

## Syllabus to be Covered

## Part - I

**Political Theory and Indian Politics**

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

**Indian Government and Politics**

- **Indian Nationalism:** Political Strategies of India's Freedom struggle: constitutionalism to mass Satyagraha, Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience; militant and revolutionary movements, Peasant and workers' movements. Perspectives on Indian National Movement: Liberal, Socialist and Marxist; Radical humanist and Dalit.
- **Making of the Indian Constitution:** Legacies of the British rule; different social and political perspectives.
- **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.
- **Principal Organs of the Union Government:** Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and Supreme Court.  
Principal Organs of the State Government: Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and High Courts.
- **Grassroots Democracy:** Panchayati Raj and Municipal Government; significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments; Grassroot movements.
- **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.

- **Federalism:** Constitutional provisions; changing nature of centre-state relations; integrationist tendencies and regional aspirations; inter-state disputes.
- **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.
- Caste, Religion and Ethnicity in Indian Politics.
- **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.
- **Social Movements:** Civil liberties and human rights movements; women's movements; environmentalist movements

## Part - II

### Comparative Politics and International Relations

#### Comparative Political Analysis and International Politics:

- **Comparative Politics:** Nature and major approaches; political economy and political sociology perspectives; limitations of the comparative method.
- **State in comparative perspective:** Characteristics and changing nature of the State in capitalist and socialist economies, and, advanced industrial and developing societies.
- **Politics of Representation and Participation:** Political parties, pressure groups and social movements in advanced industrial and developing societies.
- **Globalisation:** Responses from developed and developing societies.
- Approaches to the Study of International Relations: Idealist, Realist, Marxist, Functionalist and Systems theory.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.

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- **United Nations:** Envisaged role and actual record; specialized UN agencies- aims and functioning; need for UN reforms.
- **Regionalisation of World Politics:** EU, ASEAN, APEC, SAARC, NAFTA.
- **Contemporary Global Concerns:** Democracy, human rights, environment, gender justice, terrorism, nuclear proliferation.

#### **Comparative Politics and International Relations**

- **Indian Foreign Policy:** Determinants of foreign policy; institutions of policy-making; continuity and change.
- **India's Contribution to the Non-Alignment Movement:** Different phases; current role
- **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.
- **India and the Global South:** Relations with Africa and Latin America; leadership role in the demand for NIEO and WTO negotiations.
- **India and the Global Centres of Power:** USA, EU, Japan, China and Russia.
- **India and the UN System:** Role in UN Peace-keeping; demand for Permanent Seat in the Security Council.
- **India and the Nuclear Question:** Changing perceptions and policy.
- **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.