

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Post of Assistant Editor in the Tamil Nadu Archives in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service - Politics (P.G. Standard) - Syllabus

UNIT - I : Nature and Scope of Political Science

Meaning and definition of Politics – Traditional view – Modern view – Power view of Politics – Liberal view of Politics; the Marxist view of Politics – Whether Politics is Science or Art – Scope of Political Science : study of State and Government – Political theory – Political institutions – study of Political dynamics – state and citizen relationship - study of national and international problems .

UNIT-II : Approaches to Political Analysis

Traditional Approaches: Philosophical Approaches; Historical ; Institutional ; legal, and Modern Approaches; Behaviouralism – salient features of behaviouralism ; Criticism of behaviouralism – Post-Behaviouralism; System approach; Structural–functional Approach; Communication theory approach; Public Choice Approach; Political economy approach.

UNIT – III: Methodology of Political Science

Methodology of Political Science – Significance of Methodology – Quantitative and Qualitative Methodology – Quantitative Methods : experimental Method; Qualitative Methodology : Observational Method; Historical Method ; Comparative Method; Biological Method; Method of Analogy; Sociological Method – Comparison between Quantitative Method and Qualitative Method.

UNIT – IV : Society and State

Society and State – Society and individual – Social Organizations – Community and Association – Classification of Association – Meaning and significance of the state – Essential elements of state – concept of Nation–State – Factors Promote feelings of Nationality : Residence – Common race; Common language ; Common religion ; Common Political aspirations ; Common historical traditions. Notion of Sovereign State – Anarchist view of the state – totalitarian notion of the state; pluralist notion of the state; state as mutual insurance society – Organic theory of state – Marxist view of the state.

UNIT – V: Western Political Thought

Plato – Aristotle – Machiavelli – Bodin – Hobbes – Locke – Rousseau – Bentham – J.S.Mill – Hegel – Marx – Lenin - Stalin.

UNIT – VI : Political Ideologies

Nationalism – Liberalism – Marxism – Democratic Socialism – Facism - Feminism – Environmentalism – Neo – Liberalism – Marxism

UNIT- VII : Indian Political Thought and Movement

Manu, Kautilya, Thiruvalluvar, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Bankim Chandra, Vivekananda, Rabindranath, Gandhi, M.N.Roy. INC – Bengal Partition, Swadeshi Movement – Khilafat, Non – co-operation Movement – Civil disobedience – Subhah Chandra Bose – Forward block – Congress Socialist Party – The communist – caste system – Social Justice - Depressed class – Working class movement - Peasant movement – Savarkar

and Hindu Nationalism – Jinnah and Two nation theory – 1942 movement – INA and Naval up risings.

UNIT-VIII : Political Sociology

Political Sociology : Meaning and definition – Political Culture definition – Political Culture and Change – Factors which mould Political Culture – Different kinds of Political Culture: Mixed Political Culture ; Secular Political Culture; ideological Political Culture; homogeneous Political Culture ; fragmented Political Culture – Measurement of Political Culture – Political socialization - Aims of Political Socialization – Types of Political Socialization – Agents of Political Socialization ; Family educational institution ; Peer group ; employment experience ; Mass media ; Political Parties ; Pressure groups; Political leaders ; Religious institutions; Symbols.

UNIT – IX : Political Modernization and Political Development

Political Modernization : Characteristics; Agents of Modernization; Factors which help Modernization – Political development; definition of the concept; Political development and Political Modernization – Factors affecting Political development – Problems of Political development – Problem of State building – Problem of participation – Problem of distribution – Crises in Political development – Criticism of concept of Political development.

UNIT – X : Attributes of Modern Citizenship

Citizenship: Legal and moral aspects of citizenship; citizen and alien – citizen and national – citizen and voter – Rights: Definition and characteristics of rights – Moral and legal rights – Civil and Political rights – Social and economic rights – Fundamental rights – human rights – Liberty: Meaning and definition – development of the concept of

liberty – comparison of positive and negative liberty – liberty and authority – liberty and law - Kinds of liberty – National and International liberty – Equality: Definition and meaning – kinds of equality: Political, legal, social, economic equality, Natural equality – Marxist view of equality.

