

## REVISED SYLABUS FOR THE POST OF ASSISTANT PROFESSOR IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

### PART I

#### Indian Government and Politics

**Module I Social and Ideological base of the Indian Political System:** Composition of the Constituent Assembly, Characteristics and Ideology of the Constitution.

**Module II Individual and the State:** Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy: their role and importance.

**Module III Dynamics of Indian federalism:** centre-state relations, demand for state autonomy and the formation of Telangana State, Kashmir issue and the abrogation of article 370.

**Module IV Functions of union and state governments:** role of legislature, executive and judiciary, judiciary and social change, judicial reforms.

**Module V Grassroots Democracy:** Evolution of local bodies in India; 73 rd and 74 th constitutional Amendments; Role of Panchayati Raj in rural development.

**Module VI Recent trends in Indian politics:** A Political issues, Casteism and communalism, regionalism, separatism and the minority issues.

**B Economic issues:** role of Niti Ayog, Implication of demonetisation, GST and the centre-state relations.

### PART II

#### MODERN POLITICAL ANALYSIS AND POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

**Module I Nature of Political Analysis:** Classical and Normative approaches. Positivism (Behaviouralism and PostBehaviouralism). Liberal and Marxian approaches.

**Module II Growth and Development of Political Sociology:** Nature of Political Sociology – Marxian and Weberian.

**Module III Theories of Political Sociology:** State, Power, Authority and Legitimacy – monistic, pluralistic and elitistic views.

**Module IV System Analysis:** Input-Output Approach Structural-Functional Approach Communication Theory and Game Theory.

**Module – V Modern concepts in Political Sociology:** Political Socialization Political Culture, Modernization and Political Development Political Participation.

### PART III

#### MODERN WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

**Module I Social contractualists:** A. Thomas Hobbes: Theory of social contract and political absolutism.

**B. John Locke:** Theory of double contract, limited government.

**C. J.J. Rousseau:** Theory of General will and popular sovereignty.

**Module II Utilitarianism:** A. Jeremy Bentham: Felicific calculation, theory of law and punishment.

**B. J.S. Mill:** Individual liberty, views on representative government.

**Module III Idealistic thinkers:** A. W.F. Hegel: Dialectical state.

**B. T.H. Green:** Political obligation.

**Module IV Socialist thinkers:** A. Karl Marx: Historical materialism, views on proletarian revolution.

**B. V.I. Lenin:** Views on imperialism, role of communist party.

**C. Antonio Gramsci:** Critique of orthodox marxism, hegemony and civil society.

**Module V Liberalism:** A. John Rawls: Justice and liberalism.

**B. Harold J. Laski:** Theory of state.

## **PART IV THEORIES OF COMPARATIVE POLITICS**

**Module I Approaches to Comparative Politics:** Institutional, system, developmental, class and cultural theories.

**Module II A comparative view of the role of state:** democratic state, authoritarian state, post-colonial and corporate state.

**Module III Federalism and constitutionalism:** nature, types and role.

**Module IV A. Rule making branch:** role and functions of legislature under parliamentary and presidential system.

**B. Rule application branch:** types and functions of law enforcing agency: nominal vs real, single vs plural, parliamentary and presidential.

**C. Rule adjudication agency:** independence of judiciary, rule of law and administrative law.

**Module V A. Interest articulation and interest aggregation:** role of interest groups and political parties.

**B. Mode of representation:** territorial and functional, democratic and minority representations.

## **PART V**

### **THEORIES AND CONCEPTS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**Module I Meaning and nature of Public Administration:** Role and Importance.

**Module II Approaches to Public Administration A.** Traditional Approaches: Philosophical, Historical, Comparative.

**B. Modern Approaches:** Marxist, Ecological, Behavioral, Developmental, Decision Making, Structural Functional.

**C. Contemporary Approaches –** Contingency Approach, Rational Choice Approach, Public Choice Approach.

**Module III Perspectives in Public Administration:** Politics administration dichotomy, Scientific Management, Human Relation Movement, Minnowbrook I : New Public Administration Minnowbrook II : New Public Management.

**Module - IV Bureaucratic Theory:** Nature, Scope and Importance and Classification, , Features of Liberal Bureaucracy.

**B. Bureaucracy and Development:** Neutral and Committed bureaucracy.

**C. Merits and Demerits of Bureaucracy:** Challenges of Bureaucracy.

**Module V Comparative Public Administration:** Nature, Scope and Importance of Comparative Public Administration, Challenges to Comparative Public Administration.

**Module VI New trends in Public Administration:** Globalization and the concept of good governance, role of smart governance.

