



BANKURA UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

SYLLABUS FOR RESEARCH ENTRANCE TEST (RET)

Full Marks: 50

Question Pattern

		No. of Questions will be Given	No. of Questions will be Attempted	Marks
Group- A	From Research Methodology Part (Section- 'A')	3	2	2 x 10 = 20
Group- B	From Research Methodology Part (Section- 'A')	3	1	1 x 5 = 5
Group- C	From Subject Specific Part (Section- 'B')	7	2	2 x 10 = 20
Group- D	From Subject Specific Part (Section- 'B')	5	1	1 x 5 = 5

SECTION 'A': RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (25 Marks)

1. Social Science Research: Concept, Need and Ethics.
2. Research Design: Experimental, Explorative and Descriptive.
3. Hypothesis: Meaning, Characteristics and Types.
4. Data Collection: Different Methods of Sampling (Probability and Non-Probability).
5. Instruments for Survey Research: Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule.
6. Data Analysis: Quantitative and Qualitative.

SECTION- 'B': SUBJECT SPECIFIC SYLLABUS (25 Marks)

Unit - 1: Political Theory

Concepts:

Liberty, Equality, Justice, Democracy,

Political Traditions:

Liberalism, Socialism, Marxism, Feminism, Postmodernism

Unit - 2: Political Thought (Western and Indian)

Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Hegel, Karl Marx, John Rawls

Dharamshastra, Kautilya, Aggannasutta, Barani, Kabir, Pandita Ramabai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Swami Vivekanand, Rabindranath Tagore, M. K Gandhi, Sri Aurobindo, Periyar E. V. Ramasamy, Muhammad Iqbal, M.N.Roy, V D Savarkar, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar, J L Nehru, Ram Manohar Lohia, Jaya Prakash Narayan, Deendayal Upadhyaya

Unit - 3: Comparative Political Analysis

Approaches: Institutional, Political Culture, Political Economy and New Institutionalism; Comparative Methods

State theory: debate over the nature of state in capitalist and socialist societies; post-colonial state; welfare state; globalization and nations-states

Political regimes: democratic (Electoral, Liberal, Majoritarian and Participatory) and non-democratic regimes (Patrimonialism, Bureaucratic authoritarianism, Military dictatorship, Totalitarianism, and fascist).

Constitutions and Constitutionalism: forms of constitutions, rule of law, judicial independence and liberal constitutionalism; emergency powers and crisis of constitutionalism.

Development: Underdevelopment, Dependency, Modernization, World Systems Theory, development and democracy.

Actor and Processes: Electoral Systems, Political Parties and Party System, Interest groups, Social movements, new social movements, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and civil society campaigns; Revolutions.

Unit - 4: International Relations and India's Foreign Policy

Approaches to the study of International relations: Idealism, Realism, Structural Marxism, Neoliberalism, Neorealism, Social Constructivism, Critical International Theory, Feminism, Postmodernism.

Concepts: State, state system and non-state actors, Power, Sovereignty, Security: traditional and non-traditional.

Conflict and Peace: Changing Nature of Warfare; Weapons of mass destruction; deterrence; conflict resolution, conflict transformation.

United Nations: Aims, Objectives, Structure and Evaluation of the Working of UN; Peace and Development perspectives; Humanitarian intervention. International law; International Criminal Court

Contemporary Challenges: International terrorism, Climate change and Environmental Concerns, Human Rights, Migration and Refugees; Poverty and Development; Role of Religion, Culture and Identity Politics.

Perspectives on India's Foreign Policy: India's Identity as postcolonial, development, rising power and as emerging political economy

Continuity and change in India's Foreign Policy: Principles and determinants; Non-Alignment movement: historical background and relevance of Non-Aligned Movement; India's Nuclear Policy

India's relations with major powers: USA, USSR/ Russia, People's Republic of China

India's relations with neighbourhood: SAARC, Gujaral doctrine, Look East / Act East, Look West.

India's Negotiation Strategies in International Regimes: The United Nations, World Trade Organisation, International Monetary Fund, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

Contemporary Challenges: maritime security, energy security, environmental security, migrants and refugees, water resources, international terrorism, cyber security

Unit - 5: Political Institutions in India including Indian Political Processes

Making of the Indian Constitution: Colonialism heritage and the contribution Indian National Movement to the making of the Indian Constitution

Constituent Assembly: Composition, Ideological Moorings, Constitutional Debates

Philosophy of the Constitution: Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles

Union Executive: President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

Union Parliament: Structure, Role and Functioning, Parliamentary Committees

Judiciary: Supreme Court, High Court, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Judicial Reform.

Executive and Legislature in the States: Governor, Chief Minister, State Legislature

Electoral Process and Election Commission of India: Conduct of Elections, Rules, Electoral Reforms.

Local Government Institutions: Functioning and reforms.

State, Economy and Development: Nature of Indian State, Development Planning model, New Economic Policy, Growth and Human Development.

Process of globalisation: social and economic implications.

Identity Politics: Religion, Tribe, Caste, Region, Language.

Social Movements: Dalit, Tribal, Women, Farmers, labour

Civil Society Groups: Non-Party Social Formations, Non-Governmental Organisations, Social Action Groups.

Regionalisation of Indian Politics: Reorganisation of Indian States, States as Political and Economic Units, Sub-State Regions, Regional disparities, Demand for New States,

Gender and Politics in India: Issues of Equality and Representation.

Ideology and Social basis of Political Parties: National Parties, State Parties.

Electoral Politics: Participation, Contestation, Representation, Emerging trends.

Unit - 6: Public Administration

Public Administration: meaning and evolution; public and private administration

Approaches: System Theory, Decision Making, Ecological Approach

Public administration theories and concepts: Scientific Management Theory, Rational Choice theory, New Public Administration, Development Administration,

Theories and Principles of Organization: Scientific Management Theory, Bureaucratic Theory, Human Relations Theory

Organisational Communication: Theories and Principles, Chester Bernard Principles of Communication, Information Management in the organization

Unit - 7: Governance and Public Policy in India

Governance, good governance and democratic governance, role of state, civil society and individuals.

Accountability and control: Institutional mechanism for checks and balances, legislative control over executive, administrative and budgetary control, control through parliamentary committees, judicial control over legislature and executive, administrative culture, corruption and administrative reforms

Institutional mechanisms for good governance: Right to Information, Consumer Protection Act, Citizen Charter; Grievance redress system: Ombudsman, Lokpal, Lokayukta

Planning and Development: Decentralised planning, planning for development, sustainable development, participatory development, e-governance; NITI Aayog

Public policy as an instrument of socio-economic development: public policies with special reference to housing, health, drinking water, food security, MGNREGA, NHRM, RTE