

# POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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## PAPER-I

### Political Theory and Indian Politics

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#### Political Theory

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 Rawls'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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### Indian Government and Politics

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#### 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.

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## **2. Making of the Indian Constitution :**

Legacies of the British rule; different social and political perspectives.

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## **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.

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## **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.

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## **5. Grassroots Democracy :**

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

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## **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.

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## **7. Federalism :**

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

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### **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.

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### **9. Caste, Religion and Ethnicity in Indian Politics.**

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### **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.

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### **11. Social Movement :**

Civil liberties and human rights movements; women's movements; environmentalist movements.

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## **PAPER–II**

# **Comparative Politics and International Relations**

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## **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 :

(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 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.

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## India and the World

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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.