PUNYASHLOK AHILADEVI HOLKAR SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY SOLAPUR

NAME OF FACULTY: HUMANITIES

NAME OF THE COURSE – Ph.D. ENTRANCE TEST (PET) (w.e.f. 2024)

PAPER-II

SUBJECT –POLITICAL SCIENCE

SYLLABUS

Ph.D. Entrance test (PET) for Ph.D. in Political Science

(w.e.f. 2024)

NAME OF THE COURSE – Ph.D. ENTRANCE TEST (PET) (w.e.f. 2024)
SYLLABUS
PAPER-II
SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Unit - 1 : Political Theory

Concepts
Liberty, Equality, Justice, Rights, Democracy, Power, Citizenship,

Political Traditions

Liberalism

Socialism

Marxism

Feminism

Ecologism

Multiculturalism

Postmodernism

Unit - 2: Western Political Thought

Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Hegel, John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx, Gramsci, Mao, John Rawls

Unit - 3: Indian Political Thought

Kautilya, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Swami Vivekanand, Rabindranath Tagore, M.K Gandhi, Periyar E. V. Ramasamy, M.N. Roy, V. D. Savarkar, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, J L Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Ram Manohar Lohia, Jaya Prakash Narayan

Unit - 4: Comparative Political Analysis

Nature and Scope of Comparative Politics, Approaches: Traditional Approach, Structural Functional Approach, Behavioral Approach, Comparative Methods

Characteristics of the Constitutions a) United Kingdom & USA b) Switzerland

Executive: a) Composition and Functions of executive (United Kingdom, USA and Switzerland)

Legislature: (United Kingdom, USA and Switzerland) Composition and Functions

Judiciary: a) Judicial Review in U.S.A. b) Independence of Judiciary

Unitary and Federal Systems: a) Characteristics of Unitary Systems b) Federal Systems of U.S.A. and Switzerland

Development: Underdevelopment, Dependency, Modernization, World Systems Theory, development and democracy.

Structures of Power: ruling class, power elites, democratic elitism

Actor and Processes: Electoral Systems, Political Parties and Party System, Interest groups, Social movements, new social movements

Unit - 5: International Relations

Approaches to the study of International relations: Idealism, Realism, System Theory, Game Theory, Feminism.

Conflict and Peace: Changing Nature of Warfare; Weapons of mass destruction; deterrence; conflict resolution, conflict transformation.

United Nations: Aims, Objectives, Structure and Evaluation of the Working of UN; Peace and Development perspectives; Humanitarian intervention.

Political Economy of IR; Globalization; North-South Dialogue, WTO, G-20, BRICS.

Regional Organisations: European Union, African Union, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, ASEAN.

Contemporary Challenges: International terrorism, Environmental Concerns, Human Rights, Migration and Refugees; Poverty and Development;

Unit - 6: India's Foreign Policy

Perspectives on India's Foreign Policy: rising power and as emerging political economy

Continuity and change in India's Foreign Policy: Principles and determinants; Non-Alignment movement: historical background and relevance of Non Aligned Movement; India's Nuclear Policy

India's relations with major powers: USA, USSR/Russia, People's Republic of China

India's Engagement with multipolar world: India's relations with European Union, BRICS, ASEAN, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation,

India's relations with neighborhood: SAARC, Gujaral doctrine, Look East / Act East, Look West.

India's Negotiation Strategies in International Regimes: The United Nations, World Trade Organisation, International Monetary Fund

Contemporary challenges: energy security, environmental security, migrants and refugees, water resources, international terrorism, cybersecurity

Unit - 7 : Political Institutions in India

Making of the Indian Constitution

Constituent Assembly: Composition, Ideological Moorings, Constitutional Debates

Philosophy of the Constitution: Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles

Union Executive: President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

Union Parliament: Structure, Role and Functioning, Parliamentary Committees

Judiciary: Supreme Court, High Court, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Judicial Reform.

Executive and Legislature in the States: Governor, Chief Minister, State Legislature

Federalism in India: Strong Centre Framework, Asymmetrical Federal Provisions and Adaption, Role of Intergovernmental Coordination Mechanisms, Inter-State Council, Emerging Trends.

Electoral Process and Election Commission of India: Conduct of Elections, Rules, Electoral Reforms.

Local Government Institutions: Functioning and reforms.

Constitutional and Statutory Bodies: Comptroller and Auditor General, National Commission for Human Rights, National Commission for Women, National Commission for Minorities.

Unit - 8 : Political Processes in India

State, Economy and Development: Nature of Indian State, Development Planning model, New Economic Policy, Growth and Human Development.

Process of globalization: social and economic implications.

Identity Politics: Religion, Tribe, Caste, Region, Language.

Social Movements: Dalit, Tribal, Women, Farmers, labor

Civil Society Groups: Non-Party Social Formations, Non-Governmental Organisations, Social Action Groups.

Regionalization of Indian Politics: Reorganization of Indian States, States as Political and Economic Units, Sub-State Regions, Regional disparities, Demand for New States,

Gender and Politics in India: Issues of Equality and Representation.

 Ideology and Social basis of Political Parties: National Parties, State Parties.

Electoral Politics: Participation, Contestation, Representation, Emerging trends.

Unit - 9 : Public Administration

Public Administration: meaning and evolution; public and private administration Approaches: System Theory, Decision Making

Public administration theories and concepts: Scientific Management Theory, New Public Administration, Development Administration, New Public Management, changing nature of Public Administration in the era of liberalization and Globalization

Principles of Organization; Principle's of Organization-Scalar Process, Unity of Command, Span ofControl, Centralization and Decentralization, Delegation,Units

of Organization-Line, Staff and Auxiliary Agencies

Organisational Communication: Theories and Principles, Chester Bernard Principles of Communication, Information Management in the organization

Budget Process in India: Planning, Scrutiny and Implementation Accounting and Audit: Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Estimates committee, Public Accounts Committee, Committee on PublicUndertaking

Lokpal and Lokayukta in India, Right to Information and Citizens' Charter, Good Governance, E-Governance

Unit – 10 : Governance and Public Policy in India

Governance, good governance and democratic governance, role of state, civil society and individuals.

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

Institutional mechanisms for good governance: Right to Information, Consumer Protection Act, Citizen Charter; Grievance redress system: Ombudsman, Lokpal, Lokayukta

Grassroots Governance: Panchayati Raj Institutions and their functioning

Planning and Development: Decentralised planning, planning for development, sustainable development, participatory development, e-governance; NITI Aayog

Public policy as an instrument of socio-economic development: public policies with special reference to housing, health, drinking water, food security, MNREGA, NHRM, RTE

Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur

Ph.D. Entrance Test Syllabus for Paper-II

Name of the Subject: Political Science

Question Paper format

Total Marks 100

There will be 100 multiple choice questions

Each question will carry 01 mark each

Every multiple-choice question will have 04 choices, the candidate is required to select 01 choice out of given 04 choices

 All the questions will be compulsory

Q. Answer the following questions by selecting one correct option out of four given options

Q.1 to Q.100

1)

A)   B)   C)   D)