

State Eligibility Test

MP SET – 2018

[Code No. – 16]

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Syllabus

PAPER – II

Note:-

Paper-II (Covering entire syllabi of earlier Paper-II & Paper-III, including all Core Group, Electives, without options). The Paper- II will have 100 Multiple Type Questions (Multiple Choice, Matching Type, True/False and Assertion-Reasoning Type) and all are compulsory. Each Question will carry two marks Total marks of Paper - II will be 200 marks.

Paper-II (Covering entire syllabi of earlier Paper-II & Paper-III, including all Core Group, Electives, without options)

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 Communications.

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 relationships.

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 organizations 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 with UN, Financing and Peace-keeping operations.

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

Paper - III

PAPER - III (A and B)

(CORE GROUP & 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

Machiavelli

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
Administration 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.

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l Hkh d'j foHkkx] , fPNd@ oSdfYi d l fgr½

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; jksh; fopkj & 2 % cSke] ts , l - fey] ghxy] ekDI Z vKj xhuA
आधुनिक राजनीतिक विचार – 1 : लेनिन, माओ, ग्राम्शी ।
vk/kfud jktuhfrd fopkj & 2 % jkYl] ukStd vKj l kepKf; doknhA
vk/kfud Hkkjrh; fopkj % xk/kh] , e- , u- राय, अरविन्द घोष, जयप्रकाश, अम्बेदकर, सावरकर ।
vo/kkj .kk, j , oa eS & 1 % e/; dkyhu jktuhfrd fopkj % pp&jkT; l Ecl/k vKj nks ryokj ka dk
fl) kUrA

अवधारणाएँ एवं मुद्दे – 2 : व्यवहारवाद तथा उत्तर-व्यवहारक] jktuhfrd fl) kUr dk iru vKj
i pjkRFkkuA
çtkra=] Lorærk , oa l ekurkA

2- तुलनात्मक राजनीति एवं राजनीतिक विश्लेषण

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ekDI bknhA
l fo/kkuokn % vo/kkj .kk, j l eL; k, j vKj l hek, jA
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vUrj&l Ecl/kA
ny ç. kfy; k; vKj nco l eng] ppkoh 0; oLFkk, jA
नौकरशाही – प्रकार तथा भूमिका ।
jktuhfrd fodkl vKj jktuhfrd vk/kfudhdkj .kA
jktuhfrd l çkfr] jktuhfrd l ekthdj .k , oa jktuhfr l pkjA
jktuhfrd vfHkkr vKj çtkra= dk vfHkkr fl) kUrA

शक्ति, सत्ता एवं वैधता।

ØkfuR % fl) kUr vks çdkjA
fuHkj rk % fodkl , oa vYi &fodkl A

3- Hkkjrh; 'kkl u , oa jktuhfr

jk"Vh; vkUnksyu] l ØkfuR fodkl vks Hkkjrh; l fo/kku dh jpkA

Hkkjrh; l fo/kku ds o'pkfjd vk/kkj] çLrkouk] ekfyd vf/kdkj vks drD;] uhr&fun&kd
fl) kUr]

l kekt'd vks vkfFkd परिवर्तन के साधन के रूप में संविधान, संवैधानिक संशोधन और
i uj koykduA

l jpk vks çfØ; k & I: राष्ट्रपति, प्रधानमंत्री, मंत्री परिषद्, संसदात्मक व्यवस्था की कार्य-शैली।

l jpk vks çfØ; k & II % jkT; i ky] eq; e=h] ef= i fj"kn] jkT; fo/kkf; dkA

i pk; rh jkt l स्थायें : ग्रामीण और शहरी, उनकी कार्य-शैली।

संघवाद : भारत में सिद्धान्त और व्यवहार, स्वायत्तता की माँगों और पृथकतावादी आन्दोलन,
d'æ&jkT; l Ecl/ka ds mHkjr s çfrekuA

U; k; i kfydk % mPpre U; k; ky; , oa mPp U; k; ky;] U; kf; d i uj koykdu] U; kf; d l fØ; rk
tufgr edneka l fgr] U; kf; d l qkkjA

jktu'rd ny] ncko l eg] tuer] l pkj ek; e] mi kU; h , oa k'kd vkUnksyuA

pkko] pkoh&0; ogkj] pkko vk; kx vks pkko l qkkjA

4- लोक प्रशासन

Ykkd प्रशासन का एक अनुशासन के रूप में विकास, लोक प्रशासन के अध्ययन के उपागम :
fu.kz &fuekz k, पर्यावरणात्मक और व्यवस्था विकास प्रशासन।

l xBu ds fl) kUrA

संगठन के नियम : सूत्र और स्टाफ, आदेश की एकता, सोपान, नियंत्रण का क्षेत्र, केन्द्रीकरण और
fod'æhdj.k] l xBu ds çdkj & vks pkfjd , oa vks pkfjd] l xBu ds çk: i] foHkx]

l ko'tfud fuxe vks i fj"knA

eq; dk; l kyd % çdkj] dk; l vks Hk'fedkA

कार्मिक प्रशासन : भर्ती, प्रशिक्षण, पदोन्नति, अनुशासन, मनोबल; नियोक्ता-कर्मचारी सम्बन्ध।

नौकरशाही : सिद्धान्त, प्रकार तथा भूमिका, मैक्स वेबर और उनके आलोचक, लोक सेवक-मंत्रि
l Ecl/ka

ur'Ro] fu.kz çfØ; k ea bl dh Hk'fedk] l pkjA

वित्तीय प्रशासन : बजट, लेखा परीक्षा, भारत और इंग्लैंड के विशेष संदर्भ में वित्त पर नियंत्रण।

सुशासन, प्रशासनिक भ्रष्टाचार की समस्याएँ, पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही और सूचना का अधिकार।

