PAPER I

POLITICAL THEORY AND INDIAN POLITICS

Political Theory: Meaning and Approaches.

Theories of State: Liberal, Neo-liberal, Marxist, Pluralist, Post-colonial and Feminist.


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 GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Indian Nationalism:

a) Political Strategies of India’s Freedom Struggle: Constitutionalism to Mass Satyagraha, Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience; Militant and Revolutionary Movements, Peasant and Workers Movements.
b) Perspectives on Indian National Movement: Liberal, Socialist and Marxist; Radical Humanist and Dalit.


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; Grassroots Movements.


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 Movement: Civil Liberties and Human Rights Movements; Women’s Movements, Environmentalist Movements
PAPER 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.

Globalization: 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 Globalization.

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 Achievements.

c) Collapse of the Soviet Union; Unipolarity and American Hegemony; Relevance of Non-alignment in the Contemporary World.


United Nations: Envisaged Role and Actual Record; Specialized UN Agencies- Aims and Functioning; Need for UN Reforms.

Regionalization of World Politics: EU, ASEAN, APEC, AARC, NAFTA.

Contemporary Global Concerns: Democracy, Human Rights, Environment, Gender Justice, Terrorism, Nuclear Proliferation.
INDIA AND THE WORLD

**Indian Foreign Policy**: Determinants of Foreign Policy; the 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 Cooperation: SAARC- Past Performance and Future Prospects.
b) South Asia as a Free Trade Area.
c) India’s ‘Look East’ Policy (Now, ‘Act East’ Policy).
d) Impediments to Regional Cooperation: 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 in the Recent Crises in Afghanistan, Iraq and West Asia, Growing Relations with US and Israel; Vision of a New World Order.