

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR.

137

SYLLABUS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE FOR PH.D. EXAM. PAPER-II OF
UNIRAJ-M PAT
(Duration: 3 hrs.)

Total Marks: 200

~~Part - I consists of two parts. Part - A consists of fifty objective type questions of two marks each. Part - B consists of 10 short answer type questions (of 200 words) carrying ten marks each and five long answer type questions (of 500 words) carrying twenty marks each.~~

Unit - I

• **POLITICAL THOUGHT AND THEORY**

Indian Political Thought: - Manu, Kautilya, Swami Vivekanand, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Gopal Krishan Gokhale, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Shri Aurobindo, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawahar Lal Nehru, M.N. Roy, B.R. Ambedkar and. Jai Prakash Narayan,
Western Political Thought: - Plato, Aristotle, Thomas Aquinas, St. Augustine, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Bentham, Mill, Green, Hegal, Karl Marx and John Rawls.
Modern Political Theory: - Behavioralism and Post Behavioralism, Decline and Resurgence of Political Theory, Liberty, Equality and Justice.

• **COMPARATIVE POLITICS AND POLITICAL ANALYSIS**

Evolution of Comparative Politics as a discipline: Nature and Scope.

Approaches to the study of comparative politics: Traditional, Systems, Structural Functional and Marxist.

Political Development and Political Modernization.

Political Culture, Political Socialization and Political Communication

Constitutionalism: Concepts, Problems and Limitations.

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

Organs of Government: Executive, Legislature, Judiciary- their interrelationship in comparative perspective.

Party System and Pressure Groups: Electoral Systems.

Bureaucracy - types and roles.

Political Elite: Elitist theory of Democracy.

Power, Authority and Legitimacy.

Unit – II

- **INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**

National Movement, Constitutional Developments and the Making of Indian Constitution.

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

Constitution as an Instrument of Socio-Economic Change, Constitutional Amendments.

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, Urban Local Institutions and their working.

Federalism: Theory and Practice in India: Demands of Autonomy and Separatist Movement, Emerging trends in Centre-State Relations.

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

Political Parties, Pressure Groups, Public Opinion.

Elections, Electoral Behaviour, Election Commission and Electoral Reforms.

- **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

Meaning, Scope, Nature and Methods of study; Private and Public Administrations, Impact of Globalization on Public Administration, Public Private Partnership

Principles of organization: Line and staff, Unity of Command, Hierarchy, Span of Control, Centralization and Decentralization, Communication, Coordination, Supervision and Control, Forms of Organization, Department, Public Corporation and Company.

Chief Executive: Types, functions and roles.

Personnel administration: Recruitment, Training, Promotion, Discipline, Morale, Employee-Employer Relations.

Leadership, its role in decision-making.

Financial Administration: Budget, Audit, Control over Finance with special reference to India, Public Accounts Committee, Public Estimates Committee, Parliamentary control over administration, Judicial control over administration.

Unit – III

• INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Theories and Approaches to the study of International Politics: Idealist, Realist, Systems and Decision-Making.

Concept of National Power, Elements and Evolution of National Power.

National Interest and National Policy, Diplomacy: Propaganda and Political Warfare, Economic Instruments of National Policy, Imperialism and Neo-Imperialism. War: Nature, Causes and types of Wars.

Limitations of National Power: Balance of Power, Collective Security and Pacific Settlements of International Disputes, International Law, Disarmament.

United Nations: Aims, Objectives, Structure and Restructuring.

Resurgence and development of Asia, Africa and Latin America, End of Cold War, Reorganization of Europe, Globalization.

Regional Organizations especially SAARC, ASEAN.

India's Role in International affairs, India and her neighbours, Non-alignment and its changing patterns.

Major issues and trends in Contemporary International Politics.

Inshah Chakraborty
• *Common B.S*
Pat SC

Approved & updated
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HEAD
25/3/21
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