शिकायत निवारण संस्थाएँ : औम्बुड्समेन, लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त।

5- vUrj k'Vh; l Ecl/k

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्धों के अध्ययन के विभिन्न सिद्धान्त और उपागम : आदर्शवादी, यथार्थवादी, व्यवस्था,
[ksy] l pkj vks fu.kz &fuekz kA

vUrj k'Vh; l Ecl/ka ea 'kfä] fgr vks fopkj/kkj] 'kfä ds rRo % vf/kxg.k] 'kfä dk mi ; kx
vks l hek, j] vo/kkj.kk राष्ट्रीय हित का निर्माण और उन्नयन, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्धों की विचारधारा

dk vFk] Hk'fedk vks çkl f'xdrkA

'kL= vks ; q) % tkrh; l q'k'ka l fgr ; q) ka @ l q'k'ka dh çk'fr] dkj.k vks çdkj] i kjEi fjd]
ukfHkdh; @ t'bjkl k; fud ; q)] ijk/ku] 'kL=Li/kkj] 'kL= fu; æ.k] fujL=hdj.k] fooknka dk

शान्तिपूर्ण समाधान, कलह-हल, कूटनीति, विष्व व्यवस्था एवं शान्ति अध्ययन।

शीत-युद्ध, गठबन्धन, गुट-निरपेक्षता, शीत युद्ध का अन्त, वैश्वीकरण।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून में राज्यों के अधिकार और कर्तव्य, हस्तक्षेप, सन्धि-विधि, युद्धों का रोक और
ml'eyu l ekf'rA

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्धों का राजनीतिक अर्थशास्त्र, नव अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक व्यवस्था, उत्तर-दक्षिण
संवाद, दक्षिण-दक्षिण सहयोग, विष्व व्यापार संगठन, नव-उपनिवेशवाद और निर्भरता।

क्षेत्रीय और उप-क्षेत्रीय संगठन विशेषतः सार्क, आसियान, ओपेक और ओ , - , l A

संयुक्त राष्ट्र : उद्देश्य, लक्ष्य, संरचना और कार्य-प्रणाली का मूल्यांकन, शान्ति और विकास दृष्टिकोण, चार्टर संशोधन, संयुक्त राष्ट्र में शक्ति संघर्ष एवं राजनीति, वित्तीय प्रबन्ध और शान्ति स्थापना
 वृत्त; देशों से सम्बन्ध, युद्ध, सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी सरोकार और समझौते, मध्यस्थ की भूमिका, भारतीय विदेश नीति और राजनीति की विलक्षण विशेषताएँ।

प्रश्न पत्र – III

प्रश्न पत्र – III (A व B)

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jktuhfrd fl) klr dh ऽकृति, इसके सरोकार, पतन और 1970 के दशक में पुनरोत्थान
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bdkbl & 2

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bdkbl & 3

तुलनात्मक राजनीति और राजनीतिक विप्लेषण

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 l fo/kkuokn & fl) klr vks 0; ogkj
 Hkkjr] vefjdk] bkySM और स्वीट्जरलैण्ड के विशेष संदर्भ में कार्यपालिका, विधायिका और
 U; k; i kfydk
 nyh; ऽ. kkyh vks fojks/kh ny dh Hkfredk] puko ऽ. kkyh
 'kfä; ka ds i FkDdj .k dk fl) klr] dkuu dk 'kkl u vks U; kf; d i qjkoykduA

bdkbl & 4

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 शक्ति और सत्ता
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bdkbl & 5

Hkkjrh; l fo/kku dk fuekz k
 मौलिक अधिकार और कर्तव्य, और नीति निर्देशक सिद्धान्त
 dšæh; dk; i kfydk] l d n
 mPpre U; k; ky;] U; kf; d l fØ; rk

Hkkj rh; | ?kokn % fl) kUr] 0; ogkj vk\$ | eL; k, A

bdkbZ & 6

राज्यों की राजनीति की गतिशीलता

LFkkuh; 'kkl u % xteh.k vk\$ 'kgjh

jktu\$rd ny] ncko | eg vk\$ tuer

ppko] ppko | qkkj

ox] tfr] fy\$ nfy\$ vk\$ {k=h; e\$} jk"VfuekZk vk\$, dhj.k dh | eL; k, A

bdkbZ & 7

यूएन प्रशासन का एक विषय के रूप में विकास और नव लोक प्रशासन

| xBu ds fl) kUr] %i jEi jkxr] oKkfud vk\$ ekuo | ECU/k\$ | xBu ds fu; e

e\$; dk; i kyd

प्रशासन पर नियंत्रण – न्यायिक और विधायी

नौकरशाही।

bdkbZ & 8

भारत में विकास योजना और प्रशासन

नौकरशाही और विकास का ppk\$fr; k;

प्रशासनिक संस्कृति, प्रशासनिक भ्रष्टाचार और प्रशासनिक सुधार

i pk; rh jkt

उदारीकरण का लोक प्रशासन पर प्रभाव।

bdkbZ & 9

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| ?k"Z vk\$ | ?k"Z&fuokj .k

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'kL= vk\$ 'kL= fu; =.kA

bdkbZ & 10

शीत युद्ध का अन्त, वैश्वीकरण और समसामयिक विश्व में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्धों का राजनीतिक अर्थशास्त्र
भारतीय विदेश नीति के निर्धारण और बद्धताएँ, भारत की नाभिकीय नीति

Hkkj rh ds i Mksl ; ka vk\$ vefj dk | s | ECU/k

| a Or jk"V^a ea Hkkj rh dh Hk\$iedk

Hkkj rh vk\$ {k=h; | xBu %i kd] vkfl ; ku] fgl n egkl kxjA
