

## **POLITICAL SCIENCE—CODE NO.(13)**

### **Section—A**

1. **Political Science.**—Nature & scope of the discipline, relationship with allied disciplines like History, Economics, Philosophy, Sociology, Psychology.

2. **Meaning of Politics.**—Approaches to the study of Politics.

3. **Key Concepts.**—State, Society, Sovereignty, Power, Citizenship, Nation, Global order and Imperialism.

4. **Political Ideas.**—Rights, Liberty, Equality, Justice, Rule of Law. Civil Society Swaraj, Revolution, Democratic Participation.

5. **Democracy.**—Meaning and Theories of Democracy, Electoral system, Forms of Representation & Participation, Political accountability.

6. **Political Ideologies.**—Liberalism, Neoliberalism, Marxism, Socialism, Fascism, Gandhism.

7. **Party System and Political Process.**—Theories of Party System, National and regional parties, Political Parties in the Third World. Patterns of coalition politics, interest and pressure groups.

8. **Forms of Government.**—Parliamentary and Presidential. Federal & unitary Modes of decentralisation.

9. **Bureaucracy Concept.**—Theories, Weber and critiques of Bureaucracy.

10. **Theories of Development.**—Meaning and various approaches. Concept and Theories of under development Debates in the Third World.

11. **Social Movements.**—Meaning, Theories & Forms, Role of Environmental Feminist Peasant & workers movements, Role of Non-Governmental organisation.

12. **Nationalism and Internationalism :**

13. **Major theories of International relations.**—Realist Marxist, Systems & Decision making & Game theory.

14. **State and the Global order.**—Neo-Liberalism, globalisation, structural adjustment, regional economic integration, Nature and Impact of globalisation.

## Section—B

### Indian Government and Politics

1. **Approaches to the study of Governments.**—Comparative historical, legal, institutional, Political economy and Political sociology, approaches.
2. **Classification of Political Systems.**—Democratic and Authoritarian, characteristics of political systems in the third world.
3. **Typologies of constitutions; Basic features of these constitutions & Governments.**—including U.K., USA. France, Germany, China, and South Africa.
4. **Constitutional development.**—In India during British Rule—A historical perspective.
5. **Constituent Assembly.**—philosophical and socio-economic dimensions, salient features of the Indian Constitution.
6. **Nature of Indian federalism.**—Centre-state relations, legislative, administrative, financial and political; politics of regional move and National Integration.
7. **Fundamental Rights.**—Constitutional provisions and political dynamics, Judicial Interpretations and socio political realities; Fundamental duties.
8. **The Union Executive.**—President, Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers, Constitutional provisions & framework and political trends.
9. **Parliament.**—Powers and functions of the Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha; Parliamentary Committees; Functioning of the Parliamentary system in India.
10. **The Judiciary.**—The Supreme Court, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Public Interest litigation; Judicial Reforms.
11. **The State Executive.**—Governor, Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers; Constitutional provisions and political trends.
12. **Indian Party System.**—Evolution and contemporary trends; coalition Governments at the Centre and States, pressure groups in Indian politics.
13. **The interaction of Government & Scientific & Technology business.**—Previous and now their inter-relationship and changing roles in society, elites, Role of pressure groups class and voluntary associations in society.
14. **Local Government & Politics.**—Panchayati Raj and Municipal Government, structure Powers & functions. Political realities, Significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments, role of women in Panchayats.
15. **Bureaucracy and Development.**—Post-colonial India; its changing role in the context of liberatis after, bureaucratic Accountability.
16. **Challenges to Indian Democracy :**
  - (a) Communalism, Regionalism violence, criminalisation and corruption.
  - (b) Regional disparities, environmental degradation, illiteracy, Mass poverty, Population, growth, caste oppressions and socio- economic inequalities among backward classes.