

SYLLABUS FOR THE POST OF LECTURER (10+2)
POLITICAL SCIENCE

UNIT 1: Political Theory

1. Concepts: Liberty, Equality, Justice, Rights, Democracy, Power, Citizenship, Nationalism.
2. Political Traditions: Liberalism, Conservatism & Neo-Conservatism, Socialism, Marxism & Neo-Marxism, Feminism, Multiculturalism, Modernism & Postmodernism, Environmentalism.

UNIT 2: Western Political Thought

1. Ancient Political Thought: Plato (*Republic*), Aristotle (*Politics*)
2. Renaissance Thought: Machiavelli
3. Modern Thinkers: Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, J.J. Rousseau, Jeremy Bentham (Utilitarianism), J.S. Mill (Liberty and Democracy), Immanuel Kant (Moral Philosophy), Hegel
4. Marxist and Neo-Marxists Thinkers: Karl Marx, Lenin, Gramsci (Hegemony), Mao Zedong (Revolutionary Strategies).

UNIT 3: Indian Political Thought

1. Classical Indian Political Thought: Kautilya, Dharmashastra
2. Nationalist Thought: Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Swami Vivekananda, M.K. Gandhi, Sri Aurobindo, Rabindra Nath Tagore and Maulana Azad
3. Social Reformers and Critics: B.R. Ambedkar, Periyar E.V. Ramaswamy, M.N. Roy
4. Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose, Jai Prakash Narayan, Deendayal Upadhyaya.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

UNIT 1: Introduction to International Relations

1. Nature, Scope and Evolution of International Relations
2. The Great Debate: Classical vs. Scientific (Hedley Bull vs. Morton Kaplan).
3. Idealist and Realist Approaches to International Relations.
4. Theories of International Relations: Systems Theory, Decision-Making Theory, Communication Theory and Game Theory

UNIT 2: Concept of Power in International Relations

1. National Power, National Interest and Foreign Policy.
2. Elements of National Power: Tangible and Intangible.
3. International Power Structure: Unipolarity, Bipolarity and Multipolarity
4. Power and Interdependence, UN System and NAM

UNIT 3: Management of Power

1. Balance of Power: Meaning, Techniques, Relevance and General Evaluation, Concept of Power Vacuum.
2. Collective Security: Meaning, Distinction from Collective Defence, Requirements, Prerequisites and Role under the UN Charter.
3. Disarmament and Arms Control: Major Efforts within and outside the UN since World War II.
4. Cold War Phases, Détente and Neo-Détente, Concept of Nuclear Deterrence and MAD

UNIT 4: Emerging Trends in International Relations

1. Decolonization and the Emergence of the Third World: Impact on the International System.
2. Neo-Colonialism: Meaning and Nature, Politics of Foreign Aid and Role of Multinational Corporations.
3. New International Economic Order: Need, Nature and Challenges.
4. New Thrust on International Cooperation and Emergence of IGOS (Inter-Governmental Organizations) with special reference to UN's changing role, Regional Organizations: EU (European Union), SAARC, OIC, ASEAN, BRICS, SCO, OPEC and African Union

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

UNIT 1 Historical and Constitutional Bases

1. Formation of National Conference (1938-39) and Adoption of the New Kashmir Manifesto, Praja Parishad Movement.
2. Accession of J&K to India: Terms, Conditions and Controversies.
3. Article 370 and 35A and Special Status for J&K,
4. Abrogation of Article 370 and Its Implications.

5. J&K Reorganization Act 2019: Internal & External Dynamics, Domicility

UNIT 2 Political Structures

1. Centre-State Relations: Delhi Agreement(1952), Indira-Shiekh Accord(1974) and Rajiv-Farooq Accord(1986)
2. Presidential Orders of 1954, 1958 and 1965.
3. Government Structures: Legislature, Executive and Judiciary
4. Local Self-Government

UNIT 3 Representative Politics

1. Evolution of the Party System in J&K, One-Party Dominant System: Causes and Consequences.
2. Ideologies and Programmes of National Conference, BJP, PDP and Congress.
3. Politics of Marginal Groups: Women, Dalits and Tribes
4. Displacement and Resettlement: State Response

UNIT 4 Issues in J&K Politics

1. Land Reforms and Their Impact.
2. Regional Imbalances, Autonomy and Integration: Aspirations and Politics.
3. Separatist Politics: Organisation, Leadership and Strategy.
4. Process of Development: Post-Abrogation of Article 370.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

UNIT 1: Introduction to Public Administration

1. Public Administration: Meaning, Nature and Scope
2. New Public Administration
3. New Public Management and Public- Private Partnership
4. Comparative Public Administration

UNIT 2: ORGANIZATION THEORY

1. Classical Organization Theory (Fayol, Urwick and Gulick)
2. Scientific Management Theory (F.W. Taylor)
3. Bureaucratic and Post Bureaucratic Theory (Max Weber and his Critics)
4. Human Relations Theory (Elton Mayo) and Ecological Approach (Fred Riggs)

UNIT 3: Principles of Organization

1. Hierarchy, Authority and Span of Control.
2. Centralization, Decentralization and Delegation.
3. Chief Executive: Concept, Types and Roles.

