

# SYLLABUS FOR PG ENTRANCE TEST 2020 (Political Science)

## UNIT I

1.1 Political Science: Nature and Scope

1.2 What is Politics?

- a. Politics as Art of Government
- b. Politics as Public Affair
- c. Politics as Power

1.3 Approaches to the Study of Politics:

- a. Philosophical Tradition
- b. Empirical Tradition
- c. Scientific/ Behavioral Tradition

1.4 State: Evaluation and Elements; Difference between State, Civil Society and Nation,

1.5 Perspectives of State: Liberal, Marxist and Anarchist

1.6 Role of state: Minimal State and Social-Democratic State

## UNIT: II

2.1 Liberty: Evolution, Significance and Classification

2.2 Equality: Liberal, Libertarian and Socialist Perspective of Equality

2.3 Justice: Procedural, Distributive and Gender Justice

2.4 Democracy: Meaning and Forms-Procedural of Substantive

2.5 Rights: Meaning and Theories of Rights- Natural, Human and Political Rights

2.6 Power: Meaning and Conceptions:

- a. Power as Authority
- b. Power as Exploitation
- c. Power and Patriarchy

## UNIT III

### Plato

3.1 Ideal State: Concept and Features

3.2 Theory of Justice

3.3 Idea of Philosopher King

### Aristotle

3.4 Concept of Revolution

3.5 View of Slavery

3.6 Classification of Government

## UNIT IV

### Machiavelli

4.1 Views on State Craft

4.2 Machiavelli's Secularism

Thomas Hobbes

4.3 State of Nature and Social Contract

4.4 Theory of Sovereignty

**John Locke**

4.5 Social Contract

4.6. Concept of Natural Rights

4.7 Concept of Conditional Government

**UNIT V**

**J.J Rousseau**

5.1 Views on State of Nature

5.2 Concept of General will

**Jeremy Bentham**

5.3 Bentham as Utilitarian

**John Stuart Mill**

5.4 Concept of Liberty

5.5 Representative Government

**Karl Marx**

5.6 Concept of Class and State

5.7 Concept of Historical Materialism

**Unit VI**

6.1 The nature, scope and methods of comparative political analysis

6.2 Comparing Regimes: Authoritarian and Democratic

6.3 Classification of political systems:

a) Parliamentary and Presidential: UK and USA

B) Federal and Unitary: Canada and China

**UNIT VII**

7.1 Electoral System First Past the Post Proportional Representation Mixed Systems

7.2 Party system One-Party Two-Party and Multi Party system

7.3 Contemporary Debates on the Nature of State

a. From state Centric Security to Human Centric Security

b. changing nature of nation: state in the context of globalization

**UNIT VIII**

Approaches to international Relations

8.1 classical realism (Hans Morgenthau ) and neorealism ( Kenneth Waltz)

8.2 Neo- liberalism | complex interdependence – Robert O, Keohane and Joseph nye

8.3 Structure approach | world systems theory (Imanual Wallerstein) and Dependency theory of A G Frank.

8.4 Second world war and origins of cold war

8.5 Phases of cold war

8.6 Collapse of Soviet Union

## **UNIT IX**

Post cold war era

9.1 emerging centers of power

a) European Union

b) China

c) Japan

India's foreign policy

9.2 Basic determinants

9.3 India and non alignment

9.4 India as an emerging power

## **UNIT X**

State and sovereignty

a) Kautilya (state)

b) Tilak and Gandhi (Sawaraj)

Social Justice

a. B.R ambedkar

b. R.M Lohia

## **UNIT XI**

Democracy

a. J.L Nehru

b. J.P Narayan

Nationalism

a. Cultural Nationalism (Savarkar, Jinnah)

b. Composite Nationalism (Azad)

c. Secular Nationalism (J.L Nehru)

## **UNIT XII**

- a. Public Administration as a Discipline : Meaning and Scope :
- b. Public and Private Administration
- c. Comparative Approach to Public Administration
- d. Administrative Theories : The Classical Theory
- e. Scientific Management and the Human Relation Theory
- f. Rational Decision Making

## **UNIT XIII**

- a. Understanding Public Policy: Concept and Theories
- b. Relevance of Policy making in Public Administration
- c. Processes of Policy Formulation and Implementation and Evaluation
- d. Development Administration and New Public Management
- e. Elements and Politics of Development Administration
- f. New Public Management Paradigm- A Critical Prospective in the Post Globalized d Era

## **UNIT XIV**

### Structure and Process of Governance

- a. Indian Modal of Democracy, Parliament, Party Politics and Electoral behavior
- b. Federalism , The Supreme court and Judicial Activism
- c. Units of Local Governance (Grassroots Democracy) Political Communication-Nature, Forms and Importance

### Ideas, Entrusts and Institutions in Public Policy

- a. Contextual Orientation of Policy Design
- b. Institution of Policy
- c. Role of NGO's

## **UNIT XV**

### Regulatory institutions

- a. SEBI : Powers, Functions and Role
- b. TRAI: Powers Functions and Role
- c. Competition Commission of India : Importance and Role

### Lobbying Institution

- a. Chambers of Commerce and Industries, Trade Unions, Formers Associations etc.
- b. Policy Debates Over Models and Development in India
- c. Recent Trends of Liberalization of Indian Economy in Deferent Sectors , E Governance