**POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**PAPER-I**

**Political Theory and Indian Politics :**

**1.** Political Theory: meaning and approaches.

**2.** Theories of state : Liberal, Neo-liberal, Marxist, Pluiralist, 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. **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-II**

**Comparative Politics and International Relations 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; Transational 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 nonalignment 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.

**India and the World**

**1.** Indian Foreign Policy : Determinants of foreign policy; the institutions of policymaking; 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 Isreal; Vision of a new world order.