

**Subject : POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**SYLLABUS**

**Unit - 1 : Political Theory**

*Concepts*

Liberty, Equality, Justice, Rights, Democracy, Power, Citizenship,

*Political Traditions*

Liberalism

Conservatism

Socialism

Marxism

Feminism

Ecologism

Multiculturalism

Postmodernism

**Unit - 2 : Political Thought**

Confucius, Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Hegel, Mary  
Wollstonecraft, John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx, Gramsci, Hannah Arendt, Frantz  
Fanon, Mao Zedong, John Rawls

### **Unit - 3 : Indian Political Thought**

Dharamshastra, Kautilya, Aggannasutta, Barani, Kabir, Pandita Ramabai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Swami Vivekanand, Rabindranath Tagore, M.K Gandhi, Sri Aurobindo, Periyar E. V. Ramasamy, Muhammad Iqbal, M.N.Roy, V D Savarkar, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar, J L Nehru, Ram Manohar Lohia, Jaya Prakash Narayan, Deendayal Upadhyaya

### **Unit - 4 : Comparative Political Analysis**

Approaches: Institutional, Political Culture, Political Economy and New Institutionalism; Comparative Methods

Colonialism and decolonization: forms of colonialism, anti-colonial struggles and decolonization

Nationalism: European and non-European.

State theory: debate over the nature of state in capitalist and socialist societies; post-colonial state; welfare state; globalization and nations-states

Political regimes: democratic (Electoral, Liberal, Majoritarian and Participatory) and non-democratic regimes (Patrimonialism, Bureaucratic authoritarianism, Military dictatorship, Totalitarianism, and fascist).

Constitutions and Constitutionalism: forms of constitutions, rule of law, judicial independence and liberal constitutionalism; emergency powers and crisis of constitutionalism.

Democratisation: democratic transition and consolidation.

Development: Underdevelopment, Dependency, Modernization, World Systems Theory, development and democracy.

Structures of Power: ruling class, power elites, democratic elitism

Actor and Processes: Electoral Systems, Political Parties and Party System, Interest groups, Social movements, new social movements, Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and civil society campaigns; Revolutions.

### **Unit - 5 : International Relations**

Approaches to the study of International relations: Idealism, Realism, Structural Marxism, Neoliberalism, Neorealism, Social Constructivism, Critical International Theory, Feminism, Postmodernism.

Concepts: State, state system and non-state actors, Power, Sovereignty, Security: traditional and non- traditional.

Conflict and Peace: Changing Nature of Warfare; Weapons of mass destruction; deterrence; conflict resolution, conflict transformation.

United Nations: Aims, Objectives, Structure and Evaluation of the Working of UN; Peace and Development perspectives; Humanitarian intervention. International law; International Criminal Court

Political Economy of IR; Globalisation; Global governance and Bretton Woods system, North-South Dialogue, WTO, G-20, BRICS.

Regional Organisations: European Union, African Union, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, ASEAN.

Contemporary Challenges: International terrorism, Climate change and Environmental Concerns, Human Rights, Migration and Refugees; Poverty and Development; Role of Religion, Culture and Identity Politics.

### **Unit - 6 : India's Foreign Policy**

Perspectives on India's Foreign Policy: India's Identity as postcolonial, development, rising power and as emerging political economy

Continuity and change in India's Foreign Policy: Principles and determinants; Non-Alignment movement: historical background and relevance of Non Aligned Movement; India's Nuclear Policy

India's relations with major powers: USA, USSR/Russia, People's Republic of China

India's Engagement with multipolar world: India's relations with European Union, BRICS, ASEAN, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, African Union, Southern African Development Community, Gulf Cooperation Council

India's relations with neighbourhood: SAARC, Gujral doctrine, Look East / Act East, Look West.

India's Negotiation Strategies in International Regimes: The United Nations, World Trade Organisation, International Monetary Fund, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

Contemporary challenges: maritime security, energy security, environmental security, migrants and refugees, water resources, international terrorism, cyber security

#### **Unit - 7 : Political Institutions in India**

Making of the Indian Constitution: Colonialism heritage and the contribution Indian National Movement to the making of the Indian Constitution

Constituent Assembly: Composition, Ideological Moorings, Constitutional Debates

Philosophy of the Constitution: Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles

Constitutionalism in India: Democracy, Social Change, National Unity, Checks and Balances, Basic Structure Debate, Constitutional Amendments

Union Executive: President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

Union Parliament: Structure, Role and Functioning, Parliamentary Committees

Judiciary: Supreme Court, High Court, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Judicial Reform.

