

Political Science

1. Indian Constitution and Preamble
2. Political Parties-National and Important Regional Parties.
3. Interest groups
4. Federalism in India, Centre-State Relations
5. Public Opinion in Detail, (Mass Media) Factors and all.
6. Fundamental Rights in Detail with Comparisons of Rights in other countries.
7. Ideologies-Liberalism, Neo Liberalism Socialism, Gandhism, Facism and Nazism Utopian and Scientific Approach, Totalitorism, Behaviouralism, Post Behaviourism
8. Traditional and Modern Approach of Polittics.
9. Concept of Political System In Detail.
10. System Approach of David Eston, Marxism Approach.  
Structural Functional Approach
  - Social Contract Theory.
  - Utilitazism (or) Theories of State.
11. Political Thinkers- Nehruji, Gandhi Ji, Arbindu Ghosh, Dr. Ambedkar Hobbes, Max Weber, Locke, Rousseau, Machavalli, Plato Aristotle, T.H. Green, Benthem, Karl Marx
12. Concepts- Law, Equality, Freedom Justice, State-Political Elite
13. Punjab Polittics- Shromani Akali Dal, BJP- Akali Dal, Old Singh Sabha Movement, Punjabi Suba Movement, Re Organisation of Punjab Sarkaria Commission, Punjab Militancy
14. Bureaucracy- Emerging Trends in India and U.S.A

**Indian Political System**

1. Centre Govt.- Parliament President,-Emergency Powers Article 356- Use and Misuse- Prime Minister, Council of Ministers
2. State Govt.- Governor, Chief Ministers, Governor as Agent- Powers
3. Indian Judiciary- i. Supreme Court
  - ii High Court
  - iii Judicial Review
4. Important Amendments
5. Right to education
6. Right to information

Political Parties- National and Regional Trend of Coalition Govt. in India Democracy at grass root level. 73<sup>rd</sup>, 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment

All organizations at grass root level.

Democracy- Problems, Emerging trends safeguards- All Democratic institutions

-Fundamental Rights in Detail

-Fundamentals Duties in Detail

-Directive Principles in Detail

Election Procedure - Factors in India, Election Reforms in India, Election Commission, Election Trends in India, Election procedure.

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Foreign Policy- Meaning, Importance Non Aligned Movement, Disarmament, Panchsheel, Commonwealth Countries, SAARC, U.N.O, NATO, SEATO, Colonism and Imperialism- Factors effecting Indian Foreign Policy.

Parliamentary/Presidential form of govt Debate-between two

Theories

1. Political Culture
2. Political Socialization
3. Political Development
4. Political Modernization
5. Political Participation
6. Comparative Politics

World Politics

- i. U.N.O- In Detail organs and Agencies- Human Rights in Detail
- ii. SAARC, League of Nations
- iii. Third world countries and politics
- iv. Imperialism, Neo-imperialism, colonism
- v. International Politics-Meaning, Importance and Emerging trends.
- vi. Cold war, super powers, New super power Blocks Nuclear Age
- vii. Constitution of United Kingdom

Features, Nature and Evolution of English Constitution

Kingship, cabinet Parliament and supremacy of Parliament, rule of law, political parties of U.K

2. Constitution of United States, Federal System, Division of Powers Separation of Powers
3. Constitution of USSR
4. Constitution of Switzerland (swiss)

Comparative study of different constitutions-

