

Maharashtra State Eligibility Test for Lectureship

महाराष्ट्र राज्य व्याख्यातापदासाठी राज्यस्तरीय पात्रता चाचणी (सेट) परीक्षा

Conducted by University of Pune

(AS THE STATE AGENCY)

SYLLABUS AND SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Subject
Code No.

15

Subject

Political Science



UNIVERSITY OF PUNE
Ganeshkhind, Pune-411007

[15] : POLITICAL SCIENCE

(OLD NAME : POLITICS)

SYLLABUS AND SAMPLE QUESTIONS

NOTE : STRUCTURE OF PAPER II AND REVISED STRUCTURE OF PAPER III PLEASE SEE PAGE NUMBER ONE.

PAPER—II

1. Political Theory and Thought

Ancient Indian Political Thought : Kautilya and Shanti Parva.

Greek Political Thought : Plato and Aristotle.

European Thought I : Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau.

European Thought-II : Bentham, J. S. Mill, Hegel, Marx and Green.

Contemporary political Thought-I : Lenin, Mao, Gramsci.

Contemporary Political Thought-II : Rawls, Nozic and Communitarians.

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

Concepts and Issue-I : Medieval Political Thought : Church State Relationship and Theory of Two Swords.

Concepts and Issue-II : Behaviouralism and Post- Behaviouralism, Decline and Resurgence of Political Theory.

Democracy, Liberty and Equality.

2. 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 and Marxist.

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 Development and Political Modernization.

Political Culture, Political Socialization and Political Communication.

Political Elite; Elitist theory of Democracy.

Power, Authority and Legitimacy.

Revolution : Theories and Types.

Dependency : Development and Under Development.

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 of the Parliamentary system.

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 trends 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, Media; Subaltern and Peasant Movements.

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, Ecological and Systems;

Development Administration.

Theories of organization.

Principles of organization : Line and staff, unity of command, hierarchy, span of control, centralization and decentralization, Types of organization-formal and informal; Forms of organization ; department, public corporation and board.

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.

Leadership, its role in decision-making; Communication.

Financial Administration : Budget, Audit, Control over Finance with special reference to India and UK.

Good Governance; Problems of Administrative Corruption; Transparency and Accountability; Right to Information.

Grievance Redressal Institutions : 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; Elements of Power :

Acquisition use and limitations of power, Perception, Formulation and Promotion of National Interest, Meaning, Role and Relevance of Ideology in International Relations.

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

Peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict resolution, Diplomacy, World-order and Peace studies.

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

Rights and Duties of states 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 organisations especially SAARC, ASEAN, OPEC, OAS. United Nations : Aims, Objectives, Structure and Evaluation of the working of UN : Peace and Development perspectives; charter Revision; Power-struggle and Diplomacy within UN. Financing and Peace-keeping operations.

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

PAPER—III (Part A & B)

(CORE and ELECTIVE/OPTIONAL)

Unit—I

Political Theory

Nature of Political Theory, its main concerns, decline and resurgence since 1970s

Liberalism and Marxism

Individual and Social Justice

Role of Ideology

Theories of change : Lenin, Mao, Gandhi

Unit—II

Political Thought

Plato and Aristotle

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Machavelli

Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau and J. S. Mill

Karl Marx

Gandhi, M. N. Roy, Aurobindo Ghosh

Unit—III

Comparative Politics and Political Analysis

Approaches to the study of comparative Politics

Constitutionalism in theory and practice

Executive, Legislature and Judiciary with special reference to India, USA, UK and Switzerland

Party system and role of opposition, Electoral Process

Separation of Powers, Rule of Law and Judicial Review

Unit—IV

Political Development

Political Modernization

Political Socialisation and Political Culture

Power and Authority

Political Elite

Unit—V

Making of the Indian Constitution

Fundamental Rights and Duties, and Directive Principles

Union Executive. Parliament

Supreme Court, Judicial Activism

Indian Federalism : Theory, Practice and Problems

Unit—VI

Dynamics of state politics

Local Governments : Rural and Urban

Political Parties, Pressure Groups, and Public Opinion

Elections, Electoral Reforms

Class, Caste, Gender, Dalit and Regional Issues, Problems of Nation-Building and Integration

Unit—VII

Growth of public Administration as a discipline: and New Public Administration Theories of Organisation (Classical, Scientific, Human Relations): Principles of Organisation.

Chief Executive
Control over Administration-Judicial and Legislative
Bureaucracy

Unit—VIII

Development Planning and Administration in India
Bureaucracy and Challenges of Development
Administrative Culture; Administrative Corruption, and Administrative Reforms.
Panchayati Raj
Impact of Liberalization on Public Administration

Unit—IX

Theories of International Relations
Ideology, Power and Interest
Conflicts and Conflict-Resolution
Changing concept of National Security and Challenges to the Nation-State System Arms and Arms-control

Unit—X

End of Cold War, Globalisation and Political Economy of International Relations in the Contemporary World,
Determinants and Compulsions of India's Foreign Policy; India's Nuclear Policy.
India's Relations with Neighbours and USA.
India's Role in the UN.
India and Regional Organizations (SAARC, ASEAN), Indian Ocean.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

PAPER—II

1. Voting behaviour means

- (A) The voters do not behave properly at the time of elections.
- (B) Study of the factors that Influence the choice of the voters.
- (C) Study of those voters who do not vote for the ruling party.
- (D) Study of the phenomenon of bandwagon effect.

2. Your State Government wants to nationalise the private transport companies and create a public corporation.

Which of the following step will be the first condition for its creation ?

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- (A) Order of Governor for the appointment of the Chairman.
 - (B) Creation of a fund for the purpose.
 - (C) Make it a juristic personality.
 - (D) Pass a law defining the field of autonomy.
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