

Political Science

Unit – I

Political Theory: - Section – A

Nature of Political Theory, Evolution and Growth, Behaviouralism, Decline and Resurgence, Contemporary Trends, Post Modernism. Law, Liberty, Equality, Justice and Rights. Political Ideology : Liberalism, Socialism, Communism, Feminism and Communitarianism. Democracy: Perspective and Prospects. Civil Society.

Politics and Political Process : - Section – B

Power, Authority, Legitimacy, Social Stratification, Political Culture, Political Socialization, Political Participation, Political Modernization.

Unit-II

Western Political Thought :- Section – A

Plato: Ideal State, Justice, Communism.
Aristotle : State and Revolution .
Machiavelli : State, Ethics & Politics.
Social Contractualists : Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau.
Karl Marx: Dialectical Materialism, Class Struggle, Surplus Value.
John Rawls : Distributive Justice.
Robert Nozick: Violence.

Indian Political Tradition : - Section – B

Kautilya : Arthashastra, Theory of Government and Statecraft.
Raja Rammohun Roy : The Indian Renaissance and Nationalism, Social Reform.
Swami Vivekananda : Nationalism, Internationalism and Enlightened Humanism.
G.K. Gokhale : Goals & Techniques.
B.G. Tilak : Goals & Techniques.
Aurobindo : Political Goals & Techniques, Spiritual Nationalism and Universalism.
Gandhi : Satyagraha, Trusteeship and Sarvodaya, Truth & Non-Violence, Ends – Means Relationship.
B.R. Ambedkar: Equity and Social Justice.

Unit-III

Public Administration : - Section – A

Nature, Scope and Significance of Public Administration and New Public Administration.
Theories and Principles of Organisation. Personnel Administration : Recruitment, Training, Promotion, Morale, Employer-Employee Relations. Public Policy : Policy Formulation and

Implementation. Relationship between Permanent and Political Executive. Financial Administration: Budget, Audit, CAG, PAC, E.C., Good Governance, Bureaucracy & Development. Administration in India – Problems and Prospects.

Administrative Thinkers: Section – B

- a) Henry Fayol, F.W. Taylor - Scientific Management.
- b) Max Weber _ Bureaucracy.
- c) Elton Mayo – Human Relations Approach.
- d) Herbert Simon – Decision Making Approach.
- e) F.W. Riggs – Ecological Approach.

Lateral Entry into Public Service: Problems and Prospects.

Unit-IV

International Politics : - Section – A

Approaches to the Study of International Politics : Idealism and Realism, System Theory, Decision—Making and Game Theory. National Power, Balance of Power and Collective Security, Disarmament, Human Rights, International Terrorism, Gender in I.R. India's Role in World Affairs: India and her neighbours, India and the United States, India and Russia, India and China. India's Foreign Policy: Determinants.

- a) India's Foreign Policy : Determinants, Problems and Prospects, Act East Policy.
- b) Globalisation: Problems and Prospects.
- c) Role & Relevance of Nuclear Age, Nuclear Deterrence.
- d) Uni – Polar World: Problems & Prospects.

Comparative Politics and Government: - Section – B

Comparative Politics: Meaning and Approaches. British Political System: Conventions and Rule of Law. Parliamentary Government: Crown, Prime Minister, Cabinet and Parliament. U.S. Political System: Separation of Powers, Checks and Balance. President, Congress-Senate and House of Representatives, Supreme Court and Judicial Review. Swiss Political System : Direct Democracy, Federal Council, Federal Assembly and Federal Tribunal. Chinese Political System : Democratic Centralism, National People's Congress, President of People's Republic of China, State Council. Party System in UK, USA and China.

Unit-V

Indian Government and Politics: - Section – A

Political Parties, Pressure Groups, Politics of Defection and Coalition Politics in India, Political Ideological Bases of the Indian Constitution, Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Duties & Amendments. Structure and Process : President, Prime Minister, Parliament and the Working of the Parliamentary System. Theory and Practice of Federalism in India, Centre – States Relations. Supreme Court, Judicial Review and

Judicial Activism, PIL, LOK Adalat. Political Parties and Pressure Groups. Issues and Trends: Regionalism, Secularism, Caste & Politics. Criminalisation of Politics : Elections and Electoral Reforms, National Government : Problems and Prospects, Party less Democracy : Myth or Reality. Role of Media in Indian Democracy.

