



POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

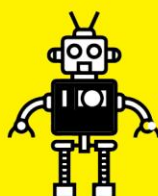
PAPER-I

Section A: Political Theory and Indian Politics:

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 :** Dharmashastra, Arthshastra and Buddhist Traditions; Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Sri Aurobindo, MK Gandhi, BR Ambedkar, MN Roy.
10. **Western Political Thought:** Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, JS Mill, Marx, Gramsci, Hannah, Arendt.

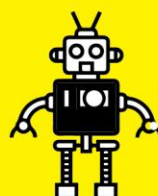
Section B: Indian Government and Politics:

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; Liber, Socialist and Marxist; Radical Humanist and Dalit.





2. **Making** of 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. Principle Organs of the **Union** Government: **Envisaged role** and **actual working** of the Executive, Legislature and the Supreme Court.
 - b. Principle Organs of the **State** Government: Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and the High Courts.
5. **Grassroots Democracy**: Panchayati Raj and Municipal Government; Significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments; Grassroot movements.
6. **Statutory Institutions/Commissions**: Election Commission, CAG, Finance commission, UPSC, NCSC, NCST, NCW; NHRC, NCM, NCBC.
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**:
 - a. National and regional political parties,
 - b. Ideological and social bases of parties;
 - c. Patterns of coalition politics;
 - d. Pressure groups, trends in electoral behaviour;
 - e. Changing socioeconomic profile of Legislators.
11. **Social Movements**:
 - a. Civil liberties and human rights movements;
 - b. Women's movements;
 - c. Environmentalist movements.

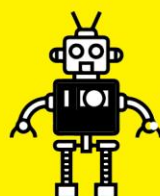




PAPER-II : Comparative Politics and International Relations

Section A: 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; Transnational actors and collective security; World capitalist economy and globalisation.
7. **Changing International Political Order:** Rise of super powers; strategic and ideological Bipolarity, arms race and Cold War; nuclear threat; Non-aligned movement : Aims and achievements; 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 Bretton woods 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, SAARC, NAFTA.
11. **Contemporary Global Concerns:** Democracy, human rights, environment, gender justice, terrorism, nuclear proliferation.





Section B: India and the World:

1. **Indian Foreign Policy:** Determinants of foreign policy; 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's 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 crisis in Afghanistan, Iraq and West Asia, growing relations with US and Israel; vision of a new world order.

