

Cluster University Srinagar

ENTRANCE TEST SYLLABUS FOR ADMISSION TO 5-YEAR INTEGRATED, 3-YEAR HONOR'S & PROFESSIONAL PROGRAMMES SESSION 2019

SYLLABUS CLASS XI

Code : 220

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Maximum Marks: 100

Time: 3 hours

Unit : I

Indian Constitution at work:

1. **Making of the constitution:** why do we need constitution? What does a constitution do? Who made our constitution? How did the country's partition affect the working of the constitution assembly? What were the sources of constitution? **4 Marks**
2. **Fundamental Rights:** Why do we need for a bill of rights in the constitution? What are the fundamental rights provided by the constitution? Why was the right of the property removed from fundamental rights? How have the interpretation by the courts influenced Fundamental Rights? How has provision of Fundamental Rights provided the basis for civil liberties movement in India? What are the fundamental Duties? **6 Marks**
3. **System of representational democracy:** What are the different methods of election? How do these methods affect parties and politics? Why was the post system chosen in India? What have been the effects of this system? Why is there a system of reserved seats? What are the provisions to ensure free and fair elections? What does the Election Commission do? **6 Marks**

Unit II

4. **Executive in a parliamentary system:** Why was parliamentary system chosen over other forms of government? Why does the parliamentary system need a constitutional head? How are the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers elected? What are the formal and real powers of the President of India? What are the powers of Prime Minister or the Chief Ministers and the Council of Ministers? What are the powers of the Governor? **6 Marks**

SYLLABUS CLASS XI

5. **Legislature at the central and state level:** Why does the Parliament of India have two Houses? How are the parliament and the state Assemblies constituted? What are the 3 powers of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha? How are the laws passed? How is the executive made accountable? What are the constitutional means to prevent defection? **4 Marks**
6. **Judiciary:** What is the rule of law? Why do we need an independent judiciary? What are the provisions that ensure the independence of judiciary in India? How are judges appointed? What are the powers of the Supreme Court and the High Courts? How do they use their powers for public interest? **5 Marks**
7. **Federalism:** What is Federalism? How does federalism ensure accommodation of diversities? In which ways is the Indian constitution federal? In which ways does the constitution strengthen the centre? Why are there special provision for some states and areas? **4 Marks**
8. **Local government:** Why do we need decentralization of powers? What has been the status of local government in the constitution? What are the basic features of rural and urban local governments? What has been the effect of giving constitutional status to local governments? **5 Marks**
9. **Political philosophy underlying the constitution:** What are the core provisions of the constitution? What are the visions underlying these core provisions? How are these shaped by modern Indian political thought? **5 Marks**
10. **Constitution as a living document:** How has the constitution changed since it inception? What further changes are being debated? What has the working of democracy done to the constitution? **5 Marks**
11. **Introduction to Political Theory:** What is Politics? Do we find politics in seemingly non-political domain? Can political argument be resolved through reasoning? Why do we need political theory? **5 Marks**
12. **Freedom:** What is freedom? What are reasonable constraints on individual liberty? How are limits defined? **5 Marks**

- 13 **Equality:** Do all differences involve inequality? Does equality imply sameness? What are the major forms of inequality? How can equality be realized? **5 Marks**
- 14 **Social Justice:** Is justice all about fairness? What is the relationship between justice and equality? What are the different forms of injustice? In which ways can justice be secured? **5 Marks**
- 15 **Rights:** How is a right different from any claim? What are the major kinds of right claims? How do we resolve a conflict between individual and community rights. How does the state enable and obstruct rights? **6 Marks**
- 16 **Citizenship:** Who is a citizen? What are relevant grounds for inclusion and exclusion? How are new claims to citizenship negotiated? Can we have a global citizenship? **5 Marks**
- 17 **Nationalism:** How are the boundaries of a nation defined? Must every nation have a state? What demands can a nation make on its citizens? What is the basis of the right to self determination? **5 Marks**
- 18 **Secularism:** What is secularism? Which domains of life does it relate to? What is a secular state? Why do we need secular state in modern life? Is secularism suitable for India? **6 Marks**
- 19 **Peace:** What is peace? Does peace always require non-violence? Under what conditions is war justified? Can armament promote global peace? **4 Marks**
- 20 **Development:** What is development? Is there a universally accepted model of development? How to balance the claims of present generation with claims of future generation? **4 Marks**

POLITICAL SCIENCE

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Part A: Contemporary World Politics

1. Cold War Era in World Politics

Marks 07

Emergence of two power blocs after the second world war. Arenas of the cold war. Challenges to Bipolarity: Non Aligned Movement, quest for new international economic order. India and the cold war.

