

27. POLITICAL SCIENCE

Part-A: (40 Marks)

Political Thought: **1. Ancient Indian Political Thought:** a) Sources of Ancient Indian Political Thought b) Manu: Varnadharma and Dandaneeti c) Kautilya: State and Society d) Goutama Budha: Dharma and Sangha. **2. Modern Indian Political Thought:** a) Gandhi: Ahimsa and Satyagraha b) Nehru: Democratic Socialism c) Ambedkar: Annihilation of Caste d) M.N. Roy: Radical Humanism. **3. Western Political Thought:** Plato, Aristotle, St. Thomas Aquinas, Machiavelli, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, J.J Rousseau, Jermy Bentham, J.S. Mill, Hegel, Marx and Gramsci. **International Relations:** 1) International Relations: Evolution, Nature, Scope and Significance. 2) History of International Relations: Rise of Sovereign Nation State System. First World War, Second World War – Impact on International Relations. 3) Concepts of International Relations: Power – Elements of National Power, Cold War, Super Power, Regional Power, Unilateral Hegemony – Uni- Polarity, Bipolarity, Multipolarity & Security. 4) **International Political Economy:** i) Historical Overview: Colonialism, Decolonisation, Developing Nations and problems. ii) International Financial Institutions: World Bank, WTO Functions and Role iii) Globalisation and its Impact on Developing Nations. 5) International organizations: United Nations, Structure and Role, Need for revision of the charter, Regional Organisations, European Union, SAARC and ASEAN. 6) International Security: Arms Race, Arms Control and Disarmament, Issues in Nuclear Politics. 7) Foreign Policy: India's Foreign Policy, Determinants and Features, Non-Alignment, Evaluation and Relevance – Recent Trends. 8) Contemporary Issues in International Relations: Environment, Human Rights and Terrorism.

Part-B : (60 Marks):

Political Science Concepts, Theories and Institutions:

1. Introduction: Definition, Scope and Importance of Political Science. **2. Approaches to the Study of Political Science:** Liberal and Marxist. **3. State:** Nation and Civil Society. **4. Sovereignty:** Monism and Pluralism. **5. Theories of Origin of the State:** Social Contact and Evolutionary (Historical). **6. Concepts:** a) Law: Sources of Law and Concepts of Rule of Law. B) Liberty and Equality – Their Relationship. C) Theories and kinds of Rights; Human Rights. d) Power and Authority. **7. Ideologies:** Individualism, Anarchism, Fascism and Socialism. **8. Forms of Government:** a) Democracy: Direct (Direct and Democratic Devices) and Indirect. b) Unitary and Federal c) Parliamentary and Presidential **9. Theory of Separation of Powers:** **10. Organs of Government:** a) *Legislature:* (i) Unicameral and Bi-cameral (ii) Powers and Functions b) *Executive:* (i) Powers and Functions c) *Judiciary:* (i) Powers and Functions (ii) Independence of Judiciary and Judicial Review. **Indian Government and Politics:** **1.** Salient Features of Indian Constitution: A Comparative Perspective with the Constitutions of UK, USA and Switzerland **2.** Evolution of Indian Constitution – Nationalist Movement and Philosophical Foundations **3.** Indian Federation – Centre – State Relations – Recent Trends **4.** Fundamental Rights and Duties, Constitutional Remedies with special reference to writs - Directive Principles of State Policy **5.** President – Election, Powers and Functions – Prime Minister and Council of Ministers **6.** Parliament-Composition, Powers and Functions **7.** Judiciary-Supreme Court, Composition, Powers, Functions and Judicial Review – Judicial Activism **8.** Party System: National and Regional Parties; Coalitional Politics **9.** Election Commission – Electoral Reforms and Voting behaviour **10.** State Government – Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers- Powers and Functions **11.** Social and Economic Factors – Language, Religion, Caste and Regional Identities **12.** Social Movements: Agrarian, Working Class, Women, Tribal, Dalit and Environmental **13.** Challenges to National Integration – Communalism and Terrorism **14.** Local Government Institutions – 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendments.