

## POLITICAL SCIENCE ( राजनीतिशास्त्र )

### PART – A : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

**Unit-I: The Idea of Social Science :** Approaching the differences between natural and social science; *Conceptions of Science:* From verification to falsification; Objectivity and value neutrality.

**Unit-II: Empirical Research in Social Science :** Identification of research problem, formulation of hypothesis, use of concepts, operationalisation of variables; Quantitative and qualitative methods; *Research Design* - Hypothesis, concepts and variables.

**Unit-III : Quantitative Research method : Measurement:** Issues of Reliability, Validity and level of measurement; *Data Collection:* Methods of data collection - observation, questionnaires and interviews; *Sampling techniques:* Probability and non-probability techniques; Data Processing and Data Analysis; Preparation of research report.

**Unit-IV : Combining quantitative and qualitative methods.**

### PART – B : POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Unit-I: 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, 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.

**Unit-II : 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.

**Unit-III : Indian Government and Politics :** National Movement, Constitutional Development and the Making of Indian Constitution; Ideological Bases of the Indian Constitution, Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties and Directive Principle; 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; *Panchayatiraj Institutions :* Rural and Urban, their working; *Federalism:* Theory and Practice in India; Demands of Autonomy and Separatist Movement; Emerging trends in Center-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 Movement; Elections, Electoral Behaviour, Election Commission and Electoral Reforms.

**Unit-IV: Public Administration :** Development of Public Administration as a discipline; *Approaches to the study of Public Administration:* Decision-making, Ecological and System; 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- Ministers 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.

**Unit-V: 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 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 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, Mediatorial Role, - distinguishing features of Indian Foreign Policy and Diplomacy.