

Part II: Indian Government and Politics

Module I: Caste/Class Structure in the Indian Society and Polity.

Module II: Constituent Assembly: An analysis.

Module III: Relevane of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.

Module IV: Dynamics of Federalism : Centre-State Relations.

Module V: Working of Government

- A) Functions and role of Union and State Legislatures.
- B) Functions and role of Union and State Executives.
- C) Role of Judiciay- Judiciary and Social Change – Judicial Reforms.

Module VI: Issues in Indian Politics

- A) Securalism – Theory and Practice.
- B) Communalism, Regionalism, Socio-economic imbalance and its impact on marginalised sections.
- C) Criminalisation of politics.

Part III: Comparative Politics

Module I

- A) Comparative Politics: Meaning, Nature and approaches.
- B) Theories of comparaive politics: Input Output analysis, Structural Functional Analysis, Class Theories, Cultural Theories and Developmental Theories.

Module II

- A) Federalism and Constitutionalism.
- B) A Comparative Study of working of Federalism in USA, Canada and India.

Module III: Interest Aggregation and articulation.
Role of Interest Groups and Pressure Groups in Democratic and non-democratic countries.

Module IV: Rule Making: Functions and role of rule making bodies in USA, France, U.K., India and China.

Module V: Rule application: An analysis of the role of executive bodies in USA, France, UK, Switzerland, India and China.

Module VI: Rule adjudication: Working of Judicial systems in USA, France, U.K., India and China.

Part IV: THEORIES AND CONCEPTS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Module I: Public Administration: Meaning, Nature and scope, its importance in the Era of Globalisation.

Module II: New Trends in Public Administration

- A) New Public Administration.
- B) Development Administration.
- C) Computative Public Administration.

Module III: Approaches:

- A) Traditional: Historical, legal, comparative.
- B) Modern: Marxian, Behavioral, Ecological, Structural Functional, Developmental.
- C) Contemporary: Public Choice, Rational Choice, Contingency.

Module IV: Perspectives in Public Administration.

- A) Scientific Management
- B) Human Relations Theory.
- C) New Public Management.

Module V: Bureaucracy: Meaning and Attributes.

- A) Contributions of Max Weber.
- B) Models of Bureaucracy.
- C) Challenges to Bureaucracy.

Module VI: Comparative Public Administration: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Importance, Challenges.

Part V: International Politics

Module I: International Politics: Meaning, nature and importance.

Module II: Approaches: Idealism vs Realism, Systems Theory, Game Theory, Dependency Theory, Integration Theory, Communications Theory and Decision making theory.

Module III: Limitations of National Power.

- a) Collective security under UNO
- b) Pacific settlement of disputes: An analysis.

Module IV: Diplomacy: Its meaning and functions - Types of diplomacy – democratic, totalitarian, summit and personal – Decline and Revival of Diplomacy.

Module V: Foreign Policy: Meaning and objectives – Determinants of Foreign policy, Major determinants of Indian foreign policy.

Module VI: Major Issues:

Globalisation: Its impact on Third World Countries.

Terrorism: Causes, dimensions and remedies.

Human Rights protection at global level.

Part VI: Research Methodology

Module I **A) Social Science Research :** Meaning, Objectives and importance.
B) Scientific method: Its limitations in social research.
C) Hypothesis, concepts and variables: An overview.

Module II Formulation of Research Problem

Module III Research Design: Meaning and Components.

Types: Exploratory, Descriptive, Action research and experimental research design

Module IV Sampling: Meaning and attributes.

Types : Probability and non probability

Module V: Data: Collection, processing, analysis and report writing.

Module VI: Role of Internet and computers in social research.

Part VII: Modern trends in Political Science

Part VIII: Research Methodology/Teaching Aptitude

I. TEACHING APTITUDE

- Teaching: Nature, objectives, characteristics and basic requirements;
- Learner's characteristics;
- Factors affecting teaching;
- Methods of teaching;

- Teaching aids;
- Evaluation systems.

II. RESEARCH APTITUDE

- Research: Meaning, Characteristics and types;
- Steps of research;
- Methods of research;
- Research Ethics;
- Paper, article, workshop, seminar, conference and symposium;
- Thesis writing: its characteristics and format.

Part IX(a) Salient Features of Indian Constitution

Salient features of the Constitution - Preamble- Its significance and its place in the interpretation of the Constitution.

