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Bihar Public

Service Commission

(BPSC Mains)

Optional Subject -

Political Science And International Relations

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Section-I

Part-A

POLITICAL THEORY:

1. Main feature of ancient Indian Political Thought ; Manu and Kautilya; Ancient Greek thought Plato. Aristotle; General characteristics of European medieval political thought; St. Thomas Aquinas, Marsigliano of Padua; Machiavelli. Hobbes, Locke. Montesquieu, Rousseau, Bentham, J.S. Mill, T.H.Green, Hegel Marx, Lenin and Mao-Tse Tung.
2. Nature and scope of political Science; Growth of political Science as a discipline. Traditional Vs. Contemporary approaches; Behaviouralism and Post-behavioural development; Systems theory and other recent approaches to political analysis, Marxist approach to political analysis.
3. The emergence and nature of the modern State: Sovereignty; Monistic and Pluralistic analysis of sovereignty; Power Authority and Legitimacy.
4. Political obligation: Resistance and Revolution; Rights, Liberty, Equality, Justice.
5. Theory of Democracy.
6. Liberalism, Evolutionary Socialism (Democratic and Fabian); Marxian Socialism; Fascism.

Part- B

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA.

1. Approaches to the study of Comparative Politics; Traditional, Structural Functional approach.
2. Political Institution; The Legislature, Executive and Judiciary; Parties and Pressure Groups; Theories of party system. Lenin, Michels and Duverger; Electoral System; Bureaucracy- Weber's view and Modern critiques of Weber.
3. Political Process: Political Socialisation, Modernisation and Communication; the nature of the non-western Political Process; A general study of the Constitutional and Political Problems affecting Afro-Asian Societies.

4. Indian Political system:

(a) The Roots; colonialism and nationalism in India; A general Study of modern Indian Social and Political thought; Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dadabhai Nauroji, Tilak, Sri Aurobindo, Iqbal, jinnah, Gandhi, B.R.Ambedkar, M.N.Roy, Nehru and Jay Prakash Narain.

(b) The Structure: Indian Constitution, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles; Union Government; Parliament, Cabinet, Supreme Court and Judicial Review; Indian Federalism Centre-State relation, State Government role of the Governor; Panchayati Raj, Panchayati Raj System in Bihar.

(c) The Functioning: Class and Caste in Indian Politics, Politics of regionalism, linguism and Communalism. Problems of Secularization of the Policy and national intergration . Political elites; the changing Composition; Political Parties and Political Participation; Planning and Developmental administration, Socio-economic changes and its impact on Indian democracy, Regionalism with Special reference to Jharkhand Movement in Bihar.

Section- II

PART-I

1. The nature and functioning of the Sovereign State System.
2. Concepts of International Politics; Power; National Interest; Balance of Power, "Power vacuum."
3. Theories of International Politics, the realist theory; System theory: Decision making.
4. Determinants of foreign Policy: National Interest; Ideology; Elements of National Power (including nature of domestic socio-political institution).
5. Foreign Policy: Choices – Imperialism; Balance of Power; Alliances; Isolationism: Nationalistic Universalism (pax Britannica pax Americana Pax-Soviética); The "Middle Kingdom" Complex of China; Non alignment.
6. The cold war: Origin, evolution and its impact on international relation: Defence and its impacts: a new Cold War.
7. Non-alignment: HEANING Bases (National and International) the non-aligned Movement and its role in international relations

8. De-colonization and expansion of the international community; Neo-colonialism and racialism, their impact on international relations; Asian-African resurgence.
9. The present International economic order; Aid trade and economic development, the struggle for the new International Economic Order; Sovereignty over natural resources; the crisis in energy resources.
10. The role of International Law in International relations; the international Court of Justice.
11. Origin and Development of International Organisations; The United Nations and specialised Agencies; their role in international relations.
12. Regional Organization: OAS, OAU, the Arab League, the ASEAN, the EEC, their role in international relations.
13. Arms race disarmament and arms control; Conventional and nuclear arms, the Arms trade, its impact on Third World role in international relations.
14. Diplomatic theory and practice.
15. External intervention: Ideological, Political and Economic; Cultural imperialism, Covert intervention by the major power.

PART-II

1. The uses and mis-uses of nuclear energy; the impact of nuclear weapons on international relations; the partial Test-ban Treaty; the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) peaceful nuclear explosions (PNE).
2. The problems and prospects of the Indian Ocean being made a peace zone.
3. The Conflict situation in West Asia.
4. Conflict and co-operation in South Asia.
5. The (Post-war) foreign policies of the major powers; United States, Soviet Union, China.
6. The third world in international relations; the North-South "Dialogue" in the United Nations and outside.
7. India's foreign policy and relations; India and the Super powers; India and its neighbours; India and South east Asia; India and African Problems; India's economic diplomacy; India and the question of nuclear weapons.