

**Maharshi Dayanand University Rohtak**

**Department of Political Science**

*of Political Science for the programme*

**Syllabi for Entrance Test in the Subject of M.Phil & Ph.D. The Entrance Exam Test would be comprise of 100 objective type questions with multiple choice. A candidate must secure 50% marks to qualify the same (47.5% for SC/ST candidates). There will be no negative marking. Syllabi is as under:-**

**1. Political Theory and Thought**

Ancient Indian Political Thought: Kautilya

Greek Political Thought: Plato and Aristotle

European Thought: Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Bentham, J.S. Mill, Hegel, Marx, Green.

Contemporary Political Thought: Lenin, Mao.

Modern Indian Thought: Gandhi, M.N. Roy, Aurobindo Ghosh, Joy Prakash, Ambedkar.

Democracy, Liberty and Equality.

**2. Comparative Politics and Political Analysis**

Evolution of Comparative Politics as a discipline; nature and scope.

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 Elite; Elitist theory of Democracy.

Power, Authority and Legitimacy.

**3. Indian Government and Politics**

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

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

Constitution as Instrument of Socio-Economic change, Constitutional Amendments and Review.

Structure and Process-I: President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Working Legislature.

Structure and Process-II: Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers, State Legislature.

Panchayati Raj Institutions: Rural and Urban, their working.

Federalism: Theory and Practice in India; Demands of Autonomy and Separatist movements;

Emerging trend 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.

#### 4. Public Administration

Development of Public Administration as a discipline; Approaches to the study of Public Administration : Decision-making & Systems; Development Administration.

Theories of organization

Principles of organization: Line and staff, unity of command, hierarchy, span of control, centralization and decentralization.

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-Minister relationship.

Financial Administration: Budget, Audit, Control over Finance with social reference to India and UK. Good Governance; Problems of Administrative Corruption; Transparency and Accountability; Right to Information.

Grievance Redressal Institution: Ombudsman, Lokpal and Lokayukta.

#### 5. 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

Arms and Wars: Nature, causes and types of wars/ conflicts including ethnic disputes; conventional wars; deterrence, Arms race, Arms control and Disarmament.

Peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict resolution, Diplomacy

Cold war, Alliances, Non-alignment, End of Cold war, Globalization.

Rights and Duties of state 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, Neo-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.

India's Role in International affairs: India's relations with its neighbours, wars, security concerns and pacts, Mediator Role, distinguishing features of Indian Foreign Policy and Diplomacy.