Fundamental Rights - Directive Principles of State Policy - Relation between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles - Fundamental Duties.

Executive - Legislature - Judiciary - Both at Union and State Level. - Other Constitutional Authorities.

Centre-State Relations - Legislative - Administrative and Financial.

Services under the Union and the States.

Emergency Provisions.

Amendment Provisions of the Constitution.

Part IX (b) Social Welfare Legislations and Programmes

Social Service Legislations like Right to Information Act, Prevention of atrocities against Women & Children, Food Security Act, Environmental Acts etc. and Social Welfare Programmes like Employment Guarantee Programme, Organ and Blood Donation etc.

Part X (a) Renaissance in Kerala

TOWARDS A NEW SOCIETY

Introduction to English education - various missionary organisations and their functioning- founding of educational institutions, factories, printing press etc.

EFFORTS TO REFORM THE SOCIETY

(A) Socio-Religious reform Movements

SNDP Yogam, Nair Service Society, Yogakshema Sabha, Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangham, Vaala Samudaya Parishkarani Sabha, Samathwa Samajam, Islam Dharma Paripalana Sangham, Prathyaksha Raksha Daiva Sabha, Sahodara Prasthanam etc.

(B) Struggles and Social Revolts

Upper cloth revolts. Channar agitation, Vaikom Sathyagraha, Guruvayoor Sathyagraha, Paliyam Sathyagraha. Kuttamkulam Sathyagraha, Temple Entry Proclamation, Temple Entry Act .Malyalee Memorial, Ezhava Memorial etc.

Malabar riots, Civil Disobedience Movement, Abstention movement etc.

ROLE OF PRESS IN RENAISSANCE

Malayalee, Swadeshbhimani, Vivekodayam, Mithavadi, Swaraj, Malayala Manorama, Bhashaposhini, Mathnubhoomi, Kerala Kaumudi, Samadarsi, Kesari, AI-Ameen, Prabhatham, Yukthivadi, etc

AWAKENING THROUGH LITERATURE

Novel, Drama, Poetry, *Purogamana Sahithya Prasthanam*, *Nataka Prashtanam*, Library movement etc

WOMEN AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Parvathi Nenmenimangalam, Arya Pallam, A V Kuttimalu Amma, Lalitha Prabhu. Akkamma Cheriyan, Anna Chandi, Lalithambika Antharjanam and others

LEADERS OF RENAISSANCE

Thycaud Ayya Vaikundar, Sree Narayana Guru, Ayyan Kali. Chattampi Swamikal, Brahmananda Sivayogi, Vagbhadananda, Poikayil Yohannan (Kumara Guru) Dr Palpu, Palakkunnath Abraham Malpan, Mampuram Thangal, Sahodaran Ayyappan, Pandit K P Karuppan, Pampadi John Joseph, Mannathu Padmanabhan, V T Bhattathirippad, Vakkom Abdul Khadar Maulavi, Makthi Thangal, Blessed Elias Kuriakose Chaavra, Barrister G P Pillai, TK Madhavan, Moorkoth Kumaran, C. Krishnan, K P Kesava Menon, Dr. Ayyathan Gopalan, C V Kunjuraman, Kuroor Neelakantan Namboothiripad, Velukkutty Arayan, K P Vellon, P K Chathan Master, K Kelappan, P. Krishna Pillai, A K Gopalan, T R Krishnaswami Iyer, C Kesavan. Swami Ananda Theerthan , M C Joseph, Kuttippuzha Krishnapillai and others

LITERARY FIGURES

Kodungallur Kunhikkuttan Thampuran, KeralaVarma Valiyakoyi Thampuran, Kandathil Varghese Mappila. Kumaran Asan, Vallathol Narayana Menon, Ulloor S Parameswara Iyer, G Sankara Kurup, Changampuzha Krishna Pillai, Chandu Menon, Vaikom Muhammad Basheer. Kesav Dev, Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai, Ponkunnam Varky, S K Pottakkad and others

Part X (b) General Knowledge and Current Affairs

General Knowledge and Current Affairs

NOTE: - It may be noted that apart from the topics detailed above, questions from other topics prescribed for the educational qualification of the post may also appear in the question paper. There is no undertaking that all the topics above may be covered in the question paper.