

**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.