



KRISTU JAYANTI
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)
Under Section 3 of UGC Act 1956
A CMI INSTITUTION | BENGALURU | INDIA

Centre for Research and Development

Office of Doctoral Studies

Syllabus for the Part B of

Kristu Jayanti University Entrance Test (KJUET)

Ph. D. Programme in Political Science

Unit 1: Foundations of Political Theory

Political concepts and normative frameworks: Liberty, Equality, Justice, Rights, Democracy, Power, and Citizenship. Classical and contemporary debates of Political Theory. Political Ideologies: Liberalism, Conservatism, Socialism, Marxism, Feminism, Multiculturalism, Postmodernism.

Unit 2: Western Political Thought

Political thought from ancient to modern periods: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Hegel, Mary Wollstonecraft, John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx, Antonio Gramsci, Hannah Arendt, Frantz Fanon, Mao Zedong, John Rawls and Robert Nozick.

Unit 3: Indian Political Thought

Ancient and Modern Indian political thought: Dharmashastra and Kautilya, Medieval to modern thinkers: Ziauddin Barani, Kabir, Pandita Ramabai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Swami Vivekananda, Rabindranath Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi, Sri Aurobindo, Periyar E.V. Ramasamy, Muhammad Iqbal, M.N. Roy, V.D. Savarkar, B.R. Ambedkar, Jawaharlal Nehru, Ram Manohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan, and Deendayal Upadhyaya.

Unit 4: Comparative Political Analysis

Political Culture, Political Socialisation, Political Communication, Colonialism and Neo-colonialism, Imperialism and Neo-imperialism, nationalism, and state theory in capitalist, socialist, and postcolonial contexts. Political regimes (democratic and non-democratic), Constitutionalism, democratization processes,

development theories, and structures of powers: Political Parties, Pressure Groups, Interest groups and social movements.

Unit 5: International Relations - Theory and Practice

Approaches to International Relations: Idealism, Realism, Marxism, Neoliberalism, Neorealism, Constructivism, Critical Theory, Feminism, and Postmodernism. Conflict and peace studies, International Institutions: United Nations, International Law, Global Political Economy, Regional Organizations (EU, AU, ASEAN, SCO), and contemporary global challenges including terrorism, climate change, human rights, and migration.

Unit 6: India's Foreign Policy

India's foreign policy: postcolonial and emerging power. Non-alignment Movement, Nuclear policy and relations with major powers (USA, Russia, China). India's engagement with regional and global institutions (BRICS, SAARC, G 77, QUAD), strategic doctrines - Act East and Neighbourhood First, and India's role in global governance and international negotiations on trade, climate and security.

Unit 7: Political Institutions in India

Constitutional framework: Making of the Constitution, role of the Constituent Assembly, and constitutional philosophy (Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles). Wings of the Government: Legislature, Executive, Judiciary. Unitary and Federal Structure, Electoral systems, Local governance. Constitutional bodies and issues - Judicial activism, basic structure doctrine, and institutional reforms.

Unit 8: Political Processes in India

Dynamics of Indian politics: Relationship between state, economy, and development. Globalization, identity politics (caste, religion, language, region), and social movements (Dalit, women, farmers, labour). Party systems, electoral behaviour, regionalism, civil society, Think tanks and issues of representation, gender, and political participation.

Unit 9: Public Administration: Theory and Practice

Concept, evolution, scope, and approaches to Public Administration. Systems Theory, Decision-Making Theory, And Ecological Approaches. Scientific Management, Bureaucratic Theory, Human Relations Theory, and New Public

Management. Organisation and its principles. Theories: Leadership, Motivation, Communication, Conflict Management, and contemporary administrative reforms in the context of globalization and liberalization.

Unit 10: Governance and Public Policy in India

Governance frameworks and public policy processes in India: Good governance, E-Governance, Accountability mechanisms. Transparency measures RTI, Lokpal, Lokayukta and CVC. Decentralization (Panchayat Raj), and development planning (NITI Aayog). Key public policies in India related to health, education, employment (MGNREGA), food security, and Sustainable Development Goals.