

S y l l a b u s

M. A. (Previous) – Political Science

Paper I - History of Political Thought (Plato To Marx)

1. **Plato** - Concept of Ideal state and theories of Justice , Education , Communism and Philosopher King , Concept of Sub -Ideal state.
2. **Aristotle** - Theories of Slavery , Revolution and Communism , Conception of citizenship and Ideal state.
3. **St. Augustine** - Theory of two cities ,Views on peace ,state ,Government , Property and Slavery.
4. **St. Thomas Aquinas** - Social and Political ideas and views on Law and church-State relationship. Thomas - The Aristotle of the middle ages.
5. **Marsiglio of Padua** - Theory of the state and views on Secularism popular sovereignty and Ecclesiastical authority.
6. **Machiavelli** - Treatment of human nature separation and subordination of Morality and Religion and his views on state. Machiavelli - the father of modern political thought.
7. **Hobbes** - Social Contract Theory. Doctrine of Sovereignty and Views on Law. Hobbes political philosophy a mixture of Absolutism and Individualism.
8. **Locke** - Social Contract Theory. Views on state Government, Natural right, Private property and Revolution. Locke as an individualist.
9. **Rousseau** - Social Contract Theory. theory of General Will. Concept of Sovereignty and views on law and liberty. Elements of Individualism, Absolutism, Socialism and Democracy.
10. **Bentham** - Principle of utility , Views on natural laws & rights, state, sovereignty , government , law justice and punishment.
11. **J. S. Mill** - Modification of Utilitarianism , Views on Liberty , individualism and representative government.
12. **Hegel** - Dialectic method , Views on state, state-individual relationship , sovereignty and liberty. Hegel-Father of totalitarian ideology.
13. **T. H. Green** - Views of state , freedom , rights and punishment.
14. **Karl Marx** - Theory of dialectical materialism, economic interpretation of history, class struggle , surplus value and the state. Marx's programme of action.

Paper II - Comparative Politics and Institutions

Question paper will contain two parts. From among five minimum two questions are compulsory from each part.

Section - A

1. Meaning , nature , scope and significance of comparative Politics.
2. Approaches to the study of comparative politics : Traditional approach , Modern approach-system analysis , structural-Functional Marxist-Lenist , Political Modernization , Political development and political culture.
3. Political system and political processes : Meaning , Nature & the necessity of the political system , David Easton , Almond & Powell and William C. Mitchell's views on

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political system , Rule making , Rule application and Rule adjudication , Input - Output approach - Meaning and characteristics , Easton & Almond's views on the functioning.

Section - B

4. Constitutionalism : Meaning , elements and foundations of constitutionalism. Concepts of Constitutionalism - Western & Socialist. ; Constitutionalism in Britain , America , Switzerland and France.
5. Comparative study of Executive , Legislative , Judicial and federal systems in Britain, America , Switzerland and France.
6. Procedure of Constitutional amendments in Britain, America , Switzerland and France.
7. Political parties and party system in Britain, America , Switzerland and France.
8. Pressure Groups : Meaning , Significance & Classification ; Role of pressure groups in Britain , America , and France.

Paper III - Government and Politics of India

1. Structure, approach and role of the constituent Assembly in India.
2. The nature of the Indian political system ; Sources & main features of the constitution. Indian federal system and centre-state Relations; Fundamental Right and Directive principles of state policy ; The amendment of the constitution and the socio-economic change.
3. Structure of Central Government : The Indian Presidency and its emerging nature in practice ; The council of Ministers and Prime Minister ; Indian Parliament and its working ; The organization and role of supreme court ;
4. Structure of state Government : The Position and role of Governor ; The council of Ministers and Chief Minister ; State Legislature and its working ; Composition , Jurisdiction and powers of High Court .
5. Political dynamics : Politics of Defection ; Political parties and Pressure groups ; Electoral system & voting behaviour in India.
6. Social foundations of Indian Politics : Secularism in India ; Regionalism & the problem of National integration ; Communalism and Religion in Indian politics ; Caste in Indian Politics ; Politics of Violence and Terrorism.

Paper IV - International Politics

1. Meaning , nature , scope and significance of International politics.
2. Historical development and divergent approaches to the study of International politics.
3. Theories of International Politics : Equilibrium, Game, Decision making , Bargaining and Communication theory.
4. Political realism and Morgenthau.
5. The Theory of systems approach to the study of International politics.
6. Power Politics : The concept of political Power-Nature, Sources types and techniques; The concept of national power-Essence and Elements.
7. National interest and ideology : Meaning , Kinds and methods for the promotion of National interest ; Meaning , Kinds and role of ideology in International Politics.
8. Foreign Policy : Definition , approaches, determinants , goals and instruments of Foreign Policy.
9. Imperialism , Colonialism and Neo-Colonialism.
10. War as an instrument of National policy.
11. Definitions, characteristics, devices, advantages and relevance of Balance of Power.
12. The concept of collective security and the pacific settlement of International disputes.
13. Human rights, International Morality and the world public opinion.
14. Third world and Non-Alignment-changing patterns.