

SYLLABUS FOR M.PHIL & PH.D RET EXAM.2018

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE



**University of Gour Banga
Mokdumpur, Malda, W.B.**

SYLLABUS PATTERN FOR M.PHIL & PH.D RET EXAM.2018

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Sl.No.	Section-A	Marks
1.	Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques	25 x 2 = 50
Section-B		
1.	Modern Political Theory	25 x 2 = 50
2.	Western Political Thought-I	
3.	Western Political Thought-II	
4.	Contemporary Indian Politics	
5.	Public Administration: Theories, Approaches and Issues	
6.	Indian Political Thought-I	
7.	Indian Political Thought-II	
8.	International Relations: Theories, Approaches and Issues	
9.	Contemporary Comparative Politics	
10.	Development Administration	
11.	Democracy: Concepts, Theories and Issues	
12.	State and Politics in the Developing World	
	Grand Total (50 MCQs x 2 marks each) =	100 marks

Section-A

A.1 Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques

Unit-I: Research Methodology: Nature of Social Research- Objectivity in Social Research- Definition of Research, Characteristics and objectives; Types of Research; The Research Problem- Meaning of Research Problem, Selecting the Problems and Needs for defining the Problem.

Unit-II: Research and Sampling Design: Concept of Research Design- Need and features of Good Research Design-Types of Research Design; Steps in Sampling Design-Criteria for Selecting a Sampling Procedure-Different Types of sampling Designs of sampling Design-basic features of Good sample Design.

Unit-III: Measurement Techniques: Concept of Validity and Reliability-Methods of Data Collection; Hypothesis, Testing and Case Study method.

Unit-IV Basic Statistical Techniques: Univariate analysis-Mean, Median, Mode, Standard Deviation, Mean Deviation; Bi-variate and Multi-variate analysis-Correlation Coefficient Correlation, Product Moment, Rank Order, Regression, Hypothesis Testing, F-Test, Z-Test, Chi-square Test.

Unit- V: Writings Techniques of Citation, Referencing, Bibliography, Research Report and Overview of Literature: Field Survey and Dissertation.

Section-B

B.1 Modern Political Theory

Unit-I: Meaning, Nature and Significance of Political Theory; Debate on Decline and Resurgence of Political Theory; Normative and Empirical Approaches; Behaviouralism, Post-Behaviouralism and System Approach.

Unit-II: Political Obligation and Right to Resistance: Theories of limited and unlimited obligation-Thomas Hobbes, Hegel, T.H.Green, and Barker.

Unit-III: Idea of Justice – Relation between Liberty, Equality and Justice-Barker; liberal perspective of justice - Rawls, Nozick and Hayek.

Unit-IV: Traditional Ideologies-Concepts of Ideology-Liberalism-Socialism-Conservatism-Fascism and Anarchism; Challenges to the Dominant Ideologies–End of History-Positivism and Post-Positivism; Modernism and Post-Modernism; Communitarianism; Feminism; Environmentalism; End of Ideology Debate-Emergence of a New Ideology.

Unit- V: Marxism: Dialectic, Historical Materialism, Class- Struggle, Revolution, State, Freedom, Alienation; Neo-Marxian Theory- A. Gramsci, L. Althusser and Poulantzas.

B.2 Western Political Thought-I

Unit-I: An Overview of Plato's Republic and 'The Laws'- Justice, Education & Communism, and Regeneration of an Ideal State; Aristotle's 'The Politics' - State, Slavery, Natural Law and Classification of Constitutions and Revolution.

Unit-II: Medieval Political Thought: Church-state controversy & Theory of Two swords
Modern European Political Thought: Machiavelli and his 'The Prince' and 'The Discourses'.

Unit-III: Social Contractualist: Hobbes- 'De Corpore Politic', 'De Cive' and 'The Leviathan'; Locke- 'The Letters on Concerning Toleration', 'Two Treatises on Civil Government' and 'Essays Concerning Human Understanding'; Rousseau- What is the Origin of Inequality Among Men and Is it Authorised by Natural Laws? 'Social Contract' and 'Emile'.

Unit-IV: Separation of Powers: Montesquieu as a Critic of Despotism-Law and the Concept of General Spirits- The theory of the Three Forms of Government- 'The Liberty of the Citizen'.

Unit-V: Utilitarianism: Bentham-Principles of utility, State, Government; Psychological Hedonism-Obligation and Rules-Sovereignty and law-Liberalism.

B.3 Western Political Thought-II

Unit-I: J.S. Mill- On Liberty, Representative Government, and the Subjection of Women- Modification of Benthamite Utilitarianism.

Unit-II: The German Idealist: Immanuel Kant, J.G. Fichte, Radloph Stammler and George Wilhelm Fredrick Hegel;

Unit-III: The English Idealist- T.H. Green, Francis Herbert Bradley, Barnard Bosanquet.

