

SYLLABUS FOR LECTURER 10+2 POLITICAL SCIENCE

A. Western Political Philosophy

UNIT I

1. POLITICAL THOUGHT OF PLATO (REPUBLIC)
2. POLITICAL THOUGHT OF ARISTOTLE (POLITICS)
3. METHOD- ARISTOTLE

UNIT II

1. THOMAS HOBBS
2. JOHN LOCKE
3. J.J. ROUSSEAU

UNIT III

1. HEGEL
2. KARL MARX

- B.**
- A. Nature development and Approaches to International Politics (Jammu University)
 - B. Theory and Practice of International Relations (Kashmir University).

UNIT I

1. Nature, scope and development of the study of International politics as a discipline.
2. The Great Debate: classical and scientific (Hedley Bull Vs Morton Kaplan)
3. Normative and Realist Approaches to international Politics.
4. Theories of international Politics: Systems Theory: Decision making.

UNIT II THE CONCEPT OF POWER IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

1. National Power, National Interest and Foreign Policy.
2. Elements of National Power: Tangible and Intangible.
3. International Power Structure.
4. Power and Inter-dependence.

UNIT III MANAGEMENT OF POWER - AN APPROACH TO PEACE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. (i) Balance of Power-Meaning, Techniques, Relevance and General Evaluation.
(ii) Concept of Power- Vacuum.
2. Collective Security- Meaning and Distinction from collective Defence, Requirements and Prerequisites, Collective Security under the UN character, General Evaluation.
3. Disarmament and Control: Major efforts within and outside UN since World War-II.
4. (i) Concept of Nuclear Deterrence/Balance of Terror and MAD. a) Cold War Phase-I
(ii) (a) Cold war Phase – I
(b) Detente
(c) Cold War- Phase-II
(d) Neo-detente.

UNIT IV (I). EMERGING TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. Decolonization and emergence of Third World Impact on International System.
2. (i) Neo-colonialization: Meaning and Nature.
(ii) Politics of Foreign Aid.
(iii) Role of Multi-National Corporations.
3. New International Economic Order-need, Nature and Problems.
4. Regional International Organizations: A case study of SAARC.

(II). THEORY AND PRACTICE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

UNIT I

International Politics after II World War. U.S and USSR as rival centres of Power; The Cold War; The Military Alliances; NATO and WARSA Pact.

The UN System; Decolonisation and the resurgence of the Third World.

Bandung Conference: Non-Alignment- India's Role- New International Economic Order. The North-South and South-South Dialogue.

Unit II

International System; Bipolarity; Detente; Multipolarity; Resurgence of Europe and Japan Arms Centre; Measures, SALT Negotiations; NPT; Recent Developments. Break up of the Soviet Union; Collapses of Socialist Bloc and its impact on International Relations.

UNIT III

a) Approaches to the Study of International Relations, Classical, neo-classical, Realist systems; Decision making and Game theory.

b) Lenin's theory of Imperialism; Theories of dependency and under development.

c) Neo-colonialism, Globalisation as a New trend

d) Political Hegemony.

UNIT IV

1. Concept of National Power; Elements of National Power.

2. National Interest.

3. Role of ideology in International Politics.

4. International Power structure; Political and Economic.

5. New World Order: Issues and Perspectives.

6. New Thrust on International Cooperation and Emergence of IGOS (International Governmental Organizations) with special reference to:

a) UNO changing role.

b) EEC (European Economic Community)

c) SAARC

d) OIC

e) ASEAN

C. INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

UNIT I

Indian Renaissance: Nature and character with special reference to:

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

2. Brahmo Samaj

3. Arya Samaj

4. Aligarh Movement

UNIT II

1. **Indian Radicalism...**Rise and Growth of Radical School thought in India; Philosophical foundations (If Indian Radii Techniques and Method.

AUROBINDO GHOSH AND TILAK

2. Gandhi's Contribution to Indian Political thoughts; Theory Non-Violence; Truth and Satyagrah; Gandhi's Ideal Non-Viol Society; Major Influences on Gandhi; Ruskin; Thoreau and Tolstol

UNIT III JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU

1. Socialism and Political Modernization

2. Nationalism

3. Non-Alignment

4. Internationalism
5. Nehru and Gandhi

UNIT IV

1. M.N.Roy
2. Jai Prakash Narian
3. Maulana Azad
4. Subash ChanderBose
 1. **M.N .Roy**
 - i) Radical Humanism;
 - ii) Revolution
 2. **Jai Prakash Narian**
 - i) Socizalism;
 - ii) Ida of total Revolution
 3. **Maulana Azad:**
 - i) Political Ideas of MaulanaAzad
 4. **Subash Chander Bose**
 - His approach to freedom struggle of India

D. GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

UNIT I

- a) The Formation of National Conference (1938 -39) and adoption 0.of Nay a Kashmir Programme.
- b) Partition of Indian subcontinent and the states accession with India- Terms conditions and controversies (Internal and External Dimensions)
- c) Transfer of Power to National Conference and Interim Government.
- d) Evolution of Articlde 370 and special status for J&K.