2. Disintegration of the 'Second World' and the Collapse of Bipolarity.

Marks 07

New entities in world politics: Russia, Balkan states and Central Asian states, Introduction of democratic politics and capitalism in post-communist regimes. India's relations with Russia and other post-communist countries.

3. US Dominance in World Politics:

Marks 06

Growth of unilateralism: Afghanistan, first Gulf War, response to 9/11 and attack on Iraq. Dominance and challenge to the US in economy and ideology. India's renegotiation of its relationship with the USA.

4. Alternative Centres of Economic and Political Power:

Marks 04

Rise of China as an economic power in post-Mao era, creation and expansion of European Union, ASEAN. India's changing relations with China.

5. South Asia in the Post-Cold War Era:

Marks 06

Democratisation and its reversals in Pakistan and Nepal. Ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka, Impact of economic globalization on the region. Conflicts and efforts for peace in South Asia. India's relations with its neighbours.

6. International Organizations in a unipolar World:

Marks 05

Restructuring and the future of the UN. India's position in the restructured UN. Rise of new international actors: new international economic organisations, NGOs. How democratic and accountable are the new institutions of global governance?

7. Security in Contemporary World:

Marks 05

Traditional concerns of security and politics of disarmament. Non-traditional or human security: global poverty, health and education. Issues of human rights and migration.

8. Globalisation and Its Critics.

Marks 05

Economic, cultural and political manifestations. Debates on the nature of consequences of globalisation. Anti-globalisation movements. India as an arena of globalization and struggle against it.

9. Environment and Natural Resources in Global Politics:**Marks 05**

Environment movement and evolution of global environmental norms. Conflicts over traditional and common property resources. Rights of indigenous people. India's stand in global environmental debates.

Part B: Politics in India since Independence**10. Nation-Building and Its Problems****Marks 05**

Nehru's approach to nation-building: Legacy of partition: challenge of 'refugee' resettlement, the Kashmir problem. Organisation and reorganization of states; Political conflicts over language.

11. Era of One-Party Dominance**Marks 06**

First three general elections, nature of Congress dominance at the national level, uneven dominance at the state level, coalitional nature of Congress. Major opposition parties.

12. Politics of Planned Development**Marks 05**

Five year plans, expansion of state sector and the rise of new economic interests. Famine and suspension of five year plans. Green revolution and its political fallouts.

13. India's External Relations**Marks 06**

Nehru's foreign policy. Sino-Indian war of 1962, Indo-Pak war of 1965 and 1971. India's nuclear programme and shifting alliances in world politics.

14. Challenge to and Restoration of Congress System:**Marks 05**

Political succession after Nehru. Non-Congressism and electoral upset of 1967, Congress split and reconstitution, Congress' victory in 1971 elections, politics of 'garibi hatao'

15. Crisis of the Constitutional Order:**Marks 07**

Search for 'committed' bureaucracy and judiciary. Navnirman movement in Gujarat and the Bihar movement. Emergency: context, constitutional and extra-constitutional dimensions, resistance to emergency. 1977 elections and the formation of Janata Party. Rise of civil liberties organisations.

16. Regional Aspirations and Conflicts**Marks 05**

Rise of regional parties. Punjab crisis. The Kashmir situation. Challenges and responses in the North East.

17. Rise of New Social Movements:**Marks 05**

Farmers' movements, Women's movement, Environment and Development-affected people's movements. Implementation of Mandal Commission report and its aftermath.

18. Recent Developments in Indian politics:**Marks 06**

Participatory upsurge in 1990s. Rise of the JD and the BJP. Increasing role of regional parties and coalition politics. UF and NDA governments. Elections 2004 and UPA government.

Book Suggested:

Major concepts of Political Science published by NCERT, New Delhi