Unit-IV: Western Marxism: Intellectual background; Contribution of Antonio Gramsci and Frank Furt School.

Unit-V: Habermas's The Theory of Communicative Action-Between Facts and Norms-Discourse Theory. The Theory of Democracy, and the system of Rights-Procedural democracy, and 'Weak' and 'strong' Public- Democracy beyond the Nation-State.

B.4 Contemporary Indian Politics

Unit-I: Changing Party System and Emergence of Coalition Politics: Origin and Growth of Regional Parties-Factors responsible; Political Defections - Anti-Defection Law and in contemporary changing political scenario; Nature and direction of Contemporary Electoral politics in India: Electoral Process-Electoral Reforms & Voting Behaviour.

Unit-II: Virtue of Corruption and Criminalization of Politics: Nature and magnitude of Corruption in India; Anti-Corruption Measures; Redressal of Citizens Grievances: Lokpal and Lokayuktas; Right to Information Act.

Unit-III: Regionalism and Regionalization in contemporary Indian Politics: Autonomy and other Movements- Gorkhaland, Greater-Coochbehar, Telengana movement and ethnic movement in Assam-Santal-Bodo.

Unit-IV: Communalism, Secularism & Casteism in contemporary Indian Politics; Politics of Reservation.

Unit-V: Judicial Control over Government- Judicial Activism in India & Public Interest Litigation-Impact of judicial verdict on Politics. People's Participation in Administration, Role of Civil Society in administration, Good Governance, E-governance, E-Democracy and Administration.

B.5 Public Administration: Theories, Approaches and Issues

Unit-I: Introduction: Meaning, Nature, Scope, Evolution, and Approaches of Public Administration, Public and Private Administration; New Public Administration. Factors responsible to the rise and growth of comparative Public Administration, Meaning, Approaches and trends-Contribution of F.W. Riggs in Comparative Public Administration.

Unit-II: Theories of Organization: Scientific Management, Classical Theory, Bureaucratic Theory, Ideas of Mary Parker Follet and C.I. Barnard Human Relations School, System Approach;

Unit-III: Basic Concepts and Principles: Line & Staff, Unity of Command, Span of Control, Hierarchy, Centralization & Decentralization, Formal and Informal organization, Forms of Organization: Departments, Public Corporations and Boards; Structure of Organisation- Types of Chief Executive. Administrative Behaviour: Decision Making of Herbert Simon, Leadership Theories, Communication Theories, Theories of Motivation, administrative Control- Management and Administration.

Unit-IV: Accountability and Control: The Concepts of Accountability and Control- Legislative, Executive and Judicial control over administration- People's Participation in Administration- Right to Information. Budget, Accounting and Audit: Concepts and Principles, System of Budget-Line item, Performance, Programme Budgeting-PPBS, Formulation of Budget-Agencies, Stages, Execution of Budget; Accounting-Meaning, Objectives and different methods; Audit-Concepts, Types, Audit system in India, Parliamentary Control over Finances- Financial Committees.

Unit-V: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Significance of Rural Local-Self Administration in India. Panchayat Raj: Evolution, Trends, Structure, Functions in India; Patterns of Panchayat Personnel, Finance and Participation of Women in Panchati Raj system. Defining Urban Local Administration-Evolution and status of Unban Local Government in India- Structure and Functions of Municipal Administration, Municipal Personnel, Municipal Finance, Problems and Issues of Municipal Administration.

B.6 Indian Political Thought-I

Unit-I: Manu: (Manusmriti)- Origin of the Universe, Social Orders-The King and Duties- Theory of State and Political Ideas, Position of Women.

Unit-II: Kautilya (Arthashastra): The Kautilyan State and Its Constituent Elements and Society, Ideas of Kinship, Kautilyan Foreign Policy- The Theory of Administration; Comparative Study- Kautilya with Plato, Aristotle and Machiavelli.

Unit-III: Renaissance and Nationalism in India: Rammohan Roy- Social,-Economic, Political, Education and Liberalism; Rabindranath Tagore - Nationalism and Internationalism; Swami Vivekananda- Socio-Political Thought; Swami Dayanand Saraswati- Social and Religious reconstruction.

Unit-IV: The Indian Moderates and Extremists: Gopal Krishna Gokhale- Socio-Economic, Political and Nation-Building; Bal Gangadhar Tilak- Socio-Political Ideas; Aurobindo- Construction of Indian Nation, Nationalism and Socialism.

Unit-V: Gandhi: Gandhi's Concept of Non-violence, Satyagraha, State, Gandhi's Economic ideas, Trusteeship, Swaraj, Sarvodaya-Religious and Politics, Gandhism, Anarchism and Marxism- Gandhian.

