

KARNATAKA EXAMINATION AUTHORITY-2021
SYLLABUS: POLITICAL SCIENCE/PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR THE POST OF ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
IN GOVERNMENT FIRST GRADE COLLEGES

Unit 1: Political Science-Theory and Thought

Major Approaches to the Study of Political Science: Historical and Normative approaches, Behaviouralism and Post Behaviouralism.

Theories of State: Liberalism, Neo Liberalism, Marxism, Pluralist, Post-Colonial and Feminism.

Concepts and Issues: Democracy, Liberty and Equality.

Concept of Power: Hegemony, Ideology and Legitimacy

Ancient Indian Political Thought: Kautilya and Shukracharya

Greek Political Thought: Plato and Aristotle.

Medieval Political Thought: Church and State, Theory of Two Swords-St. Augustine and St. Thomas Aquinas

European Thought-I : Machiavelli, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and J.J. Rousseau.

European Thought-II : Jeremy Bentham, J.S. Mill, Hegel and Karl Marx

Contemporary Political Thought -I: Lenin, Mao, Antonio Gramsci.

Contemporary Political Thought-II: John Rawls, Nozick and Communitarians.

Modern Indian Political Thought: M. K Gandhi, Jayaprakash Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohiya, Savithribai Phule and Dr. B.R Ambedkar,

Unit-2: Comparative Politics and Analysis

Approaches to the study of Comparative Politics: Traditional and Modern Approaches- Normative, Historical, Structural-Functional and Marxist.

Constitutionalism: Concepts, Problems and Limitations.

Forms of Government: Unitary, Federal, Parliamentary and Presidential.

Organs of Government: Legislature, Executive, Judiciary.

Party System and Pressure Groups; Electoral System.

Political Development, Political Under Development and Political Modernization

Political Culture, Political Socialization and Political Communication.

Political Elite; Elitist theory of Democracy.

Revolution: Theories and Kinds.

Unit 3: Indian Government and Politics

Constitutional Developments and the Making of Indian Constitution.

Ideological foundations of the Indian Constitution: Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy.

Human Rights in India: National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and State Human Rights Commission (SHRC). Right to Education (RTE).

Constitution as Instrument of Socio-Economic Change, Constitutional Amendments Procedure.

Union Government and Process : Legislature- Rajyasabha and Lok Sabha. Speaker, Law making process. Executive-President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, Parliamentary Committees.

State Government and Process : Legislature- Vidhanasabha, Vidhanaparishad. Executive-Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers.

Panchayati Raj System : 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts.

Federalism : Theory and Practice in India; Demand for a autonomy and separatist movements; Emerging trends in Centre-State Relations.

Judiciary : Supreme Court, High Courts, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Judicial Reforms, Public Interest Litigation and Basic Structure Doctrine.

Political Parties, Pressure Groups, Public Opinion, Media.

Movements : Subaltern, Peasant, Environmental and LGBT movements.

Elections, Electoral Behavior, Election Commission and Electoral Reforms.

Unit 4: Public Administration

Woodrow Wilson's visions of Public Administration.

New Dimension of Public Administration; Ecology of Public Administration, Development Administration, New Public Administration, Comparative Public Administration, New Public Management.

Theories of Organization: Principles of organization: Line and Staff, Unity of Command, Hierarchy, Span of Control, Centralization and Decentralization, Department, Public Corporation, Commissions and Board.

Chief Executive: Types, functions, Leadership-kinds and qualities.

Personnel Administration : Recruitment, Training, Promotion, Discipline and Morale.

Bureaucracy : Types and Roles; Weberian theory of Bureaucracy.

Communication-kinds and hindrances.

Financial Administration : Budget-Preparation and Execution, Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB) and Performance Based Budgeting (PBB).

Public Management, Public Private Participation (PPP),

Good Governance, Transparency and Accountability, Right to Information (RTI) and E-Governance.

Grievance Redressal Institutions : Lokpal and Lokayukta.

Unit-5: International Relations

Approaches to the study of International Relations; Neo Realism, Systems, Game and Decision-Making theory.

National Power and National Interest.

Diplomacy; types, functions and challenges.

War: Causes, types and remedies. Conventional, Nuclear, Biological and Chemical warfare.

Concept of Deterrence.

Arms race, Arms control, Disarmament; NPT, CTBT.

Pacific settlement of International disputes.

End of Cold War.

Major debates; End of Ideology and Clash of Civilizations.

Globalization and its impact on global politics

International Humanitarian Law, International Environmental Law and United Nations Conventions on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

North-South Dialogue, South-South Cooperation, WTO, Neo-Colonialism and Dependency,

Foreign aid and economic sanctions.

Regional and Multilateral Cooperation : SAARC, ASEAN, OPEC, BRICS.

United Nations : Aims, Objectives, Structure and Reforms.

Making of India's Foreign Policy and the Role of the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA). India's relations with its neighbors-Nepal, Pakistan and Srilanka. Civil Nuclear Agreement.

India's Climate Change Policy.

India's relations with major powers; USA, China and Russia

The Role of India in Indo-Pacific region, Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad).