

There will be Two Question papers, Paper -II and Paper -III (Part -A & B). Paper -II will cover 50 Objective Type Questions (Multiple choice, Matching type, True/False, Assertion-Reasoning type) carrying 100 marks. Paper -III will cover 75 objective Type Question (Multiple choice, Matching type, True/False, Assertion-Reasoning type) carrying 150 marks.

UGC NET/JRF Paper - II

1. Political Theory and Thought;

- **Ancient Indian Political Thought:** Kautilya and Shanti Parva.
- **Greek Political Thought:** Plato and Aristotle.
- **European Thought – I:** Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau.
- **European Thought – II:** Bentham, J. S. Mill, Hegel, Marx and Green.
- **Contemporary Political Thought – I:** Lenin, Mao, Gramsci.
- **Contemporary Political Thought – II:** Rawls, Nozick and Communitarians.
- **Modern Indian Thought:** Gandhi, M. N. Roy, Aurobindo Ghosh, Jay Prakash, Ambedkar, Savarkar.
- **Concepts and Issue – I:** Medieval Political Thought: Church State Relationship and Theory of Two Swords.
- **Concepts and Issue – II:** Behaviouralism and Post-Behaviouralism, Decline and Resurgence of Political Theory. Democracy, Liberty and Equality.

2. Comparative Politics and Political Analysis;

Evolution of Comparative Politics as a discipline; nature and scope.

- Approaches to the study of comparative politics: Traditional, Structural– Functional, Systems and Marxist.
- **Constitutionalism:** Concepts, Problems and Limitations.
- **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.
- Bureaucracy – types and roles.
- Political Development and Political Modernization.
- Political Culture, Political Socialization and Political Communication.
- Political Elite; Elitist theory of Democracy.
- Power, Authority and Legitimacy.
- **Revolution:** Theories and Types.
- **Dependency:** Development and Under Development.

3. Indian Government and Politics;

National Movement, Constitutional Developments and the Making of Indian Constitution.

Ideological Bases of the Indian Constitution, Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties and Directive Principles.

Constitution as Instrument of Socio – Economic Change, Constitutional Amendments and Review.

- **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, their working.
- **Federalism:** Theory and Practice in India; Demands of

Autonomy and Separatist Movements; Emerging trends in Centre – State Relations.

- **Judiciary:** Supreme Court, High Courts, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism including Public Interest Litigation cases, Judicial Reforms.
- Political Parties, Pressure Groups, Public Opinion, Media; Subaltern and Peasant Movements.
- Elections, Electoral Behaviour, Election Commission and Electoral Reforms.

4. UGC NET Public Administration;

Development of Public Administration as a discipline; Approaches to the study of Public Administration: Decision – making, Ecological and Systems; Development Administration.

Theories of Organization

- **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, Discipline, Morale; Employee – Employer Relations.
- **Bureaucracy:** Theories, Types and Roles; Max Weber and his critics. Civil servant – Minister relationship.
- Leadership, its role in decision – making; Communication.
- **Financial Administration:** Budget, Audit, Control over Finance with special reference to India and UK.
- Good Governance; Problems of Administrative Corruption; Transparency and Accountability; Right to Information.
- Grievance Redressal Institutions: Ombudsman, Lokpal and Lokayukta.

5. International Relations;

- Contending Theories and Approaches to the study of International Relations; Idealist, Realist, Systems, Game, Communication and Decision – making.
- Power, Interest and Ideology in International Relations; Elements of Power: Acquisition, use and limitations of power, Perception, Formulation and Promotion of National Interest, Meaning, Role and Relevance of Ideology in International Relations.
- **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, World – order and Peace studies.
- Cold War, Alliances, Non – Alignment, End of Cold war, Globalisation.
- 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 organisations especially SAARC, ASEAN, OPEC, OAS.
- **United Nations :** Aims, Objectives, Structure and Evaluation of the working of UN; Peace and Development perspectives; Charter Revision; Power – struggle and Diplomacy within UN, Financing and Peace – keeping

operations.

- **India's Role in International affairs:** India's relations with its neighbours, Wars, Security Concerns and Pacts, Mediator Role, distinguishing features of Indian Foreign Policy and Diplomacy.

UGC NET Paper - III

Core and Elective / Optional

Unit – I

- * Political Theory
- * Nature of Political Theory, its main concerns; decline and resurgence since 1970s.
- * Liberalism and Marxism
- * Individual and Social Justice
- * Role of Ideology
- * Theories of change: Lenin, Mao, Gandhi.

Unit - II

- * Political Thought.
- * Plato and Aristotle.
- * Machiavelli
- * Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau and J. S. Mill.
- * Karl Marx
- * Gandhi, M. N. Roy, Aurobindo Ghosh.

Unit - III

- * Comparative Politics and Political Analysis.
- * Approaches to the study of comparative Politics
- * Constitutionalism in theory and practice.
- * Executive, Legislature and Judiciary with special reference to India, USA, UK and Switzerland.
- * Party system and role of opposition.
- * Electoral Process Separation of Powers, Rule of Law and Judicial Review.

Unit - IV

- * Political Development.
- * Political Modernization.
- * Political Socialisation and Political Culture.
- * Power and Authority.
- * Political Elite.

Unit - V

- * Making of the Indian Constitution.
- * Fundamental Rights and Duties, and Directive Principles.
- * Union Executive, Parliament.
- * Supreme Court, Judicial Activism.
- * Indian Federalism: Theory, Practice and Problems.

Unit - VI

- * Dynamics of State Politics.
- * Local Governments: Rural and Urban.
- * Political Parties, Pressure Groups, and Public Opinion.
- * Elections, Electoral Reforms.
- * Class, Caste, Gender, Dalit and Regional Issues, Problems of Nation – Building and Integration.

Unit - VII

- * Growth of Public Administration as a discipline; and New Public Administration.
- * Theories of Organisation (Classical, Scientific, Human Relations).
- * Principles of Organisation.
- * Chief Executive.
- * Control over Administration Judicial and Legislative Bureaucracy.

Unit - VIII

- * Development Planning and Administration in India.
- * Bureaucracy and Challenges of Development.
- * Administrative Culture; Administrative Corruption, and Administrative Reforms.
- * Panchayati Raj.
- * Impact of Liberalization on Public Administration.

Unit - IX

- * Theories of International Relations.
- * Ideology, Power and Interest.
- * Conflicts and Conflict – Resolution.
- * Changing concept of National Security and Challenges to the Nation – State System Arms and Arms – Control.

Unit - X

- * End of Cold War, Globalisation and Political Economy of International Relations in the Contemporary World.
- * Determinants and Compulsions of India's Foreign Policy; India's Nuclear Policy.
- * India's Relations with Neighbours and USA.
- * India's Role in the UN.
- * India and Regional Organizations (SAARC, ASEAN), Indian Ocean.

