

WBCS Political Science Syllabus 2022

WBPSW WBCS Political Science Syllabus

Paper – I :

Group A

Western Political Thought - Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Rousseau, Bentham, J. S. Mill, Marx.

Indian Political Thought - Kautilya, Rammohan Roy, Vivekananda, Syed Ahmed Khan, Rabindranath, Gandhi, Ambedkar.

Political Concepts - State, Civil Society, Government, Governance, Power, Authority, Nation, Nationalism, Internationalism.

Political Ideas - Rights, Duties, Liberty, Equality, Justice, Rule of Law, People Participation. Political Ideologies - Liberalism, Democratic Socialism, Feminism, Terrorism.

Different aspects of Democracy - Meaning and Theories of Democracy; Direct vs Representative Democracy; Electoral System; Electoral Reforms.

Political Process - Party System, Single Party, Bi Party, and Multi-Party Systems; National Parties and Regional Parties; Lobbyists and Pressure Groups.

Forms of Government - Dictatorial vs Democratic; Totalitarian vs Liberal. Presidential vs Parliamentary, Unitary vs Federal.

Social Movements - Environmental movements, Women's movements, Human rights movements.

Group-B

Basic features of Indian Constitution - Constituent assembly, Salient Features of the Indian Constitution, Nature of Indian Federation, Centre-State relations, Legislative, Executive and Financial-Fiscal dimensions, Evolving political trends.

	<p>Fundamental Rights - Directive Principles & Fundamental duties - Constitutional provisions and judicial interpretations regarding fundamental rights.</p> <p>Union Legislature - Composition, Powers and Functions of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Functioning of the Committee System.</p> <p>Union Executive - President, Vice President - Election, Position, Functions, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Relationship between President and Prime Minister.</p> <p>The Judiciary - Supreme Court and the High Courts, Composition and Functions, Judicial review and Judicial activism, Public interest litigations, Judicial reforms.</p> <p>Government in the States - Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers, Position and Functions.</p> <p>State Legislature - Composition and Functions.</p> <p>Local Government and Politics - Panchayati Raj: Evaluation, Structure, Powers and Functions, Municipal Government; Significance of 73rd and 74th amendments; Role of women, SCs & STs in Local Government.</p> <p>Bureaucracy - Classical administration and Development Administration; Changing role of bureaucracy in Post-Colonial India, "Representative" bureaucracy, Issues of bureaucratic accountability.</p> <p>Social Processes - Role of Peasants and Workers in Indian Politics; Role of Interest / Pressure Groups; Regionalism, Casteism, Linguism and Communalism in Indian Politics; Issues of Criminalisation, Corruption; Citizens' movements.</p>
Paper – II :	<p>Group-A</p> <p>Public Administration</p> <p>Theories of Administration - Scientific Management, Classical</p>

Theory, Weber's theory of bureaucracy, Riggsian Model of Ecological Approach to Public Administration.

Forms of Public Organizations - Ministries and Departments; Corporations, Boards and Commissions.

Principles of Organization - (a) Hierarchy (b) Unity of Command (c) Span of Control (d) Authority (e) Centralization, Decentralization and Delegation, (f) Line and Staff.

Processes of administration - (a) Decision - making and Policy Formulation (b) Communication and Control (c) Leadership (d) Co-ordination.

Accountability and Control - Legislative, Executive and Judicial Control over Administration; Role of Civil Society; Public opinion and Media; Right to Information; Administrative Corruption; Grievance Redressal Mechanisms like Ombudsman.

Development Administration - Evolution of the Concept; Basic features.

Control of Public Expenditure - Parliamentary Control, Control of Parliamentary Committees;

Indian Administration - Continuity and Change - brief historical outline.

Recruitment and Training of Civil Servants in India - Role of Union and State Public Service Commissions and Training Institution.

Organization of the Union Government in India - PMO, Cabinet Secretariat, Secretariat Administration.

Organization of the State Governments in India - Chief Secretary - Relationship between Secretariats and Directorates.

District Administration in India - Changing role of District Officers, Sub-divisional Officers & Block Officer; their interfaces with Local Self Government.

Group - B

International Relations

Some Basic Concepts of International Relations - (a) Balance of Power (b) Collective Security (c) Bipolarity and Unipolarity (d) Neo-Colonialism (e) Globalization.

Foreign Policy - Concept and Techniques; Determinants of foreign policy. Evolution of World Politics - League of Nations; United Nations; Cold War; Detente; Collapse of the Soviet Union; Regional Integrations; International Terrorism.

Non-Alignment - Evolution of the Movement and Role of India. Major Issues in Indian Foreign Policy - Sino-Indian relations, Indo-Pak conflicts and the liberation of Bangladesh, developments in Sri Lanka, Indian role in promoting regional cooperation through S.A.A.R.C., the Kashmir question and India becoming a nuclear power. India and South East Asia; India's relations with U.S.A., China, Japan & Russia. India on the question of nuclear weapon. India and the U.N. system-India's role in U.N. peace keeping and global disarmament. India and the emerging international economic order.

Recent Global Issues - Egypt, Lebanon and Lybia