8. Bureaucracy : Weberian Bureaucracy, Neutral and Committed Bureaucracy.
9. Planning in India, Important Ministries and Development Policies and Programmes
10. Development Administration : District Administration, Panchayat Raj Institutions, Rural Development, Urban Development, 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendments.

## **UNIT IV - INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**

1. Constitutional Developments and the Making of the Indian Constitution
2. Ideological Basis of the Indian Constitution :- Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, Fundamental Duties.
3. Constitution as Instrument of Socio-Economic Change - Constitutional Amendments and Review.
4. Structure and Process :-
  - (i) President, Prime Minister, Union Council of Ministers, Parliament
  - (ii) Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers, State Legislature
5. Federalism : Theory and Practice, Emerging Trends in Centre - State Relations.
6. Judiciary : Supreme Court and High Courts, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Judicial Reforms
7. Electoral Politics in India : Election Commission and Electoral Reforms, Political Parties and Pressure Groups.
8. Challenges to Indian Democracy : Communalism, Regionalism, Linguism and Terrorism.
9. Human Rights in India - National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission, Human Rights Violation.

## **UNIT V - INTERNATIONAL POLITICS**

1. Theories and Approaches to the Study of International Politics : Idealism, Realism, System Theory, Game Theory, Communication Theory, Decision-Making Theory, Dependency Theory
2. National Power, National Interest, Ideology in International Politics.
3. Approaches to Peace : Diplomacy, Balance of Power, Collective Security, Disarmament, Pacific Settlement of Disputes.
4. International Law - Rights and Duties of States in International Law, International Treaties
5. The United Nations Organisation : Aims, Objectives, Structure and Working of UN, UN in the Post – Cold War Period.

6. India's Role in International Affairs: Foreign Policy of India, India and her Neighbours, India and UN, India and Major Powers.
7. Political Economy of International Relations : New International Economic Order (NIEO), North - South Dialogue, South- South Co-operation, WTO, Globalisation.
8. Regional Organisations: - South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC), Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Organisation of American States (OAS).
9. International Terrorism – Global Environmental Issues.

## **UNIT VI - POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY**

1. Origin and Development of Political Sociology
2. Contribution of the Following Thinkers : - Henry Morgan, Pareto, Mc Iver, Max Weber, Hobhouse, Marx.
3. Modern concepts and Theories in Political Sociology - Elite Theory, Political Culture, Political Communication, Political Modernization, Political Socialisation, Political Development.
4. Political Life and Political Man
5. Power, Authority and Influence.
6. Relevance of Research Methodology in Social Science.