

Syllabus for Combined Admission Test

M.A. (POLITICAL SCIENCE / PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION / HUMAN RIGHTS)

**Department of Political Science
A.M.U., Aligarh**

POLITICAL THEORY AND BASIC CONCEPTS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

Nature of Political Science, Approaches to the study of Politics (Empirical and Normative), State and Theories of origin of State Social: Contract (Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau) and Evolutionary Theory, Sovereignty and Theories (Monistic and Pluralist), Concept of Government, Civil Society, Democracy, Liberty, Equality, Justice and Rights. Political Ideologies – Liberalism, Marxism and Multiculturalism.

Comparative Politics and Political Analysis: Behaviouralism and Post-Behaviouralism, Decline and Resurgence of Political Theory. Structural- Functional Analysis, Systems Approach and Decision Making, Party Systems and Pressure Groups; Electoral Systems, Political Development and Political Modernization, Political Culture, Political Socialization and Political Communication. Political Elite; Elitist theory of Democracy, Power, Authority and Legitimacy.

POLITICAL THOUGHT/THINKER

Western Political Thought: Plato, Aristotle, St. Thomas Aquinas, Machiavelli, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Bentham, J.S. Mill, Hegel, Marx, Green, Gramsci, Rawls and Nozic.

Strategic Thinkers- Sun Tzu, Clausewitz, Kautilya, Liddel Hart, Mahan and Machinder

Indian Thought: Kautilya, Gandhi, Ambedkar and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT & INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

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

Bases of the Indian Constitution, Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties and Directive Principles of State Policies, Constitutional Amendments.

Structure and Process: President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Working of the Parliamentary System, Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers, State Legislature. Panchayati Raj Institutions (Rural and Urban), Federalism: Theory and Practice in India; Demands of Autonomy and Separatist Movements; Emerging trends in Centre-State Relations. Judiciary: Supreme Court, High Courts, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Elections, and Electoral Reforms, Electoral Behaviours- Role of Caste, Political Parties, Pressure Groups, Public Opinion, Media; Subaltern and Peasant Movements. NHRC, NCM and NCW. India and the UDHR, ICCPR and ICESCR.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Nature of Public Administration, Growth of Public Administration as a discipline, new Public Administration, Theories of organization: Scientific Management theory of F.W. Taylor, Bureaucratic Theory of Max Weber, Classical Theory, Herbert Simon's Decision-Making Theory. Principles of Organization: Principles of Hierarchy, Unity of Command, Span of Control, Division of Labour, and Centralization or Decentralization; Line, Staff and Auxiliary agencies. Issues in Indian Administration: Personnel Administration – Recruitment, Training, Promotion, Discipline and Morale. Control over administration (Parliamentary and Judicial), Issues in Indian Bureaucracy, Administrative Culture, Administrative Corruption, and Administrative Reform.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND STRATEGIC STUDIES

Nature of International Relations, Theories of International Relations- Realism, Liberalism and Marxism. National Power and National Interest. Balance of Power and Collective Security, Contemporary World Order: End of Cold War, Globalization and its

Implication, Environment and Ecological Problems. Use of Force in International Politics.

International Political Economy: WTO, Economic Groupings, Role of International Financial Institutions – World Bank and IMF, MNCs. UN and World Peace. Peace Making and Peace keeping, Pacific settlement of dispute, Arms Control and Disarmament, Nuclear Proliferations and NPT, CTBT. Military Alliances-NATO. Non-Traditional Threat to Security.

Major Issues in India's Foreign Policy, India's Security concerns vis-à-vis neighbours, other regional power, global power and organizations (QUAD, SCO etc.) India's nuclear doctrine.

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