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Political Science and International Relations Syllabus for Uttarakhand State Civil Services Main Exam-2011

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS PAPER- I

SECTION -A:

Political Theory:

- (1) Nature and Scope of Political Science, Different approaches to the study of Political Science Traditional and Contemporary- Behavioural, Systems and Marxist.
- (2) Nature of Modern State. Essential Elements & functions, monistic and Pluralistic. Theories of Sovereignty.
- (3) Concepts of power, Authority, Legitimacy, Political socialization, political participation and political development.
- (4) Theories of Rights, Liberty, Equality and Justice.
- (5) Theories of Democracy, Liberalism, Socialism and Marxism.
- (6) Political Philosophy: Kautilya and Manu, Plato and Aristotle; St. Thomas Acquinas and Marsiglio of Padua; Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau; Montesquieu. Bentham and J.S. Mill, Hegal. T.H. Green, Herold J.Laski, Marx, Lenin and Mao Tse Tung.

SECTION -B:

Government and Politics with Special Reference to India

- (1) Forms of Government: Unitary and Federal, Parliamentary and presidential.
- (2) Political Institutions: Legislature, Executive and Judiciary, Political Parties and Pressure Groups; Electoral System, Bureaucracy's Role in modern Government.
- (3) Political Process: Political Culture and Political Socialization, Modernization and Political Development.
- (4) Indian Political System:
 - (a) Rise of Indian Nationalism-Social and Political ideas of Gokhale, Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawahar Lal Nehru, Jinnah and B.R. Ambedker.
 - (b) Indian Constitution:
 - Basic features, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles; The Union Government; President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, Parliament and Supreme Council of Ministers, Parliament and Supreme Court, State Government, Powers and Position of the Governor, Centre-State Relations, Local Government with special reference to Panchayati Raj.
 - (c) Indian Political Process; Challenges: Caste in Politics, Regionalism, Linguism and Communalism. Political Parties and Pressure

Groups. Violence in Indian Politics. Demand for Small states, Separatism. Terrorism and National integration.

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS PAPER- II

SECTION -A:

- International Relations and International Politics: Definition, nature and scope.
- Theories of International Politics: The Idealist, the Realist, Systems and Decision making theories.
- 3. Factors determining foreign policy: National Interest, Ideology, Elements of National Power.
- 4. Nationalism and Imperialism: Decolonization; Rise of Neo-Colonialism.
- 5. Balance of Power as foreign policy choice, its relevance in present tunes.
- 6. The Cold War: Détente: New Cold War and Current World Order.
- The New International Economic Order and its Significance.
- 8. Role of International Law in International Relations.
- 9. Role of Diplomacy in International Politics.
- International Organizations: The U.N. and its agencies: International Court of Justice, Role of U.N. in International relations.
- 11. Regional Organizations: OAS, OAU, the Arab league, SAARC, The ASEAN, the EEC and their role in International relations.
- 12. Arms race: Efforts at conventional and nuclear disarmament and arms control. Is pact of nuclear power on international politics.
- 13. Non-alignment: Origin, role and its current relevance in International relations.
- 14. Human Rights, International Terrorism, Environmental issues.

SECTION -B:

- Foreign Policies of U.S.A., Russia and China., Salient features and evolution of Indian foreign policy.
- 2. India's Foreign Policy and its relations with U.S.A., Russia, China, West Asia and Neighbours.
- 3. Zones of Regional conflict and cooperation: West Asia, south Asia and South East Asia.
- 4. Third World and its role in international relations: North-South Dialogue, South-South Cooperation.
- Indian ocean: Problems and prospects.