Executive and Legislature in the States: Governor, Chief Minister, State Legislature

Federalism in India: Strong Centre Framework, Asymmetrical Federal Provisions and Adaption, Role of Intergovernmental Coordination Mechanisms, Inter-State Council, Emerging Trends.

Electoral Process and Election Commission of India: Conduct of Elections, Rules, Electoral Reforms.

Local Government Institutions: Functioning and reforms.

Constitutional and Statutory Bodies: Comptroller and Auditor General, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Human Rights, National Commission for Women, National Commission for Minorities.

### **Unit - 8 : Political Processes in India**

State, Economy and Development: Nature of Indian State, Development Planning model, New Economic Policy, Growth and Human Development.

Process of globalisation: social and economic implications.

Identity Politics: Religion, Tribe, Caste, Region, Language.

Social Movements: Dalit, Tribal, Women, Farmers, labour

Civil Society Groups: Non-Party Social Formations, Non-Governmental Organisations, Social Action Groups.

Regionalisation of Indian Politics: Reorganisation of Indian States, States as Political and Economic Units, Sub-State Regions, Regional disparities, Demand for New States,

Gender and Politics in India: Issues of Equality and Representation.

Ideology and Social basis of Political Parties: National Parties, State Parties.

Electoral Politics: Participation, Contestation, Representation, Emerging trends.

### **Unit - 9 : Public Administration**

Public Administration: meaning and evolution; public and private administration Approaches: System Theory, Decision Making, Ecological Approach

Public administration theories and concepts: Scientific Management Theory, Rational Choice theory, New Public Administration, Development Administration,

Comparative Public Administration, New Public Management, changing nature of Public Administration in the era of liberalisation and Globalisation

Theories and Principles of Organization: Scientific Management Theory, Bureaucratic Theory, Human Relations Theory

Managing the organization: Theories of leadership and motivation.

Organisational Communication: Theories and Principles, Chester Bernard Principles of Communication, Information Management in the organization

Managing Conflict in the Organization: Mary Parker Follett

Management by Objectives- Peter Drucker

#### **Unit – 10 : Governance and Public Policy in India**

Governance, good governance and democratic governance, role of state, civil society and individuals.

Accountability and control: Institutional mechanism for checks and balances, legislative control over executive, administrative and budgetary control, control through parliamentary committees, judicial control over legislature and executive, administrative culture, corruption and administrative reforms

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

Grassroots Governance: Panchayati Raj Institutions and their functioning

Planning and Development: Decentralised planning, planning for development, sustainable development, participatory development, e-governance; NITI Aayog

Public policy as an instrument of socio-economic development: public policies with special reference to housing, health, drinking water, food security, MNREGA, NHRM, RTE

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

## **M. Phil. (Political Science)**

### **Syllabus (Research Methodology) for M.Phil Entrance Test 2019-20**

Research: Meaning, definition and scope

Steps in Research: defining the research problem, review of literature

Hypothesis formulation, panel study

Research Design: Meaning, Types –Descriptive, Diagnostic, Exploratory, and Experimental.

Data collection, presentation, analysis and interpretation of data and presentation of results.

Data Interpretation: Sources, acquisition and interpretation of data; quantitative and qualitative data; graphical representation and mapping of data, classification, tabulation, depiction of data.

Statistics in research: Percentages,

Frequency distribution, Averages, Measures of Central tendency, Arithmetic mean, Median, Mode, Geometric Mean, Harmonic Mean, Dispersion, Range, Mean Deviation, Standard deviation, Root mean square deviation, Variance, Moments.

## Sample questions for Entrance test for M.Phil. (Political Science)

(Subject: Political Science)

### 1. Which one of the following statements is not correct in case of Kautilya?

- (1) He was the first to make political economy an independent subject.
- (2) He propounded a theory of politics which dealt with immediate practical concerns of polity.
- (3) He is credited with being the founder of nitisastra tradition.
- (4) For the first time he emphasised the need for a strong political control in India.

### 2. For Locke which of the following is not true in case of social contract?

- (1) Contract, once made, is irrevocable
- (2) Contract to which each generation must not consent
- (3) Contract in which men give up some of the rights they possessed in the state of nature
- (4) Contract does not put an end to the Law of Nature

### 3. Who among the following had started two weeklies, the Karmayogin and the Dharma?

- (1) Mahatma Gandhi
- (2) Aurobindo
- (3) Ranade
- (4) Tilak

### 4. Which of the following are features of Marx's theory of surplus value?

- (a) It is an extension of Ricardo's theory.
- (b) Labour power equals the brain, muscle and nerve of the labourer.
- (c) The value of every commodity is not proportional to the quantity of labour contained in it.
- (d) The worker must be paid a price proportional to the number of Labour hours that entered into its production.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- (1) (a) and (b)
- (2) (b) and (d)
- (3) (a), (b) and (d)
- (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

### 5. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (1) Administrative Law - France



- (2) Appointment of Judges for life - Switzerland
- (3) Equal Representation of States in the House of Senate - USA
- (4) Rule of Law - England

**6. Who amongst the following provided a link between pre and post independence institutional framework to study Indian politics?**

- (1) Rajni Kothari
- (2) Myron Weiner
- (3) Morris Jones
- (4) Paul R. Brass

**7. Which one of the following Commissions was not related to Backward Classes?**

- (1) Bakshi Commission
- (2) Mandal Commission
- (3) Havnoor Commission
- (4) Shah Commission

**8. The Hawthorne experiments belong to the era of:**

- (1) Mid 1930's
- (2) Late 1930's
- (3) Early 1920's
- (4) Late 1920's

**9. India has signed strategic partnership agreements with:**

- (1) France, Russia, Iran and South Africa
- (2) China, America, Britain and Argentina
- (3) ASEAN, Japan, Australia and Tanzania
- (4) Vietnam, Seychelles, Mongolia and Singapore

**10. Democratic peace theory has been largely associated with the writings of:**

- (1) Immanuel Kant and Voltaire
- (2) Michael Doyle and Bruce Russett
- (3) Thomas Christensen and Thomas Schelling
- (4) Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru

## Sample questions for Entrance test for M.Phil. (Political Science)

(Subject: Research Methodolgy)

### 1. Information is.....

- (A) Raw Data
- (B) Processed Data
- (C) Input data
- (D) Organized data

### 2. Which of the following is not a “Graphic representation” ?

- (A) Pie Chart
- (B) Bar Chart
- (C) Table
- (D) Histogram

### 3. Which of the following is not true about e journals ?

- (A) They are distributed through digital methods
- (B) They also have editors or editorial boards
- (C) They are publications of serial nature
- (D) They are always free of cost

### 4. Field study is related to

- (A) Real Life Situations
- (B) Experimental Situations
- (C) Laboratory Situations
- (D) None of the above

### 5. An example of scientific knowledge is

- (A) social traditions and customs
- (B) Religious scriptures
- (C) Laboratory and field experiments
- (D) authority of the Prophet or great men

**6. Generalized conclusion on the basis of a sample is technically known as**

- (A) Statistical , inference of external validity of the research
- (B) Data analysis and interpretation
- (C) Parameter inference
- (D) All of the above

**7. Which technique is generally followed when the population is finite ?**

- (A) Area sampling technique
- (B) Purposive sampling technique
- (C) Systematic sampling technique
- (D) None of the above

**8. The final result of a study will be more accurate if the sample drawn is**

- (A) Taken randomly
- (B) Fixed by quota
- (C) Representative to the population
- (D) Purposive

**9. The final result of a study will be more accurate if the sample drawn is**

- (A) Eliminating extraneous factors
- (B) Taking the true representative sample of the population
- (C) Both of the above measures
- (D) None of the above

**10. While writing research report a researcher**

- (A) Must not use the numerical figures in numbers in the beginning of sentences
- (B) Must arrange it in logical, topical and chronological order
- (C) Must arrange it in logical, topical and chronological order
- (D) All of the above