
Civil services preliminary Examination Syllabus

Political Science

Section-A

1. Political Science : Nature & scope of the discipline, relationship with allied disciplines like History, Economics, Philosophy, Sociology, Psychology.
2. Meaning of Politics : Approaches to the study of Politics.
3. Key Concepts : State, Society, Sovereignty, Power, Citizenship, Nation, Global order and Imperialism.
4. Political Ideas : Rights, Liberty, Equality, Justice, Rule of Law. Civil Society Swaraj, Revolution, Democratic Participation.
5. Democracy : Meaning and Theories of Democracy, Electoral system, Forms of Representation & Participation, Political accountability.
6. Political Ideologies : liberalism, Neoliberalism, Marxism, Socialism, Fascism, Gandhism.
7. Party System and Political Process : Theories of Party System, National and regional parties, Political Parties in the Third World. Patterns of coalition politics, interest and pressure groups.
8. Forms of Government : Parliamentary and Presidential. Federal & unitary Modes of decentralisation.
9. Bureaucracy Concept : Theories, Weber and critiques of Bureaucracy.
10. Theories of Development : Meaning and various approaches. Concept and

Theories of underdevelopment Debates; in the Third World.

11. Social Movements : Meaning, Theories & Forms, Role of Environmental

Feminist Peasant & workers movements, Role of Non Government organisation.

12. Nationalism and Internationalism :

13. Major theories of International relations : Realist Marxist, Systems & Decision making & Game theory.

14. State & the Global order : neo-Liberalism, globalisation, structural adjustment, regional economic integration, Nature and Impact of globalisation.

Section-B

Indian Government and politics

1. Approaches to the study of Governments : Comparative historical, legal institutional, political economy and political sociology, approaches.

2. Classification of Political systems : Democratic and Authoritarian, characteristics of Political systems in the third world.

3. Typologies of constitutions; Basic features of these constitutions & governments : including U.K., USA. France, Germany, China, and South Africa.

4. Constitutional development : in India during British Rule-A historical perspective.

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5. Constituent Assembly : philosophical and socio-economic dimensions. Salient features of the Indian Constitution.
 6. Nature of Indian federalism : Centre-state relations, legislative, administrative, financial and political; politics of regional move and National Integration.
 7. Fundamental Rights : Constitutional provisions and political dynamics. Judicial Interpretations and socio political realities; Fundamental Duties.
 8. The Union Executive : President, Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers, Constitutional provisions & framework and political trends.
 9. Parliament : Powers and functions of the Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha; Parliamentary Committees; Functioning of the Parliamentary system in India.
 10. The Judiciary : The Supreme Court , Judicial Review Judicial Activism, Public Interest Litigation; Judicial Reforms.
 11. The State Executive : Governor, Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers; Constitutional Provisions and Political trends.
 12. Indian Party System : Evolution and Contemporary trends; coalition government at the Centre and States, pressure groups in Indian politics.
 13. The interaction of Government & Scientific & Technology business : Previous and now their inter relationship and changing roles in Society, Elites, Role of Pressure groups class and voluntary associations in society.
 14. Local Government & Politics : Panchayati Raj and Municipal Government, structure power & functions. Political realities, significance of 73rd and 74th



Amendements, role of women in Panchayats.

15. Bureaucracy and Development : Post-colonial India; its changing role in the context of liberatis after, bureauratic Accountability.

16. Challenges to Indian Democracy :

a) Communalism Regionalism violence, criminalisation and corruption.

b) Regional disparities, environmental degradation, illiteracy, Mass Poverty,

Population, growth, caste oppressions and socio economic inequalities among backward classes.