

**SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**SYLLABUS**

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| <b>Unit I</b>   | <p><b>POLITICAL THEORY AND IDEOLOGIES</b></p> <p><b>Concepts:</b> State, Sovereignty, Political Obligation, Law, Power, Citizenship, Human Rights, Liberty, Equality, Property, Justice, Common Good, Democracy and Development.</p> <p><b>Approaches:</b> Traditional, Behavioural, Post Behavioural, Structural-Functional, Communication and Decision Making.</p> <p><b>Ideologies:</b> Liberalism, Neo-Liberalism, Realism, Conservatism, Post – Colonialism – Marxism – Neo-Marxism – Socialism – Fascism – Anarchism – Feminism – Ecologism – Multi-Culturalism –Environmentalism.</p>  |
| <b>Unit II</b>  | <p><b>WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT</b></p> <p><b>Ancient:</b> Socrates – Plato – Aristotle.</p> <p><b>Medieval:</b> St Augustine – St Thomas Aquinas – Niccole Machiavelli.</p> <p><b>Modern / Post Modern:</b> Hobbes-Locke – Rousseau – John Stuart Mill – Karl Marx – Gramsci – John Rawls.</p>   |
| <b>Unit III</b> | <p><b>INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT</b></p> <p><b>Evolution &amp; Characteristics:</b> Vedic Polity – Concept of Dharma / Artha / Kama.</p> <p><b>Ancient Thinkers:</b> Manu – Kautilya – Thiruvalluvar – Mohammad Iqbal – E.V. Ramasamy Periyar.</p> <p><b>Modern Thinkers:</b> Swami Vivekananda – Aurobindo – M.K. Gandhi – M.N. Roy – Ambedkar – Jayaprakash Narayan, Jawaharlal Nehru.</p>  |
| <b>Unit IV</b>  | <p><b>INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS</b></p> <p><b>Introduction:</b> Meaning / Origin and Evolution – Theories: Idealism – Realism – Liberalism – Marxism – Constructivism – Global Justice.</p> <p><b>Role of Modern State/ Nation &amp; the concept of Nationalism:</b> Security – War Impacts (First-World War &amp; Second-World War / Cold War &amp; Post-Cold War / Nuclear Weapons) – Dynamics of Diplomacy (Types – Mechanism – Institutions – Modern Trends) – UN &amp; its Agencies – Regional Organisations (European Union / African Union / Shanghai Corporation Organisation / SAARC, ASEAN &amp; BRICS).</p> <p><b>Contemporary Issues in Foreign Policy of India during the 21<sup>st</sup> Century:</b> Relations with Neighbourhood (Pakistan, China, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives, Afghanistan) Russia, USA and European Union.</p> |

**Unit V POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA**

**Introduction:** Making of the Indian Constitution – Constituent Assembly – Philosophy of the Constitution, Constitutionalism and Constitutional Amendment.

**Features and Structure:** Executive (President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers) – Legislature (Union Parliament – Parliamentary Committees) – Judiciary (Supreme Court, High Court, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Judicial Reform).

**Various Institutions and Challenges:** Electoral Process and Election Commission of India – Local Government Institutions (Functioning and Reforms) – Constitutional and Statutory Bodies (Comptroller and Auditor General, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Human Rights, National Commission for Women, National Commission for Minorities).

**Unit VI POLITICAL PROCESS IN INDIA**

**Introduction:** State Economy and Development / Planning and Development / Policies for Growth & Development.

**Political Processes in Indian Politics:** Reorganization of Indian State – Identity Politics (Religion / Tribe / Caste / Region / Language) – Ideology and Party Politics (National & State Parties).

**Globalization and its Dynamics:** Gender & Politics (Issues of Equality and Representation) / Electoral Politics (Participation & Representation and Emerging Challenges) / Role of Civil Society.

**Unit VII PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**Origin and growth:** Concepts, principles and theories (Classical – Bureaucratic – Scientific Management – Human Relations – Ecological).

**Features of Administration:** Accountability and control (Legislature, Executive and Judiciary) – Human Resource Management (structure of bureaucracy, civil service at central, state and district level) – Budgetary process – Committees – Tribunals.

**Issues and Challenges in Public Administration:** Ethics and Integrity – New Public Management – Issues challenges and changing trends in Public Administration.

**Unit VIII GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS OF TAMILNADU**

**Establishment of Madras Presidency and Dravidian Nationalism:** Non-Brahmanism, rise of Justice Party, growth of Dravidian identities and parties, Self-respect Movement, Formation of Dravida Kazhagam.

**Role of government and its rise and decline: Congress Regime – Rajaji – State Reorganization – K. Kamaraj – M. Bhakthavatsalam – DMK Regime:** 1967 elections – Formation of DMK – Anti-Hindi agitations – C.N. Annadurai – M. Karunanidhi – M.K. Stalin – **AIADMK Regime:** M. G. Ramachandran – J. Jayalalitha – O. Pannerselvam – Edapadi Palanisamy – Other Political Parties and Issues: PMK–MDMK–DMDK–VCK–CPI–BJP–IUML – role and impact of Language, Cinema, Caste and Social media.

**Policies and Politics from 1947 till date:** Welfare schemes, Social Justice programmes, Committees and Commissions, Sectoral policies and issues concerning the State & its relation with the Central Government.

**Unit IX MODERN GOVERNMENTS: (UK, USA & SWITZERLAND)**

**Introduction:** Establishment of modern constitutions and their characteristics. Introduction to the State and the Government – State and its Nature – State and Government – Sovereignty – Division of powers – Unitary state – Federal State– Constitution and its classifications – Written and Unwritten – Flexible and Rigid – Parliamentary and Non-Parliamentary forms of Government.

**Types of governments:** Presidential, Parliamentary, Quasi-Presidential and Direct Democracy in the UK, USA and Switzerland (structure and function of Executive, Legislature and Judiciary).

**Nature of Political Parties & Electoral process:** UK, USA and Switzerland.

**Unit X PUBLIC POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IN INDIA**

**Introduction:** Concepts (public interest, public sector, output, development, economic growth, equity, government and governance) – Theories (elite theory, group theory, political systems theory and institutionalism, policy output, incremental theory, rational choice theory) – Features of Public policy in India.

**Institutions and Policy Making in India:** Governance Structure (Right to Information / Consumer Protection Act / Citizen Charter / Grievance Redressal System / Lokpal / Lokayukta – Panchayat Raj Institutions – System & functions)

**Policy Governance in India:** Instrument of Socio–Economic Development – Centre and State Organizations and their Schemes/ Programmes/ Policies (Housing, Health, Drinking Water, Education, Food Security, Science & Technology etc).