

06. Political Science

1. Political Theory and Thought.

- Indian Political Thought : Manu, Kautilya, Jaiprakash, Gandhi and Ambedkar.
- Western Political Thought : Plato and Aristotle, Bentham, J. S. Mill, Hegel and Marx
- Contemporary Political Thought : Lenin, Mao, Gramsci, Rawls and Nozic
- Nature of Political Theory, its main concern, decline and resurgence. democracy, liberty, equality, justice, sovereignty, liberalism and Marxism.

2. Comparative Politics and Political Analysis.

- Comparative Politics as a discipline; nature and scope.
- Approaches to the study of comparative politics : Traditional and modern.
- 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.
- Political Development, Political Culture and Political Socialization.
- Political Elite; Elitist theory of Democracy.
- Power, Authority and Legitimacy.

3. Indian Government and Politics.

- National Movement- (i) Consequences of first war of Independence.
(ii) Formation and working of Indian National Congress.
(iii) Gandhiji's role in Independence Movement.
- Constituent Assembly- Composition and working.
- Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties and Directive Principles.
- 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) in Uttarakhand State, role and impact of reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- Federalism : Federal structure in India; Demands of Autonomy and Separatist Movements; Emerging trends in Centre – State Relations.
- Judiciary : Supreme Court, High Courts (composition and working), Judicial Review, Judicial Activism including Public Interest Litigation cases, Judicial Reforms.
- Political Parties, Pressure Groups, Public Opinion, Media, role of women in Uttarakhand State movement.
- Election Commission and Electoral Reforms in India.
- Empowerment of women in Uttarakhand State.
- Role of Human Rights Commission in Uttarakhand.

- Role of Ex-servicemen in the politics of Uttarakhand.

4. Public Administration

- Public Administration as a discipline: Approaches to the study of Public Administration.
- 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, Morale; Employee – Employer Relations.
- Bureaucracy: Types and Roles; Max Weber and his critics. Civil servant – Minister relationship.
- Financial Administration : Budget, Budget formation in India and the role of CAG and PAC.
- Good Governance; Problems of Administrative Corruption; Transparency and Accountability with special reference to Uttarakhand and Right to Information.
- Impact of Globalization on Public Administration.

5. International Relations

- Theories and Approaches to the study of International Relations; Idealist, Realist, Systems, Game, Communication and Decision – making.
- Power; Elements of Power : Acquisition, use and limitations of power, Promotion of National Interest and determinants of foreign policy.
- 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.
- Cold War, Alliances, Non – Alignment, End of Cold war, Globalization.
- 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, development and environment perspectives; Charter Revision, Financing and Peace – keeping operations.
- India's Role in International affairs : India's relations with its neighbors and major countries(UK, USA, Russia and China) Wars, Security Concerns and Pacts, Mediator Role, distinguishing features of Indian Foreign Policy and Diplomacy, India's Nuclear policy and space research.
- Terrorism and state sponsored terrorism.
- Changing Concept of National Security and Challenges to the Nation State system.