



INTEGRAL UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW
Ph.D ENTRANCE EXAM
SYLLABUS
POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. Political Theory

- Concepts and Issue – Democracy, Liberty, Equality, Justice, Nationalism, Behaviouralism and Post- Behaviouralism
- Multiculturalism, Cosmopolitanism, Neo – Liberalism, Post- Modernism, Feminism

2. Political Thinkers (Indian and Western)

- Ancient Indian Political Thought: Manu, Kautilya and Shanti Parva (Mahabharata), The Indian Renaissance
- Greek Political Thought : Plato and Aristotle.
- Western Political Thought–I : Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau.
- Western Political Thought – II : Bentham, J. S. Mill, Hegel, Marx, Green and Mao
Contemporary Political Thought – I : Gramsci, Althusser, Hannah Arendt
Contemporary Political Thought – II : Rawls and Nozic.
- Modern Indian Thought : Tilak, Jay Prakash Narayan, Gandhi and Ambedkar.

3. Comparative Politics and Political Analysis

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

- Approaches to the study of Comparative Politics : Traditional, Structural – Functional, Systems, Neo – Institutionalism, Political economy approach.
- Constitutionalism : Concepts & forms.
- Forms of Government : Unitary – Federal, Parliamentary – Presidential.
- Organs of Government : Executive, Legislature, Executive – Legislative relationship in Comparative perspective, models of State : Capitalist, Socialist, Developmental & Welfare State.

- Party Systems and Pressure Groups; Electoral Systems. Political Development and Political Modernization.
- Political Culture and Political Socialization. Revolution : Theories and Types.
- Dependency : Development and Under Development.

4. Political Institutions in India

- Ideological Bases of the Indian Constitution, Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties and Directive Principles, Constituent Assembly Debates. Constitutional Amendments and Review.
- 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.
- Judiciary : Supreme Court, High Courts, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism including Public Interest Litigation cases, Judicial Reforms.

5. Political Processes in India

- Panchayati Raj Institutions : Urban, Local self governments- their organization and functions.
- Federalism : Theory and Practice in India; Demands of Autonomy and Separatist Movements; Emerging trends in Centre – State Relations.
- Political Parties, Pressure Groups, Public Opinion, Media Elections, Electoral Behaviour, Election Commission and Electoral Reforms.
- Politics of Identity and Democratic upsurge : caste, gender & ethnicity. Demand of New States, Emerging Trends in Indian Politics

6. Theories of Public Administration

- Nature, Scope and significance of Public Administration
- Evolution of Public Administration as a Discipline with a special focus on New Public Administration and New Public Management
- Classical Theory – Fayol, Luther Gullick, Marry Parker

Follet Scientific Management Theory- F.W. Taylor

- Theory of Bureaucracy - Max Weber and its critics , Ecological Theory- F.W. Riggs

7. Public Administration In India

- Development and Welfare Administration.
- Planning, Impact of liberalization on planning, Niti Ayog.
- Personnel Administration : Recruitment, Training & Promotion, Role of UPSC and State PSC.
- Bureaucracy – Its Characteristics, Civil servant – Minister relationship. Committed Bureaucracy. Financial Administration : Budget, Audit, Control over Finance with special reference to India.

8. International Relations

- Theories and approaches to international relations Realism, Neo-Realism
- Liberalism, Neo-Liberalism
- Idealism, Social Constructivism, Critical Theory Concept of Nation-State, empire
- National Interest
- Power in International Relations
- Peace and conflict analysis, approaches to peace, Perspectives on Conflict analysis and resolution , History of International relations .First and second world wars, Cold war, League of nations, United Nations ,Contemporary issues in International Relations
- Globalization, Environmental issues, Climate Change negotiations, Civil Wars, Global Terrorism Political economy in international relations
- GATT, World Trade Organization, Regional Trade Organizations (ASEAN, NAFTA, SAARC)- structures and functioning

9. Indian Foreign Policy

- History, geography and economy factors as determinants of Indian Foreign Policy
- History of India's relations with neighbors during Mauryan empire, Mughal Empire and British Empire
- India's foreign policy since independence, Non-alignment, Wars in South Asia India's Relations with Neighboring countries (with special reference to Pakistan, China, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Srilanka, Bhutan, South East Asia)

- Rise of European Union, Global Governance ,Globalization and Indian Foreign policy
Rise of China, Brazil, Russia and India in International Relation
- BRICS, RIC, Shanghai, Cooperation Organization.
- India's Security Concerns amidst Chinese Assertion, Pakistan support to cross border terrorism.

10. Public Policy in India

- Good Governance; Governance, Good Governance and Democratic Governance Problems of Administrative Corruption; Transparency and Accountability; Right to Information. Grievance Redressal Institutions : Ombudsman, Lokpal and Lokayukta.
- Institutional mechanisms for good governance: Right to Information, Consumer Protection Act, Citizen Charter; Grievance redressal system: Ombudsman, Lokpal, Lokayukta
Grassroots Governance: Panchayati Raj Institutions and their functioning ,Monitoring and evaluation of public policy; mechanisms of making governance process accountable: jansunwai, social audit. Major flagship programmes of the Government : MANREGA, NRHM, Ayushman ,Bharat, Ujjawala Yojana E-governance in India : National e-governance programme, Digital India Programme
