

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Subject Code-44)

Unit- 1. Political Theory

Concepts and Issue – Democracy, Liberty, Equality, Justice, Nationalism, Behaviouralism and Post- Behaviouralism

Multiculturalism, Cosmopolitanism, Neo – Liberalism, Post- Modernism, Feminism

Unit- 2. Political Thinkers (Indian and Western)

Ancient Indian Political Thought : Manu, Kautilya and Shanti Parva (Mahabharata), The Indian Renaissance

Greek Political Thought : Plato and Aristotle.

Western Political Thought–I : Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau.

Western Political Thought – II : Bentham, J. S. Mill, Hegel, Marx, Green and Mao

Contemporary Political Thought – I : Gramsci, Althusser, Hannah Arendt

Contemporary Political Thought – II : Rawls and Nozic.

Modern Indian Thought : Tilak, Jay Prakash Narayan, Gandhi and Ambedkar.

Unit- 3. 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, Neo – Institutionalism, Political economy approach.

Constitutionalism : Concepts & forms.

Forms of Government : Unitary – Federal, Parliamentary – Presidential.

Organs of Government : Executive, Legislature, Executive – Legislative relationship in Comparative perspective, models of State : Capitalist, Socialist, Developmental & Welfare State.

Party Systems and Pressure Groups; Electoral Systems.

Political Development and Political Modernization.

Political Culture and Political Socialization.

Revolution : Theories and Types.

Dependency : Development and Under Development.

Unit- 4. Political Institutions in India

Ideological Bases of the Indian Constitution, Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties and Directive Principles, Constituent Assembly Debates.

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.

Judiciary : Supreme Court, High Courts, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism including Public Interest Litigation cases, Judicial Reforms.

Unit- 5. Political Processes in India

Panchayati Raj Institutions : Urban, Local self governments- their organization and functions.

Federalism : Theory and Practice in India; Demands of Autonomy and Separatist Movements; Emerging trends in Centre – State Relations.

Political Parties, Pressure Groups, Public Opinion, Media

Elections, Electoral Behaviour, Election Commission and Electoral Reforms.
Politics of Identity and Democratic upsurge : caste, gender & ethnicity.
Demand of New States, Emerging Trends in Indian Politics

Unit- 6. Theories of Public Administration

Nature, Scope and significance of Public Administration
Evolution of Public Administration as a Discipline with a special focus on New Public Administration and New Public Management
Classical Theory – Fayol, Luther Gullick, Marry Parker Follet
Scientific Management Theory- F.W. Taylor
Theory of Bureaucracy - Max Weber and its critics
Ecological Theory- F.W. Riggs

Unit- 7. Public Administration In India

Development and Welfare Administration.
Planning, Impact of liberalization on planning, Niti Ayog.
Personnel Administration : Recruitment, Training & Promotion, Role of UPSC and State PSC.
Bureaucracy – Its Characteristics, Civil servant – Minister relationship. Committed Bureaucracy.
Financial Administration : Budget, Audit, Control over Finance with special reference to India.

Unit- 8. International Relations

Theories and approaches to international relations

Realism, Neo-Realism
Liberalism, Neo-Liberalism
Idealism, Social Constructivism, Critical Theory
Concept of Nation-State, empire
National Interest
Power in International Relations
Peace and conflict analysis, approaches to peace,
Perspectives on Conflict analysis and resolution

History of International relations

First and second world wars, Cold war, League of nations, United Nations

Contemporary issues in International Relations

Globalization, Environmental issues, Climate Change negotiations, Civil Wars, Global Terrorism

Political economy in international relations

GATT, World Trade Organization, Regional Trade Organizations (ASEAN, NAFTA, SAARC)- structures and functioning

Unit- 9. Indian Foreign Policy

History, geography and economy factors as determinants of Indian Foreign Policy
History of India's relations with neighbours during Mauryan empire, Mughal Empire and British Empire
India's foreign policy since independence, Non-alignment, Wars in South Asia
India's Relations with Neighbouring countries (with special reference to Pakistan, China, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Srilanka, Bhutan, South East Asia)
Rise of European Union, Global Governance
Globalization and Indian Foreign policy
Rise of China, Brazil, Russia and India in International Relation
BRICS, RIC, Shanghai, Cooperation Organization.

India's Security Concerns amidst Chinese Assertion, Pakistan support to cross border terrorism.

Unit- 10. Public Policy in India

Good Governance; Governance, Good Governance and Democratic Governance
Problems of Administrative Corruption; Transparency and Accountability; Right to Information.

Grievance Redressal Institutions : Ombudsman, Lokpal and Lokayukta.

Institutional mechanisms for good governance: Right to Information, Consumer Protection Act, Citizen Charter; Grievance redressal system: Ombudsman, Lokpal, Lokayukta

Grassroots Governance: Panchayati Raj Institutions and their functioning

Monitoring and evaluation of public policy; mechanisms of making governance process accountable: jansunwai, social audit.

Major flagship programmes of the Government : MANREGA, NRHM, Ayushman Bharat, Ujjawala Yojana

E-governance in India : National e-governance programme, Digital India Programme, Kisan Call Centres.