

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

PAPER- 1A

Political Theory and Political Thought

1. **Political Theory**: meaning and approaches.
2. **Theories of state** : Liberal, Neo-liberal, Marxist, Pluralist, post-colonial and Feminist.
3. **Justice** : Conceptions of justice with special reference to Rawl's theory of justice and its communitarian critiques.
4. **Equality** : Social, political and economic; relationship between equality and freedom; Affirmative action.
5. **Rights** : Meaning and theories; different kinds of rights; Concept of Human Rights.
6. **Democracy** : Classical and contemporary theories; different models of democracy—representative, participatory and deliberative.
7. **Concept of power** : hegemony, ideology and legitimacy.
8. **Political Ideologies** : Liberalism, Socialism, Marxism, Fascism, Gandhism and Feminism.
9. **Indian Political Thought**: Dharamshastra, Arthashastra and Buddhist Traditions; Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Sri Aurobindo, M. K. Gandhi, B. R. Ambedkar, M. N. Roy.
10. **Western Political Thought** : Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, John S. Mill, Marx, Gramsci, Hannah Arendt.

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PAPER- 1B

Indian Government and Politics

1. Indian Nationalism :

(a) Political Strategies of India's Freedom Struggle : Constitutionalism to mass Satyagraha, Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience; Militant and Revolutionary Movements, Peasant and Workers Movements.

(b) Perspectives on Indian National Movement; Liberal, Socialist and Marxist; Radical Humanist and Dalit.

2. Making of the Indian Constitution : Legacies of the British rule; different social and political perspectives.

3. Salient Features of the Indian Constitution : The Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles; Parliamentary System and Amendment Procedures; Judicial Review and Basic Structure doctrine.

4. (a) **Principal Organs of the Union Government :** Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and Supreme Court.

(b) **Principal Organs of the State Government :** Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and High Courts.

5. Grassroots Democracy : Panchayati Raj and Municipal Government; Significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments; Grassroot movements.

6. Statutory Institutions/Commissions : Election Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General, Finance Commission, Union Public Service Commission, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Women; National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Minorities, National Backward Classes Commission.

7. Federalism : Constitutional provisions; changing nature of centre-state relations; integrationist tendencies and regional aspirations; inter-state disputes.

8. Planning and Economic development : Nehruvian and Gandhian perspectives; Role of planning and public sector; Green Revolution, land reforms and agrarian relations; liberalization and economic reforms.

9. Caste, Religion and Ethnicity in Indian Politics.

10. Party System : National and regional political parties, ideological and social bases of parties; Patterns of coalition politics; Pressure groups, trends in electoral behaviour; changing socio-economic profile of Legislators.

11. Social Movement : Civil liberties and human rights movements; women's movements; environmentalist movements.

PAPER-2A

Comparative Political Analysis and International Politics :

1. **Comparative Politics** : Nature and major approaches; Political economy and political sociology perspectives; Limitations of the comparative method.
2. **State in Comparative Perspective** : Characteristics and changing nature of the State in capitalist and socialist economies, and advanced industrial and developing societies.
3. **Politics of Representation and Participation** : Political parties, pressure groups and social movements in advanced industrial and developing societies.
4. **Globalisation** : Responses from developed and developing societies.
5. **Approaches to the Study of International Relations** : Idealist, Realist, Marxist, Functionalist and Systems theory.
6. **Key Concepts in International Relations** : National interest, security and power; Balance of power and deterrence; Transitional actors and collective security; World capitalist economy and globalisation.
7. **Changing International Political Order** :
 - (a) **Rise of super powers**; Strategic and ideological Bipolarity, arms race and cold war; Nuclear threat;
 - (b) **Non-aligned Movement** : Aims and achievements.
 - (c) **Collapse of the Soviet Union**; Unipolarity and American hegemony; Relevance of non-alignment in the contemporary world.
8. **Evolution of the International Economic System** : From Brettonwoods to WTO; Socialist economies and the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance); Third World demand for new international economic order; Globalisation of the world economy.
9. **United Nations** : Envisaged role and actual record; Specialized UN agencies—aims and functioning; need for UN reforms.
10. **Regionalisation of World Politics** : EU, ASEAN, APEC, AARC, NAFTA.
11. **Contemporary Global Concerns** : Democracy, human rights, environment, gender justice terrorism, nuclear proliferation.

PAPER- 2B

India and the World

1. **Indian Foreign Policy** : Determinants of foreign policy; the institutions of policy-making; Continuity and change.
2. **India's Contribution to the Non-Alignment Movement** Different phases; Current role.
3. **India and South Asia** :
 - (a) **Regional Co-operation** : SAARC-past performance and future prospects.
 - (b) **South Asia as a Free Trade Area.**
 - (c) **India's "Look East" policy.**
 - (d) **Impediments to regional co-operation** : River water disputes; illegal cross border migration; Ethnic conflicts and insurgencies; Border disputes.
4. **India and the Global South** : Relations with Africa and Latin America; Leadership role in the demand for NIEO and WTO negotiations.
5. **India and the Global Centres of Power** : USA, EU, Japan, China and Russia.
6. **India and the UN System**: Role in UN Peace-keeping; Demand for Permanent Seat in the Security Council.
7. **India and the Nuclear Question** : Changing perceptions and policy.
8. **Recent developments in Indian Foreign Policy** : India's position on the recent crises in Afghanistan, Iraq and West Asia, growing relations with US and Israel; Vision of a new world order.