State, Local Government and Politics in Odisha : - Section – B

Politics of Defection and Coalition Politics in Odisha Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers, State Legislative Assembly, High Court and Subordinate Courts. Politics of Defection and Coalition Politics in India & Odisha. Elections and Voting Behaviour since 1952. Rural Local Government and Urban Local Government, 73rd and 74th Amendment.

Model Questions in Political Science

Unit – I: Section A (Political Theory)

1. The word ‘Theory’ used in the term Political Theory has been derived from the word ‘Theoria’. To whom of the following languages does the word ‘Theoria’ belong ?
a) Greek b) French c) Latin d) German.
2. ‘The Feminine Mystique’ is authored by
a) Mary Wollstonecraft b) Betty Friedan c) Germaine Greer d) Simone de Beauvoir.
3. Who of the following is a behavioural theorizer ?
a) Charles E. Merriam b) T.H. Green c) F.W. Taylor d) Kropotkin.

Section – B (Politics and Political Process)

4. Who gave the concept of legitimacy ?
a) Max Weber b) Lipset c) Laswell d) David Easton.
5. Which of the following is not an agent of Political Socialisation ?
a) Educational Institutions b) Family c) Peer Group d) Church.

Unit – II: Section – A (Western Political Thought)

1. Plato is criticised as –
a) Feminist b) Socialist c) Fascist d) Democrat
2. The book ‘Two Essays on Government’ was written by
a) Green b) Locke c) Max d) Plato
3. In his concept of Dialectical Materialism, Max was influenced by
a) Plato b) Mill c) Hegel d) Machiavelli

Section – B (Indian Political Tradition)

4. Which of the following is not an element of State in Kautilya's Arthashastra?
a) Amatya b) Kosha c) Dunga d) Public Opinion
5. Gandhiji regarded the State as
a) A divine institution b) an end in itself c) a means, not an end d) an omnipotent institution.

Unit – III: Section – A (Public Administration)

1. Who is the architect of Scientific Management?
a) Woodrow Wilson b) F.W. Taylor c) Elton Mayo d) F.W. Riggs.
2. Which of the following process is ‘to keep the rascals out’ in public Service?
a) Training b) Recruitment c) Promotion d) Morale.
3. The term, Budget has been derived from the word ‘Bougette’ which is a
a) French word b) English word c) Latin word d) German word.
4. Lateral Entry in to Public Service means
a) Entry from private sector
b) Entry from armed sources
c) Entry from Judicial services
d) Entry from the Media
5. C and AG is a
a) Statutory Authority

- b) Constitutional Authority
- c) Government Servant
- d) Leader of the opposition in the Indian Parliament.

Unit – IV : Section – A (International Politics)

1. International Politics is power politics is the **dictum** believed by
 - a) Idealists b) Realists c) Globalists d) Terrorists
2. Which of the following is not an element of national power ?
 - a) Geography b) Human Resource c) Leadership d) Media
3. The present world is
 - a) Unipolar b) Bi-polar c) Multipolar d) None of the above

Section – B (Comparative Politics and Government)

4. Who of the following adopted a 'systems approach' in Comparative Politics ?
 - a) Almond Powell b) David Easton c) Harold Laswell d) H.J. Laski
5. In the US political system there is separation of powers. Who advocated the concept?
 - a) Aristotle b) Hobbes c) Montesquieu d) J.S. Mill

Unit – V: Section – A (Indian Government and Politics)

1. Which of the following is not a basic structure of the constitution ?
 - a) Secularism b) Parliamentary Democracy c) Judicial review d) Federalism
2. Who controls the purse of the Nation ?
 - a) Lok Sabha b) Rajya Sabha c) Finance Minister d) President
3. In Indian Politics 'casteism' is the most important Political Party. Who said this ?
 - a) Jai Prakash Narayan b) Rajni Kothari c) Morris Jones d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Section – B (State, Local Government and Politics)

4. Governor is administered oath of office by
 - a) President of India b) Chief Justice of India c) Chief Justice of State High Court d) None of the above
5. Rural and Urban Local Governments were given constitutional status in the
 - a) First and second Amendment Act
 - b) 24th and 25th Amendment Act
 - c) 73rd & 74th Amendment Act
 - d) 83rd & 84th Amendment Act