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 Comrnunitarians. 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-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, Nee-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, Mediatory Role, - distinguishing features of Indian Foreign Policy and Diplomacy.