## **PART VI**

### **THEORIES AND CONCEPTS OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS**

**Module I A.** Meaning and nature of International Politics: Scope and significance.

**B. Concept of power:** national power and national interest.

**Module II Approaches to the study of International Politics:** idealism vs realism, systems theory, communication theory, decision making approach, integration theory and dependency theory.

**Module III A. Balance of power:** Cold war model, balance of power in the post cold war era.

**B. Collective security:** Meaning and importance, collective security under UNO.

**Module IV Diplomacy:** Role and functions, types of diplomacy, factors for the decline of old diplomacy.

**Module V foreign policy:** major determinants of foreign policy, national interest and foreign policy, role of ideology.

**Module VI International Law:** nature and functions, classifications and limitations of international law.

## **PART VII**

### **MODERN INDIAN SOCIAL AND POLITICAL IDEAS**

**Module I Rajaram Mohan Roy:** role of Brahmasamaj.

**Module II Swami Vivekananda:** theory of vedantic socialism, views of cast system.

**Module III A liberal nationalism:** Gopalakrishna Gokhale, views on liberal and constitutional reforms.

**B. Extremist nationalism:** Bala Gangadhar Tilak and the idea of militant nationalism.

**Module IV M.K. Gandhi:** Concept of truth and non-violence, Satyagraha, Ramrajya (ideal state).

**Module V Socialist thinkers:** A. M.N. Roy and the idea of new humanism.

**B.** Ram Manohar Lohia and the concept of socialism, role of state.

**C.** Jayaprakash Narayan and total revolution.

**Module VI Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:** theory of social justice, views on social democracy.

## **PART VIII**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**Module I Social science research:** Meaning, nature and evolution of social science research.

**Module II A. Types of research:** qualitative vs quantitative, applied vs fundamental.

**B. Formulation of research problem:** concept, hypotheses and variables.

**Module III types of research design:** exploratory, diagnostic and experimental research, stages of synopsis preparation.

**Module IV sampling:** probability and non-probability sampling techniques.

**Module V stages of research:** data collection, tools of data analysis, use of computer and internet.

## **PART IX**

### **CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN WORLD POLITICS**

**Module I Post-Cold War International Politics:** Rise of Uni-polarism, Emergence of 'New cold war'.

**Module II Foreign Policy:** Major trends in the foreign policies of U.S.A., Russia, China, Japan and India.

**Module III Arms race and Disarmament:** Different stages of Arms race, Arms race and world peace, Process of disarmament and arms control

**Module IV Co-operation and Development at Global and Regional levels:** G-8 and G-20, IMF, WTO, EU and NATO. ASEAN, SAARC.

**Module V Contemporary issues:** A. Globalization: nature and dimensions, impact on national sovereignty.

**B. International terrorism:** Causes and preventives.

**C. Human rights violations:** impact of ethnic conflicts.

**D. Environmental issues:** Climate change, global warming, environmental movements, issue of sustainable development.

**Module VI UN and peace:** Role of UN peace keeping force, UNO and world development, restructuring of UN charter, India and UNO.

## **PART X**

### **TEACHING APTITUDE AND RESEARCH METHODS**

**Module I Basics of teaching aptitude:** nature and characteristics of teaching, student-centered approach, activity-oriented teaching.

**Module II Teaching methods:** A. Traditional method, lecture method, discussion method.

**B. Modern methods:** role of audiovisual aids.

**Module III IT and teaching aptitude:** role of computer, smart phone and internet in teaching.

**Module IV Importance of research aptitude:** nature, meaning and characteristics of research.

**Module V Basic components of research:** articles, paper, seminars, workshops and discussions.

**Module VI Stages of thesis writing:** Basics of writing thesis, stages of thesis preparation, qualities of a good thesis.

## **PART XI**

### **SOCIETY AND POLITICS IN KERALA**

**Module I Social and Democratic Basis of Kerala Society:**

**A.** Kerala's Caste-Class Structure in the Pre-Independence Period

**B.** Social Reform Movements: An analysis

**C.** Democratic Movements and Temple Entry Struggle.

**D.** Growth of Representative Institutions.

**Module II The Democratic Phase**

**A.** Legislature— changing role and functions.

**B.** Political parties and electoral Politics.

**C.** Coalition Politics and Trade Unionism.

**Module III Grass Root Level Democracy:**

Panchayat Raj Institutions, Peoples Planning Programmes Challenges and Prospects.

**Module IV Problems of economic growth:**

Land reforms, Industrial and Agricultural Situation, Kerala Model, Challenges and Prospects.

**Module V New Social Movements:**

Dalit, OBC, Women Empowerment movements.