UNIT 4: Financial Administration

1. Importance and Role in Public Administration.
2. Agencies of Financial Administration: Legislature, Executive, Treasury, and Controller and Auditor General.
3. Budget: Formulation and Execution.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Unit – I Meaning, Sources and Subjects

1. Meaning, Nature and Bases
2. Sources of International Law
3. Nationality, Extradition and Asylum
4. Types, Role and Immunities and Privileges of Diplomats

Unit-II: State Recognition, Sovereignty and Succession

1. Recognition of States: Theories, Modes and Consequences
2. State Succession and State Responsibility
3. Law of Sea, Air Space and Outer Space
4. Settlement of International Disputes: Pacific and Coercive Methods
5. International Humanitarian Law

COMPARATIVE POLITICS

Unit-I: Comparative Politics

1. Comparative Politics: Meaning, Nature and Scope
2. Distinction Between Comparative Government and Comparative Politics
3. System Approach (David Easton) and Structural Functional (Gabriel Almond)
4. Political Economy and Dependency Approach (A.G Frank)

Unit-II: Political Processes and Political Development

1. Political Culture: Meaning, Types and Determinants
2. Political Participation: Meaning, Types and Determinants
3. Political Socialization: Meaning and Agents

4. Conceptualization of Political Development (Lucian Pye and S. P. Huntington)

Unit-III: Political Dynamics: Democracy, Electoral Process and Party System

1. Theories of Democracy: Elitist and Pluralist
2. Theories of Representation: Territorial, Proportional and Functional
3. Party System: One Party, Bi-Party and Multi-Party
4. Features of Authoritarianism, Electoral Authoritarianism and Democratic Regimes

Unit-IV: Issues in Comparative Politics

1. Globalization and Nation-State
2. Gender in Politics: Welfare to Empowerment
3. Climate Change: A Comparative Perspective of North and South
4. Social Movements: Old and New

FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA

Unit I: India's Foreign Policy and Security Concerns

1. Genesis and Foundations of India's Foreign Policy: Ideology, Principles, Goals and Objectives
2. Determinants of India's Foreign Policy: Internal and External Factors
3. India's Foreign Policy-Making Process: Structures and Agencies (Parliament, PMO, MEA, NSC, Political Parties and Media)
4. India's Security Policy: Evolution, Parameters and Internal-External Challenges

Unit II: India's Global Role and International Relations

1. India and Major Global Powers: United States, Russia and European Union (France, Germany, UK)
2. India and Emerging Powers: Brazil & South Africa
3. India's Role in International Organizations: United Nations, WTO, IMF and World Bank
4. India and Global Challenges: Climate Change, New Regionalism (Indo-Pacific, Quad, BRICS, G-20)

Unit III: India and Its Neighbourhood

1. India's Neighbourhood: Colonial and Post-Colonial Imperatives

2. India's Relations with Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan and Pakistan
3. India's China Policy: Continuity and Change
4. India–Japan Relations: Convergence and Divergence
5. India's Southeast Asia Policy: Look East, Link East and Act East

Unit IV: India's Extended Neighbourhood and Strategic Partnerships

1. India and West Asia: Emerging Patterns (Iran, Israel and the Gulf Region)
2. India's Central Asia Policy: Objectives and Trends
3. India and BIMSTEC: Convergences and Partnerships
4. India's Maritime Security and Naval Diplomacy

INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

Unit-1: Introduction to Indian Constitution

1. Indian Constitution: Evolution, Ideology and Features
2. Indian Federalism: Structure, Nature and Emerging Trends
3. Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties
4. Amendment of Constitution: Provisions and Procedure

Unit-II Government: Structures and Functions

1. Indian Parliament: Composition, Powers and Legislative Procedure
2. President: Powers, Position and Role
3. Prime Minister and Council of Ministers: Powers, Position and Role
4. Supreme Court of India: Functions, Jurisdictions and Judicial Activism

Unit-III Political Processes

1. Electoral System & Electoral Reforms: Election Commission-Composition, Powers and Role
2. Party System in India: One Party Dominant System, Multiparty and Re-emergence of One-Party Dominant System
3. Coalition Politics: Nature & Trends
4. Ideology, Support base and Electoral Performance of National Parties: INC, BJP and Communist Parties

Unit-IV Changing Trends in Indian Politics

1. Political Participation and Issues of legitimacy.
2. Political Elites – Character and Trends, Changing composition.
3. Culture and Political Culture-Changing patterns of Political Culture.
4. Recent Developments in Indian Politics since 2014.

Unit-V Role of Governance: Recent Developments and Trends

1. Governance, Good governance and Democratic Governance, Role of State, Civil society and Individuals.
2. Accountability and Control: Institutional Mechanism for Checks and Balances, Legislative Control over Executive, Administrative and Budgetary Control, Control through Parliamentary Committees, Judicial control over Legislature and Executive, Administrative culture, Corruption and Administrative Reforms
3. Institutional Mechanisms for Good Governance: Right to Information, Consumer Protection Act, Citizen Charter; Grievance Redress System: Ombudsman, Lokpal, Lokayukta
4. Grassroot Governance: Panchayati Raj Institutions and their functioning
5. Planning and Development: Decentralised planning, Planning for Development, Sustainable Development, Participatory Development, e-Governance; NITI Aayog
6. Public policy as an instrument of socio-economic development: Public policies with special reference to housing, health, drinking water, food security, MGNREGA, NHRM, RTE Monitoring and Evaluation of Public Policy; Mechanisms of making Governance process Accountable