

Political Science

1. 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 and Marx
Contemporary Political Thought-I : Lenin, Mao.
Contemporary Political Thought-II: Rawls, Nozic and Communitarians.
Modern Indian Thought: Gandhi, M.N. Roy and Ambedkar.
Concepts and Issue- I: Medieval Political Thought: Church-State Relationship.
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.
Forms of Government: Unitary-Federal, Parliamentary-Presidential
Organs of Government: Executive, Legislature, Judiciary-their interrelationship in comparative perspective.
Party Systems and Pressure Groups.
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.

3. Indian Government and Politics

Making of Indian Constitution

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

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 Practice in India; Demands of Autonomy and Separatist Movements; Emerging Trends in Center-State Relations.

Judiciary: Supreme Court, High Court, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism including Public Interest Litigation cases, judicial reforms.

Political Parties, Pressure Groups, Public Opinion, Media.

Elections, Electoral Behavior, 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 System: Development Administration.

Theories of Organization.

Principles of organization: Line and Staff, Unity of Command, Hierarchy, Span of Control, Centralization and Decentralization.

Bureaucracy: Theories, types and roles; Max Weber and his Critics. Civil Servant-Minister relationship.

Leadership

Financial Administration: Budget, Audit, Control over Finance with Special Reference to India and UK.

Good Governance; Right to Information.

Grievance Redressal Institutions: Ombudsman, Lokpal and Lakayukta.

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

Arms and Wars: Nuclear/bio-chemical wars; deterrence, Arms race, Arms control and disarmament.

Peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict resolution, Diplomacy, World-order and Peace studies.

Alliances, Non-alignment, End of Cold war, Globalization.

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; Charter Revision; Power-struggle and Diplomacy within UN, Financing and Peace-keeping operations.

India's relations with its neighbors, distinguishing features of Indian Foreign Policy.