

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, AMU

Faculty/Department	Syllabus
Faculty of Social Sciences	
Dept. of Political Science	<p align="center">Syllabus for Ph.D. Admission Test, 2018-2019</p> <p><u>Political Science</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Political Theory: Concept of State; state sovereignty; authority and legitimacy; liberty, equality and justice; theories of justice; theories of the sphere of state activity: <i>Laissez-Faire</i>, liberalism, democratic socialism and communism; theories of political obligation; civil disobedience and rebellion; democracy and dictatorship. 2. Western Political Thought: Plato; Aristotle; Machiavelli; Hobbes; Locke; Rousseau; John Stuart Mill; Marx; Green; Lenin; Carl Pateman; Michel Foucault; Jurgen Habermas; and Mary Woolstencroft. 3. Indian Political Thinkers: Aurobindo Ghosh; Sir Syed Ahmad Khan; M.K. Gandhi; V.D. Savarkar; M.N. Roy; B.R. Ambedkar; Jawaharlal Nehru; Acharya Narendra Dev; Ram Manohar Lohia; and Jayaparakash Narayan. 4. Comparative Politics: Why compare Political Science?; the method of comparison; theoretical approaches in comparative politics; political institutions: parties and elections; rule-making, rule-application and rule-adjudication; the relationship between the state and the civil society. Issues in comparative Politics: Political development and modernizations; political culture, political socialization and political communication; power, authority and legitimacy; civil strife, violence and national security; democracy and development in the developing countries. Main features of the British, American, French, German, Swiss, Russian and Chinese political systems. 5. Indian Government and Politics: National movement and constitutional development, normative foundations of the Indian Constitution; federalism and Union-State relations; national integration: caste, class, religion, language and region in the Indian political system; the role of political parties, pressure groups, media and social movements in Indian politics; a critical appraisal of the policy of reservations. 6. International Relations: Major approaches and theories of International Relations; ideology and power in international politics; national power; limitations on national power: Diplomacy, international law, international organization and international morality; balance of power and collective security; major concepts of international law and organization. 7. Foreign Policy in World Politics: Nature, determinants, objectives and instrumentalities of foreign policy: Correlation between foreign and domestic policy; main features of the foreign policies of the USA, the European Union, Russia, Japan, and China. 8. International Relations since World War II: The Cold War, <i>Détente</i> and the end of the Cold War; the emergence of a new world order; globalization and the role of the International Monetary Fund, and the World Trade Organization; major regional conflicts: Palestine, Kashmir, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo and Darfur.

	<p>The UNO and the World Peace: The Security Council; the General Assembly; the peacekeeping operations; the Regional Arrangements; the veto; the Uniting-for-Peace Resolution; the causes of the failure of the UN Security Council in enforcing collective security.</p> <p>9. Some Contemporary Issues in International Politics: Globalization and the role of multinational corporations; climate change and the environmental concerns; disarmament and international terrorism; protection of human rights and democratization.</p> <p>10. India in World Affairs: The origins of Indian foreign policy; continuity and change in Indian foreign policy; India's relations with the USA, the European union, Russia, China and Japan; India's role in the SAARC and relations with the neighboring countries; India's role in the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement.</p>
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Dept. of Political Science	<p style="text-align: center;">Syllabus for Ph.D. Admission Test, 2018-2019</p> <p><u>Public Administration</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public Administration: Meaning, Nature and Scope, Public and private Administration, New Public Administration, New Public Management. 2. Organisation: Bases of Organisation: Formal and Informal, Principles of Organisation. Hierarchy, Span of Control, Unity of Command, Delegation. Decentralisation, Co-ordination and Line & Staff Agencies. 3. Administrative Thinkers: Kautilya, Woodrow Wilson, Luther Gullick and Lyndall Urwick, Max Weber, F.W. Taylor, Henry Fayol, M.P. Follet, Elton Mayo, Chester Barnard, Herbert Simon, D.H. McGregor, Abraham Maslow, Frederick Herzberg and Chris Argyris, Fred Riggs. 4. Development Administration: Meaning Nature and Scope, Concept of Development Administration, Development Administration and Traditional Administration, Characteristics of Administration in Developed and Developing Countries. Bureaucracy and Development Administration. 5. Indian Administration: Organisation of the Union Government – Central Secretariat, Ministries and Departments, Cabinet Secretariat, P.M.O. Organisation of the State Government – Secretariat, Role of Chief Secretary, Organisation of Departments and Directorates. 6. Personnel Administration: Classification of Services, Recruitment, Recruitment Agencies – U.P.S.C. and State Public Service Commissions, Training, Promotion, Discipline, Morale, Staff Associations, Employer – Employee Relations. <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Financial Administration: Budget – Meaning, Preparation and Enactment, Finance Ministry and its role, Audit and Accounts, Comptroller and Auditor-General.</p> 8. Structure of District Administration, Role of District Collector, Local Government – Rural and Urban: Structure, Functions and Role, Finances: <p style="margin-left: 40px;">State-Local Relations.</p> 9. Social and Economic administration – The Concept of Social Welfare, Social Justice and Social Change. <p style="margin-left: 40px;">The Concepts of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation – The New Economic Policy.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Role of Voluntary and Non-Governmental Agencies in Socio-economic Development.</p>

Emergency Provisions and the Special-Power Acts: The National Security Act; the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act; the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act. **Fundamental Rights and Repressive Laws:** Preventive Detention, MISA, NASA, TADA, Armed Force Special Power Act and Criminal Law Amendment

8. Human Rights Bodies in India: The National Human Rights Commission; the State Human Rights Commissions; the National Commission on Minorities; the National Commission for Women; the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes; and the National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes. National Commission on Child Rights; Commission on OBCs.

9. The Human Rights & NGOs in India and the World: The human rights movements (national and international); the role of the NGO'S in the protection of human rights; the Amnesty International; PUCL: PUDR; the Human Rights Watch; the Dalit movement; the tribal movement; the women's movements and the environmentalist movements, Anti-slavery movement; Anti-apartheid movement, Chipko movement.

10. Contemporary Human Rights Issues: Genocide and ethnic cleansing; atrocities against the minorities, dalits, tribals and the non-locals in India; the cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment of human beings. Torture, Violence against women, Human development and human security, religious intolerance and Xenophobia in contemporary world corporate social responsibility. Terrorism and Human Rights