UNIT – XI: Forms and Organs of Government

Classification of states and Government during the ancient period; Plato; Aristotle, - Forms of Government; Monarchy - Aristocracy – Dictatorship - Democracy – merits and demerits of various forms of Governments – Modern classification of Governments – Constitutional and despotic – Constitution: Parliamentary and Non-Parliamentary : Parliamentary and Presidential system: Unitary and Federal system – Essentials of Federalism – Organs of Modern Government: Legislature – Executive and Judiciary: Doctrine of separation of powers – merits and demerits of Doctrine of Separation of powers – Legislature: Unicameral – bicameral legislature; Relative powers of the two houses in bicameral systems – Executive: Real and Titular head of the state system – merits and demerits of the Real and Titular head systems. Judiciary: Unified and fragmented judicial system merits and demerits of the unified or fragmented judicial system.

UNIT – XII : Electoral Representation and Party system

Definition of a Political Party – essentials of Political party – Functions of Political Parties - Party system in democracy – Basis of Political Parties – Merits of party system – Demerits of the single, two and multi party systems – Pressure groups – Meaning and definition – Interest groups – Pressure groups and elections – Pressure groups and elections – Pressure groups and mobilization of Public opinion – Merits of Pressure groups and interest groups – Demerits of Pressure groups. Electoral representation:

First, Past Post electoral system – plural voting system – Proportional representation system – system of Referendum.

UNIT – XIII: International Relations

Evolution: Realism: Pluralism: World systems theory: Development: Regionalism & Integration: Terrorism Balance of Power: Bipolarity & Unipolarity Neo – colonialism : Globalization: Diplomacy: Propoganda: Military : Cold war & Post cold war: European Union: Ethnicity : Nationalism in Eastern Europe since 1990's NAM: ASEAN, AU, OPEC, SAFTA, SAARC, West Asia and the Palestine question after cold war, Nuclear disarmament: India's foreign policy – Principles & evolution Foreign Policy of USA & China – UNO – Security council: General Assembly & Secretariat : Role of UNO in Peace – Keeping.

UNIT – XIV: Comparative Politics & Government

- Nature & Scope of Comparative Politics and Government Approaches – Concepts – Historical context - Federal systems in USA and France - Nature of liberal and socialist political systems – features : conventions: rule of law: parliamentary sovereignty (UK), Separation of powers, Checks and Balances, Judicial Review (U.S.A), Ideology, Democratic Centralism (PRC), Referendum initiative (Switzerland) - Political parties: feature & role in UK, USA & PRC interest groups – role & performance in UK & USA - Legislatures in UK – PRC – USA : Parliamentary & Presidential systems - Executive in UK, USA, France, Russia - Judiciary in UK, USA, & People Republic of China (PRC) - Right of citizens in UK, USA & PRC.

UNIT – XV : Government & Politics in India

Framing of Indian Constitution – Role of Constituent Assembly – Preamble – Fundamental Rights / Duties – Directive Principle – Union – State Relations – Union Executive : President, Vice president, Election, Position & Function – Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Relationship of Prime Minister and President. Union Legislature : Rajya Sabha / Lok Sabha (organization , functions, law making procedures, priveleges, committee system – speaked) Governor – Chief Minister – Council of Minister – State legislature, Supreme court / High court - Constitutional Amendment.- Party system – Political parties in India – Coalition Politics – Party Ideology – Election Commission – Role of 1.Religion 2.Language 3.Caste 4.Tribe 5.Regionalism 6.Enviormental Movement 7.Women’s Movement 8.Human Rights Movement.

UNIT –XVI : Government and Politics of Tamil Nadu

Emergence of Provincial Politics in Madras Presidency – Non Brahmin Movement – Dravidian Movement – Birth of Dravidian Parties – Electoral Politics and Social Agenda – National Parties and the Regionalism Issues in Regional Politics – Politics of Language – Ethnicity - Emergence of regional issues – Centre – State relations – Developmental agenda.

UNIT – XVII : Introduction to Public Administration

Nature and scope of Public Administrative – Public & Private Administration – New Public Administration – Principles of organization & Management – Structure of organization – Principles of Organization - Functions of Management – Bureaucracy & Civil Services – Recruitment – Training and Position, Classification – Administration & Budget process in India. Constitution & Non–Constitutional Bodies Election Commission

– UPSC and SPSC – Finance Commission – National Commission for SC & ST's – Special Officer for linguistic Minorities: CAG; Attorney General of India; Advocate General of the state; Planning Commission, National Development Council, National and State Human Right Commission – Central State Information Commission – CVC,CBI, Lokpal & Lok Ayukta , Tribunals, Co-operative societies.