B.7 Indian Political Thought-II

Unit-I: Hindu Revivalism and Philosophic Idealism: Madan Mohan Malaviya and V.D. Savarkar

Unit-II: Muslim Political Thought: M.A. Jinnah and Abul Kalam Azad.

Unit-III: The Communist Movement and Socialist Thought in India: M.N.Roy- Radical Humanism and Neo-Humanism; J.P.Narayan- Socialist Ideas, Sarvodaya and Party less Democracy, Total Revolution.

Unit-IV: The Theory and Practice of Democratic Socialism in India: Jawaharlal Nehru- Socialism and Democracy; S.C.Bose- Concept of Samya, Doctrine of Synthesis.

Unit-V: Caste, Social Reform and Nationalism: Views of Jyotirao Phule and B.R. Ambedkar.

B.8 International Relations: Theories, Approaches and Issues

Unit – I: Major Approaches- Idealist, Realist and Neo-Realist Approach, Decision Making Approach, System Approach, Game Approach, Communication Approach in International Politics- Methodological debates: Traditional vs. Behaviouralism- Science Vs Traditionalism- Post-Modernism and Constructivism.

Unit-II: Determinants of India's Foreign Policy and her neighbours-Pakistan, USA, China, Russia and Bangladesh.

Unit – III: India and major Global Issues: Globalisation, Terrorism, Human Right, Nuclear Issues- India and the UNO

Unit- IV: Foreign Policy and changing directions of USA, China, Russia and Japan

Unit – V: Security in South Asia – Trends and Directions –Terrorism, Regional Conflict and Refugee problem- Nuclear Issues in South Asia, South Asia as a regional entity – Geo-Strategic significance, Democracy, Nationalism and Nation-Building in South Asia.

B.9 Contemporary Comparative Politics

Unit-I: Nature and Scope of Comparative Politics; Approaches: System Approach, Structural-Functional Approach, Decision Making Approach, Behavioural Approach and Game Theory.

Unit-II: Constitutionalism, Political Modernization, Political Development and Political Communication, Political Culture, Political Socialization, Elite Theory, Power-Authority and Legitimacy.

Unit-IV: Political Participation and Non-participation, Political Parties; Political Representation; Pressure Groups, Social Change Social Stratification in India, Role of Caste in Indian Politics; Indian Political Culture, Neo-Social Movements and Environmental Movement

Unit-V: Language Policy in India: Controversy in the Constituent Assembly Debate-Constitutional Provisions of Official languages; Nation-Building and National Integration in India: Problems and Issues.

B.10 Development Administration

Unit-I: Meaning, Nature, Scope, Goals and Approaches of Development Administration; Difference between Public Administration and Development Administration; Dichotomy between Development Administration and Administrative Development;

Unit-II: Nature and Principles of Administration in Developing Countries- Ecological Approach and the Riggsian Fused-Prismatic- Diffracted Model; Role of Public Administration in Developed and Developing Societies.

Unit-III: Citizen Participation and Development: Meaning, Methods of Participation-Participation of Women in Development.

Unit-IV: Planning Machinery and Development Plan in India- Concept of Planning and its Changing pattern-National Development Council-State Level Planning-District Level Planning-Block Level Planning.

Unit-V: Role of Bureaucracy, Voluntary agencies in Social welfare and International Aid and Technical Assistance Programmes.

B.11 Democracy: Concepts, Theories and Issues

Unit-I: Mechanism of Democracy: Theories of Suffrage-Universal Adult Suffrage-Plural or Weighted Voting- Female Suffrage, Election and its Methods- Constituents – Forms and Methods of Voting; Representation- Meaning, Representation and Responsiveness, Role of

Representative, Types of Representation- Territorial, Functional, Proportional and Minority.

Unit-II: Democratic Theory: Classical, Neo-Liberal, Pluralist Theory of Democracy, Theory of Democracy of Downs, Macpherson and Hayek, Marxist Theory of Democracy, Post-Liberal theory of Democracy.

Unit-III: David Held on Models of Democracy: Classical-model, Protective-model, Competitive-Elitist Model, Corporatist Model.

Unit-IV: Direct Democracy: Landsgemeinde, Initiative, Referendum, Recall; Representation and Political Accountability, Electoral system and Elections, Majoritarian Systems and Mixed System.

Unit-V: Democracy and Security: Social, Economic and Political Democracy- Democracy as an Ideals-Role of Electronics media on Democracy.

B.12 State and Politics in the Developing World

Unit-I: Concepts and Approaches to the Study of Politics in the Developing World

Unit-II: Nationalism, Nation-Building and Its challenges

Unit-III: Political Institutions and Governance

Unit-IV: State, Market & Civil Society

Unit-V: Globalisation and crisis & Nation-State