SYLLABUS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

PAPER-I

I. Indian National Movement:
   Historical background to the growth of Indian Nationalism – Home Rule Movement - Non Co-operation Movement – Civil Disobedience Movement – Moderate and Revolutionary Movement- Quit India Movement – Cabinet Mission Plan – Constituent Assembly of India – Mount Batten Plan – Partition of India – India attains independence.

II. Political Process in India:
   a) Nature of Party System in India - Major National and Regional parties – Political participation and Mobilisation
   b) Election Commission of India- Electoral process – Electoral reforms

III. Constitution of India:
   a) Features of Indian Constitution- Methods of amendments – Studies of Indian Federalism: Centre State Relations- Administrative, Financial, Legislative.
   b) Modern Political trends:

IV. Socio Political Movements in India.

V. Democratic Decentralisation –
   Evolution of Panchayat Raj system in India
and Importance of Ashok Mehta Committee Report.

Features of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts.

Structure and organisation of Panchayat Raj Institutions in India with special reference to Karnataka (Urban and Rural local bodies).

Financial resources of Panchayat Raj Institutions with special reference to Karnataka.

Problems of financial autonomy

The impact of reservation in representation on the working of panchayats.

VI. India’s Foreign Policy –


India’s relations with neighbours and major powers – USA, UK, Russia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Afghanistan.

VII. Development Debates in Karnataka:

a) Socio-cultural milieu – An overview
   Geography of Karnataka Background –
   i) Social stratification – Caste, religion and class
   ii) Social stratification – Gender, demography and language.

b) Political history of Karnataka - Unification Movement, Post Integration challenges and developments.
   Major Issues – Border disputes, Water disputes and Language policy & Politics.

PAPER-II

I. Political Theory:
Meaning, Nature, Scope, Importance and approaches of political theory.

a) Contemporary approaches - Behavioural, Post-Behavioural and David Easton’s political system.
   Political Ideologies – Liberalism, Marxism – meaning and principles.

   Key concepts of politics: Power, Legitimacy and authority.
II. **Political Thinkers** –


III. **Research Methodology:**  
Research Methodology in Political Science  
Research Methods – Meaning and need for research  
Types of research – fundamental and applied  
Research design – Literature review – sources and use of information technology.  
Hypothesis – Formulation, characteristics and types  
Information Technology as a tool.  
Data analysis with the help of computer apaplication  
Data processing and research reporting.  
Principles and guidelines of research report.  
Structure and content - Editing, coding, classification and tabulation, presentation of report.

IV. **Political Systems:**  
Comparative study of Indian Political System with reference to the USA, UK and Switzerland.

V. **Political Sociology:**  
Meaning, Nature and approaches  
Political Sociology in India  
Concepts – Power, Authority and Influence.  
Max Weber, Robert A.Dahl, Lipset and Nicolas Poulantzas  
Meaning and significance of Caste, Class, Religion and Gender.  
Social Change – Westernization, Secularisation, Sanskritization.  
Political participation and Mobilisation.

VI. **Public Administration** –

Evolution of Indian Administration – Constitutional Setting of Indian Administration – Administrative Responsibility- Financial Administration, Performance Budgeting – Transparency and Accountability in
Administration. Major Issues in Indian Administration, Corruption, Generalists v/s Specialists controversy – Legislative and Popular – Executive and Judicial Control – Agencies to control Corruption – Lokpal, Lokayukta, Central Vigilance Commission, Administrative Reforms.

Public Governance – Challenges before Good Governance – e-governance, Information Technology and Administration.