UNIT II

1. Delhi Agreement of 1952, Tensions in Centre State relation with special reference to the following:
 1. Praja Parishad Movement.
 2. Dismissal of Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah – 1953
 3. Presidential order of 1954, 1958 and 1965 with reference to J&K.
2. Centre-State Financial relations:
 - i) Salient features of J&K Constitution.
 - ii) Structure of Government in the State
 - Head of the State, Head of the Government, State Legislature and State Judiciary (changing position and power)

UNIT III

1. Emergence and Evolution of Party System in J&K.
2. A comparative Analysis of the Ideaology, Party organisation programme of Muslim Conference, National conference, Praj, Prashad (Now BJP), Jamati-Islam, Awami Action Committee ant Muslim United Front
 - Dynamics of one party dominant system concept causes and consequences.

UNIT IV

Contemporary issues in the Dynamics of Kashmir Politics

1. Politics of Regional Imbalances and Regional Autonomy.
2. Politics of land reforms and their impact.
3. Emergence and evolution of fundamentalism.
4. Politics of Accession and Secesion - Its impact on unity and integrity of Indian State.

E. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

UNIT I

1. Nature and scope of public administration.
2. Development administration and comparative administration.
3. Approaches to the study of Public Administration, The impact of society and culture.
4. Theories of organisation, scientific management of F.W.Taylor concept of formal organisation and principle of organization.

UNIT II PRINCIPLES OF ORGANISATION AND ITS STRUCTURE

1. Hierarchy, Authority and Span of control.
2. Centralisation, Decentralisation and Delegation of Authority.
3. Chief Executive, concept and Types, Present as Chief Executive and collegiate Executive.

UNIT III ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY AND DECISION MAKING PROCESS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CONTRIBUTION OF

1. Herbet-Simon, Hindrances to sound decision making
2. Problems of personnel administration in India, Position Recruitment, Classification and training.
3. Bureaucracy; Maxwaber's Ideal Types, Sources of Bureaucratic Power, Role of Bureaucracy in a welfare state. Capability of Indian Bureaucracy
4. Accountability and control (Executive Legislature Judicial)

UNIT IV FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

1. Importance and role in Public administration.
2. The agencies of Financial Administration.
 - 1) The legislature.
 - 2) The Executive.
 - 3) The Treasury.
 - 4) The Controller and Auditor General.
 - 5) Parliamentary subcommittees on public accounts and committee on Estimates, Finance Committee.
3. Formulation and execution of Budget.
4. Budget - an instrument of social policy and social change.

F. INTERNATIONAL LAW

UNIT I

1. Nature, scope, Definition of international Law.
2. Sources of international Law.
3. International Law and Municipal Law.
4. Third World and International Law.

UNIT II

1. Position of Individual
2. Recognition of State and Government
3. Acquisition of loss of state and Territory
4. Immunities of Diplomatic Agents.

UNIT III

1. NATIONALITY
2. EXTRADITION
3. ASYLUM
4. TREATIES

UNIT IV LAW OF SEA AND OUTER SPACE

1. GENEVA conference on the Law of Sea. Contiguous zones.
2. Internal Sea, Territorial Sea, Contigens zones and continental shelf.
3. Conservation and use of Marine Resource and Pollution of High Seas.
4. Use of outer space- UN Resolutions and State Practice.

G. APPROACHES TO THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF POLITICS

UNIT I

1. Political Economy.
2. Political Sociology.
3. Political System.

UNIT II KEY CONCEPTS OF COMPARATIVE POLITICS.

1. **Constitutionalism:** Theory and Practice of Constitutionalism in contemporary states, sources of strain in Modern constitutional practice.
2. **Political culture:** Inter-pretators of Political culture at General level contending theories. Interpretations of Political culture at specific levels, political communication studies, political socialisation studies.
3. **Political participation:** Theories of political participation. Theories of party system. Political

development.

UNIT III

1. An overview of the concepts of Modernisation, Nation Building Political development and political Decay.
2. Leading theories of political Development.
3. Neo-Marxist critique of political development, Theory of Imperialism- under development and dependency.

UNIT IV NATURE OF STATE AND CLASS IN COMPARATIVE POLITICAL ANALYSIS.

1. Theory of state and its importance and comparative political Analysis- Nature of the contemporary state in advanced capitalist societies and developing societies.
2. Class and Political Rules
 1. Theory of Ruling class.
 2. Pluralist theory of politics.
 3. Elitist theory of Democracy and its critique.

H. INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

UNIT I

1. Constituent Assembly and its perceptions.
2. Basic socio economic and political values with reference to the constitution of India.
3. Liberal Democracy- Indian Model.
4. Ideological Basis, Goals and Performance, Power Structure.
5. Federalism- Federal structure and Dynamical STATE OF FEDERAL POLITY TODAY.

UNIT II SOCIAL BASIS AND DYNAMICS

1. Society and Politics, Tradition and Modernity.
2. Caste in Indian Politics, Mandal Report and its bearing in Indian Politics.

UNIT III

1. Politics of Religion and communalism, Different Dimensions.
2. Language and Regionalism in Indian Politics.
3. Pluralism and the problem of Nation Building in India.

UNIT IV.

1. Elections and electoral process, patterns and trends, Political participation and issues of legitimacy.
2. Political Elites- character and trend, changing composition.
3. Political party system- Nature, organisation, Leadership, Ideology.
4. Culture and political culture- changing patterns of political culture.

**Sd/-
Secretary & COE
JK PSC**