

HONS./PG

ताध्रातिखात

LATEST QUESTION PATTERN



রাজ্যস্তরের বিভিন্ন বিদ্যালয়ে শিক্ষক-শিক্ষিকা নিয়োগের জন্য নির্বাচনি পরীক্ষা

Chapter Wise Contents, Summary, MCQ & Mock Tests সম্পাদনা

ড. চণ্ডীদাস মুখোপাধ্যায়

সহ সম্পাদনা অধ্যাপক সচ্চিদানন্দ রায় অধ্যাপক অভিষেক মিত্র

MCQ BASED





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SYLLABUS

Political Science (x - XII)

Group-A

Introduction:

- Definition, Nature and Scope of (i) Political Science
- (ii) Relations with History, Economics, Philosophy and Sociology
- (iii) Meaning of "Politics" and "Political"

2. Approaches:

- Traditional approach: Basic Tenets Historical, Philosophical and Legal approaches.
- (ii) Behavioural approach : Basic Tenets — Concepts of Power, Process and Quantification.
- (iii) Post-behavioural critique of Behaviouralism.
- (iv) Marxian approach: Basic Tenets Dialectical Materialism. Materialist Interpretation of History. Base-Superstructure. Class and Class-struggle. .

3. State:

- (i) Definition,
- (ii) Characteristic,
- (iii) State and other Associations.

4. Origin of the State:

- (i) Social Contract Theory of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau-concepts of (a) State of Nature, (b) Social Contract, (c) Sovereignty, (d) Individual Liberty-Value of the Theory
- (ii) Evolutionary Theory—Value of the theory
- (iii) Marxian theory From Primitive Communism to emergence of classes and formation of State.

5. Nature of the State:

- (i) Idealist theory-Hegel and Green.
- (ii) Marxian Theory-Engels and V.I. Lenin.

(iii) Gandhian Theory-Concepts of Trusteeship and Sarvoday.

6. Political System:

System theory (David Easton) and Structural-Functional Theory (Almond & Powel).

7. Functions of State:

- Individualist Theory: Herbert Spencer. John Stuart Mill.
- (ii) Socialist Theory: (a) Guild Socialism, (b) Syndicalism, (c) Scientific Socialism.
- (iii) Theory of Welfare state.

8. Sovereignty:

- (i) Definition and characteristics
- (ii) De Jure and De Facto,
- (iii) Monistic Theory of Sovereignty.
- (iv) Pluralistic Theory of Sovereignty.
- (v) Popular Sovereignty.
- (vi) Internal and external limitations of Sovereignty.

Nationality, Nationalism and Nations:

- Definitions of the terms.
- (ii) Concepts of (a) Right of Self-determination of Nations, (b) Internationalism, (c) Globalisation.

10. Citizenship :

- (i) Definition.
- (ii) Acquisition or Loss of Citizenship.
- (iii) Difference between Natural and Naturalised citizen.

11. Rights and Duties:

- Definition.
- (ii) Types of Rights Civil, Economic, Political (including right to resistance) and Social (with special reference to Gender-equality)

12. Liberty:

- (i) Definition of the concept.
- (ii) Relation between Liberty and Equality.
- (iii) Safeguards of Liberty in modern States.

13. Democracy:

- (i) Democracy as an ideal.
- (ii) Democracy as a form of Governance.
- (iii) Representative Democracy and Participatory Democracy.

14. Totalitarianism:

- (i) Definition and characteristics.
- (ii) Fascism as a form of Totalitarianism.

15. Public Opinion:

- (i) Definition.
- (ii) Different Media.
- (iii) Role and Importance.

16. Political Party:

- (i) Definition.
- (ii) Function.
- (iii) Definition of Party System.
- (iv) Types of Party System, (a) Single Party System, (b) Bi-Party System,(c) Multi-Party System, (d) Dominant Party System.

17. Pressure Groups:

- (i) Definition.
- (ii) Difference with Political Party.
- (iii) Functions.

18. Representation:

- (i) Definition.
- (ii) Methods of Representation
 - (a) Territorial, (b) Functional,
 - (c) Proportional.
- (iii) Adult Franchise-Arguments for and against.

19. Ideologies :

- (i) Liberalism.
- (ii) Democratic Socialism.

20. Law:

- (i) Definition.
- (ii) Sources of Law.

Group - B

1. Constitution:

- (i) Definition.
- (ii) Classification.
- (iii) Difference between, (a) Constitution and Convention, (b) Convention and Custom, (c) Convention Law,
 (d) Constitution and Law.

2. Forms of Government:

(i) Features of Cabinet form of Government. (ii) Features of Federal Government (iii) Difference between Federation and Confederation.

3. Preamble to the Indian Constitution:

(i) Definition (ii) Significance.

4. Indian Federation:

- (i) Nature of Indian Federalism.
- (ii) Difference with American Federalism.
- (iii) Growth and development of Regionalism in India.
- (iv) Concept of Cooperative federalism.

5. Fundamental Rights and Duties in Indian Constitution:

- (i) Different types of Fundamental Rights-description, significance and limitations.
- (ii) Fundamental Duties-significance.

6. Directive Principles of State Policy in Indian Constitution:

- (i) Description of the Principles
- (ii) Constitutional Status and Importance.

7. President of India:

- (i) Position.
- (ii) Functions.
- (iii) Comparison with American President and the President of Peoples' Republic of China.

8. Prime Minister of India:

- (i) Position.
- (ii) Functions.
- (iii) Comparison with British Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of Peoples' Republic of China.