

**PAPER – I - Political Theory and Indian Politics****Political Theory**

- 1. Political Theory:** meaning and approaches.
- 2. Theories of the 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, J S Mill, Locke And Marx, Gramsci, Hannah Arendt

**Indian Government and Politics**

- 1. Indian Nationalism (a) Political strategies of Indian freedom struggle:** From constitutionalism to Mass Satyagraha, Non Co-operation, Civil disobedience; Militant and Revolutionary movements, Peasant and workers' movements. **(b) Perspectives on the nationalist 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; federalism, 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. Grass root movements.
- 6. Statutory institutions/commissions-** Election Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General, Finance commission, Union Public Service Commission, National Commission for women; National Commission for Scheduled castes, National Human Rights Commission; Minorities Commission, 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; liberalisation and economic reforms.
- 9. Caste, religion and ethnicity in Indian politics**
- 10. Party system:** National and Regional political parties; ideological and social base of parties; patterns of coalition politics; Pressure groups; trends in electoral behaviour; changing socio-economic profile of legislators.
- 11. Social movements:** Civil liberties and human rights movements; women's movements; environmentalist movements.

**PAPER – II - COMPARATIVE POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS****World Politics**

- 1. Approaches to the study of comparative politics:** traditional approaches; political economy and political sociology perspectives; limitations of the comparative method.
- 2. Comparative politics:** Nature and Major approaches; political economy and political sociology perspectives; limitations of the comparative method.
- 3. State in comparative perspective:** Characteristics and changing nature of the state in capitalist and socialist economies and advanced industrial and developing societies.
- 4. Politics of representation and participation:** Political parties, pressure groups and social movements in advanced industrial and developing societies.
- 5. Globalisation:** Responses from developed and developing societies.
- 6. Approaches to the study of International politics** Idealist, Realist, Marxist, Functionalist and Systems Theory.
- 7. Key Concepts in International relations:** National interest, Security and Power, balance of power and deterrence, trans-national actors and collective security; world capitalist economy and globalization.
- 8. 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 objectives. **(c)** Collapse of the Soviet Union; unipolarity and American hegemony; relevance of non alignment in the contemporary world.
- 9. 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.
- 10. United Nations:** Envisaged role and actual record; specialised UN agencies- aims and functioning; need for UN reforms.
- 11. Regionalisation of world politics:** EU, ASEAN, APEC, SAARC, NAFTA
- 12. 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 policy-making; continuity and change.
- 2. India's contribution to the Non-Alignment Movement:** Different phases and current role.
- 3. Major issues in Indian foreign policy:** Sino-Indian Border War (1962); Indo-Pakistan War (1971) and the liberation of Bangladesh; IPKF in Sri Lanka; India as military nuclear power (1998).
- 4. 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.
- 5. India and the Global South:** Relations with Africa and Latin America; leadership role in the demand for NIEO and WTO negotiations.
- 6. India and the Global centres of power:** USA, EU, Japan, China and Russia.
- 7. India and the UN System:** India's role in UN Peace Keeping; demand for permanent seat in the Security Council.
- 8. India and the nuclear question:** Changing perceptions and policy.
- 9. 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 new world order.