# M.A Political Science

## P.G Entrance Examination (Syllabus)

05. M.A. (Political Science)

PART-A 50 Marks

1. Introduction: Definition, Scope and Importance of Political Science
2. Approaches to the Study of Political Science; Liberal and Marxist
3. State – Nation and Civil Society
4. Sovereignty : Monism and Pluralism
5. Theories of Origin of the State : Social Contract and Evolutionary (Historical)
6. Concepts:
   a. Law : Sources of Law and Concepts of Rule of Law
   b. Liberty and Equality – Their Relationship
   c. Theories and Kinds of Rights
   d. Power and Authority
7. Ideologies : Individualism, Anarchism, Fascism and Socialism.
8. Forms of Government :
   a. Democracy: Direct and Indirect b. Unitary and Federal c. Parliamentary and Presidential
9. Theory of Separation of Powers
10. Organs of Government
    Legislature: i) Unicameral and Bi-cameral ii) Powers and Functions
    Executive i) Powers and Functions ii) Independence of Judiciary and Judicial Review
11. Salient Features of Indian Constitution a Comparative Perspective with the Constitutions of U.K, USA and Switzerland.
12. Evolution of Indian Constitution – Nationalist movement and Philosophical Foundations.
13. Indian Federation – Centre – State Relations – recent Trends
14. Fundamental Rights and Duties, Constitutional Remedies with special reference to Writs Directive Principles of State Policy.
15. President – Election, Powers and Functions – Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.
16. Parliament – Composition, Powers and Functions
17. Judiciary – Supreme Court, Composition, Powers, Functions and Judicial Review – Judicial Activism

## PART-B

50 Marks

1. Party System: National and Regional Parties; Coalition Politics.
2. Election Commission: Electoral Reforms and Voting Behavior.
3. State Government – Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers – Powers and Functions.
4. Social and Economic Factors – language, Religion, Caste and Regional entities.
5. Social Movements : Agrarian, Working Class , Women, Tribal, Dalit and Environment
6. Challenges to National Integration – Communalism and Terrorism
7. Local Government Institutions - 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendments
8. Ancient Indian Political Thought
   a) Sources of Ancient Indian Political Thought
   b) Manu Varnadharma and Dandaneeti
   c) Koutilya State and Society
   d) Gouthama Buddha – Dhamma and Sangha
9. Modern India Political Thought
   a) Gandhi Ahimsa and Satyagraha
   b) Nehru Democratic Socialism
   c) Ambedkar: Annihilation of Caste
   d) M.N. Roy: Radical Humanism
10. Western Political Thought

    Plato, Aristotle, St Thomas Aquinas, Machiavelli, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke. JJ.Rousseua, Jermy Benthom, J.S. Mill, Hegel, Marx and Gramsci.

### Model Question Paper

1. The theory of Natural Rights believes that:
   1) Rights are granted under the constitution
   2) Rights were granted by the State
   3) Rights came from pre-Civil Society
   4) Rights are a divine creation
2. Modern state as been described as
   1) A Welfare state
   2) A Capitalist state
   3) A totalitarian state
   4) A socialist state
3. "war is to man what maternity is to women", according to
   1) Mussolini
   2) Napoleon
   3) Metternick
   4) Bismark

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