

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT U.T CHANDIGARH  
SYLLABUS FOR EXAMINATION FOR THE POST OF  
LECTURER POLITICAL SCIENCE  
SCHOOL CADRE

**Political Theory**

Political Theory: Meaning and approaches.

1. Theories of state: Liberal, Neo-liberal, Marxist, Pluralist, post-colonial, and Feminist.
2. Justice: Conceptions of justice with special reference to Rawl's theory of justice and its communitarian critiques.
3. Equality: Social, political, and economic; the relationship between equality and freedom; Affirmative action.
4. Rights: Meaning and theories; different kinds of rights; Concept of Human Rights.
5. Democracy: Classical and contemporary theories; different models of democracy- representative, participatory and deliberative.
6. Secularism: What is Secularism? Secular state, The Western and Indian perspective of Secularism. Salient features of Indian secularism
7. Citizenship: meaning of citizenship, Citizens, and citizenship, National and Global Citizenship
8. Nationalism: Meaning of Nationalism. Nations and nationalism, Nationalism, Pluralism, and Multiculturalism
9. Concept of power: hegemony, ideology, and legitimacy.
10. Political Ideologies: Liberalism, Socialism, Marxism, Fascism, Gandhism and Feminism.
11. Indian Political Thought: Dharamshastra, Kautilya, Agganna Sutta, Barani, Kabir, Pandita Ramabai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Swami Vivekanand, Rabindranath Tagore, M.K Gandhi, Sri Aurobindo, Periyar E. V. Ramasamy, Muhammad Iqbal, M.N.Roy, V D Savarkar, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar, J L Nehru, Ram Manohar Lohia, Jaya Prakash Narayan, Deendayal Upadhyaya
12. Western Political Thought: Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, John S. Mill, Marx, Gramsci, Hannah Arendt.

**Indian Government and Politics**

1. 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.
2. Making of the Indian Constitution: Legacies of British rule; different social and political perspectives.
3. Salient Features of the Indian Constitution: The Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles; Parliamentary System and Amendment Procedures; Judicial Review and Basic Structure doctrine.
4. Principal Organs of the Union Government: Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive: Meaning different Types of Parliamentary executives in India, Prime Minister and Council of ministers, Parliamentary executives: Bureaucracy. Legislature: Need of Parliament, Unicameral/Bicameral Legislature, Functions, Power and Function of Parliament, Committees of Parliament, Parliamentary Officials: Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Parliamentary Speaker and Supreme Court Why we need Independent Judiciary, Structure of the Judiciary, Judicial Review, Judicial activism, and Overreach.
5. Principal Organs of the State Government: Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and High Courts.
6. Grassroots Democracy: Grassroot movements, Local Self-Government - Rural and Urban; Significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments
7. Statutory Institutions/Commissions: Election Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General, Finance Commission; Union Public Service Commission, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Women; National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Minorities, National Backward Classes Commission.
8. Federalism: Constitutional provisions; changing nature of centre-state relations; integrationist tendencies and regional aspirations; inter-state disputes.
9. Planning and Economic Development: Nehruvian and Gandhian perspectives; Role of planning and public sector; Green Revolution, land reforms and agrarian relations; liberalisation and economic reforms. Planning commission and NITI Aayog – objectives
10. Caste, Religion and Ethnicity in Indian Politics.
11. 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.
12. Social Movement: Civil liberties and human rights movements; women's movements; environmentalist movements.

### **Comparative Political Analysis and International Politics:**

1. Comparative Politics: Nature and major approaches; Political economy and political sociology perspectives; Limitations of the comparative method.
2. State in Comparative Perspective: Characteristics and changing nature of the State in capitalist and socialist economies and advanced industrial and developing societies.

3. Politics of Representation and Participation: Political parties, pressure groups and social movements in advanced industrial and developing societies.
4. Globalisation: Responses from developed and developing societies.
5. Approaches to the Study of International Relations: Idealist, Realist, Marxist, Functionalist and Systems theory.
6. Key Concepts in International Relations: National interest, security, and power; Balance of power and deterrence; Transnational actors and collective security; World capitalist economy and globalisation.
7. Changing International Political Order:
  - a. Rise of superpowers; Strategic and ideological Bipolarity, arms race, and cold war; Nuclear threat.
  - b. Non-aligned Movement: Aims and achievements.
  - c. Collapse of the Soviet Union.
8. Environment and Natural Resources:
  - a. Environmental Concerns
  - b. Global Commons
  - c. Common but differentiated Responsibilities.
  - d. India's Stand on Environment Issues
  - e. Environmental Movements Polarity and American hegemony; Relevance of non-alignment in the contemporary world.
9. Evolution of the International Economic System: From Bretton Woods to WTO; Socialist economies and the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance); Third World demand for new international economic order; Globalisation of the world economy.
10. United Nations: Envisaged role and actual record; Specialized UN agencies—aims and functioning; need for UN reforms.
11. Regionalisation of World Politics: EU, ASEAN, APEC, SAARC, NAFTA.
12. Security in the Contemporary World Topics to be focused: Meaning and Type of Security. Traditional concept of security, Non-traditional, notions of Security, New Sources of Threats, Cooperative Security, India's Security strategy
13. Environment and Natural Resources Topics to be focused: Environmental Concerns, Global Commons, Common but differentiated Responsibilities, India's Stand on Environment Issues, Environmental Movements Resource Geopolitics , Rights of Indigenous peoples
14. Contemporary Global Concerns: Democracy, human rights, environment, gender justice, terrorism, nuclear proliferation.

## **India and the World**

1. Indian Foreign Policy: Determinants of foreign policy; the institutions of policymaking; Continuity and change.
2. India's Contribution to the Non-Alignment Movement Different phases; Current role, India, and G-20.
3. India and South Asia
  - a. Regional Cooperation: SAARC-past performance and prospects.
  - b. South Asia as a Free Trade Area.
  - c. India's "Look East" policy.
  - d. Impediments to regional cooperation: River water disputes; illegal cross-border migration; Ethnic conflicts and insurgencies; Border disputes.
4. India and the Global South: Relations with Africa and Latin America; Leadership role in the demand for NIEO and WTO negotiations.
5. Global Centres of Power: India, USA, EU, Japan, China and Russia, BRICS
6. India and the UN System: Role in UN Peace-keeping; Demand for Permanent Seat in the Security Council.
7. India and the Nuclear Question: Changing perceptions and policy.
8. Recent developments in Indian Foreign Policy: India's position on the recent crises in Afghanistan, Iraq, and West Asia, growing relations with US and Israel; Vision of a new world order.