

SYLLABUS

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Unit – I: Governance and Public Policy in India

Governance, good governance and democratic governance, role of state, civil society and individuals.

Accountability and control:-Parliamentary System, legislative control over executive, administrative and budgetary control, control through parliamentary committees, judicial control over legislature and executive, administrative culture, corruption and administrative reforms

Institutional mechanisms for good governance: Right to Information, Lokpal, Lokayukta

Planning and Development: Decentralized planning, planning for development, sustainable development, participatory development, e-governance; NITI Aayog

Public policy as an instrument of socio-economic development: public policies with special reference to housing, health, drinking water, food security, MNREGA (GRAMG), NHRM, RTE, RTI.

Unit - 2: Political Institutions in India

Making of the Indian Constitution: Colonialism heritage and the contribution Indian National Movement to the making of the Indian Constitution.

Constituent Assembly: Composition, committees, working of constitution of India.

Philosophy of the Constitution: Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, Fundamental Duties.

Constitutionalism in India: Democracy, Social Change, National Unity, Checks and Balances, Basic Structure Debate. Major Constitutional Amendments

Union Executive: President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

Union Parliament: Structure, Role and Functioning, Parliamentary Committees

Judiciary: Supreme Court, High Court, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, And Judicial Reforms.

Executive and Legislature in the States: Governor, Chief Minister, State Legislature

Federalism in India: Centre State Relation, Inter-State Council, Emerging Trends.

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Electoral Process and Election Commission of India: Conduct of Elections, Rules, Electoral Reforms (with special reference to SIR (Special intensive revision)).

Local Government Institutions: Local self-government (urban & rural) composition, Functioning and reforms (73th & 74th Amendments) with reference to Punjab Panchyati Raj Act 1994.

Constitutional and Statutory Bodies: Comptroller and Auditor General, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Human Rights, National Commission for Women, National Commission for Minorities.

Unit - 3: Comparative Political Analysis

Approaches: Political Culture, Political Socialization, Comparative Politics,

Political System, Public Opinion

State theory: state in capitalist and socialist societies; post-colonial state; welfare state; globalization

Constitutions and Constitutionalism: forms of constitutions, rule of law, judicial independence and liberal constitutionalism; emergency powers and crisis of constitutionalism.

Structures of Power: ruling class, power elites, democratic elitism

Electoral and Processes: Electoral Systems, Political Parties and Party System.

Interest groups & Pressure groups, Social movements, new social movements, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and civil society campaigns; Revolutions.

Unit - 4: Political Processes in India

.Regionalization of Indian Politics: Reorganization of Indian States, Regional disparities, Demand for New States, Bureaucracy

Ideology and Social basis of Political Parties: National Parties, State Parties.

Unit - 5: International Relations

Approaches to the study of International relations: Idealism, Realism, Structural Marxism, Neoliberalism,

Concepts: State, state system and non-state actors, Power, Sovereignty, Security: traditional and non- traditional.

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United Nations: Aims, Objectives, Structure and Evaluation of the Working of UN;
Peace and Development perspectives; Humanitarian intervention. International law;
International Criminal Court

International Relation; Globalization; WTO, G-20, BRICS.

Regional Organizations: European Union, SAARC, ASEAN.

Contemporary Challenges: International terrorism, Disarmament, Climate change,
Human Rights, Migration.

Unit 6: Punjab Politics:-

Punjabi suba movement, Sarkaria commission, Anandpur sahib resolution, Rajiv –
Longowal Accord, Emerging trends in Punjab politics with special reference to
Congress, BJP, AAP, BSP & Shiromani Akali Dal till date.

Unit - 7: Political Theory

Concepts

Liberty, Equality, Justice, Rights, Types of government, State & its
Elements, Citizenship, Liberalism, Socialism.

Unit - 8: Western Political Thought

Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Hegel, John Stuart
Mill, Karl Marx, Gramsci, John Rawls

Unit - 9: Indian Political Thought

Kautilya, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Swami Vivekananda, Rabindranath Tagore, M.K
Gandhi, Sri Aurobindo, M.N.Rai, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar, J L Nehru,

Unit - 10: India's Foreign Policy

India's Foreign Policy: Principles and determinants; Non-Alignment movement;
historical background and relevance of Non Aligned Movement; India's Nuclear
Policy

India's relations with major powers: USA, Russia, And People 's Republic of China,
India's relations with neighborhood: Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh.
Gujral doctrine, Look East/ Act East, Look West Policy.

*Harneet
Singh*