

POLITICAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

4.5 Months Comprehensive Programme
to cover complete syllabus of
Political Science Optional.

Class dictation to organise
most important topics

Daily Answer Writing Practice and
on spot feedback by faculty

Embedding the **PYQ Discussion**
for a **holistic preparation**

Direct **One to One Discussion** with the
faculty on **regular basis**

Solidifying Conceptual Part of PSIR
and **Linking** it with **Dynamic Part**



PROGRAMME FEATURES

Coverage of **New Theories** and **Commentaries**
"Special in Paper-1 Section-A, Paper-2 Section-A"

Discussion of previous year papers & Most Important Areas

Innovative methodology of teaching, Application of different approaches mentioned in syllabus

Explanation of the interlinks between **PSIR** and **GS papers**

Extended Topics of PSIR optional to be Covered in **Political Science Advance Classes**

Complete test series of total 12 tests including **8 Sectional** and **4 Mock** tests

Regular mentorship session with the faculty.

WHY POL SCIENCE OPTIONAL

01

Political Science and International Relations (PSIR) as optional subject in UPSC Mains has emerged to be the most reliable and highest scoring subject to qualify the UPSC with high rank.

02

PSIR as optional subject in UPSC mains covers the entire syllabus of General Studies Paper 2. Also in General studies Paper 1, it covers crucial topics like Post-Independence Consolidation, Ideologies and social issues.

03

Moreover, topics like internal security and environmental issues in IR from General Studies Paper-3 are already part of PSIR syllabus. Lastly, PSIR is helpful in General Studies Paper-4 since major philosophical thinkers/leaders ranging from Plato, Aristotle, Kautilya, Gandhi and Ambedkar are already covered in PSIR paper-1.

04

Every year essay topics are directly related to political science.

05

At the interview stage, PSIR is one of the most helpful subjects since it enables candidates to easily answer deep understanding based questions from Polity and International Relations in a short span of time.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

ABOUT FACULTY

In **GS SCORE** the PSIR Optional Classes for **UPSC Mains** is under the guidance of **R. P. Singh Sir**. He has done M. PHIL from School of International Studies (JNU), M.A. from School of International Studies (JNU) and LLB (Delhi University). He believes in interactive learning so he regularly interacts with the students to clear all the doubts of students. Overall, the faculty maintains a balanced interaction-based teaching, careful monitoring of progress of students along with personal and detailed guidance.

SYLLABUS TO BE COVERED

PAPER - I

POLITICAL THEORY &

INDIAN POLITICS

- Political Theory meaning and ap-proaches
- **Theories of the State:** Liberal, Neoliberal, Marxist, Pluralist, Post-colonial and feminist.
- **Justice:** Conceptions of justice with special reference to Rawl's theory of justice and its communitarian critiques.
- **Equality:** Social, political and economic; relationship between equality and freedom; Affirmative action.
- **Rights:** Meaning and theories; different kinds of rights; concept of Human Rights.
- **Democracy:** Classical and contemporary theories; different models of democracy “ representative, participatory and deliberative.
- **Concept of power:** Hegemony, Ideology and Legitimacy.
- **Political Ideologies:** Liberalism, Socia-lism, Marxism, Fascism, Gandhism and Feminism.
- **Indian Political Thought:** Dharam-shastra, Arthashastra and Buddhist traditions; Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Sri Aurobindo, M.K. Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar, M.N. Roy .
- **Western Political Thought:** Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, John, S. Mill, Marx, Gramsci, Hannah Arendt.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT POLITICS

- **Indian Nationalism:** Political Strategies of India's Freedom struggle: constitution-alism to mass Satyagraha, Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience; militant and revolutionary movements, Peasant and workers' movements.
- **Perspectives on Indian National Movement:** Liberal, Socialist and Marxist; Radical humanist and Dalit.
- **Making of the Indian Constitution:** Legacies of the British rule; different social and political perspectives.
- **Salient Features of the Indian Consti-tution:** The Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles; Parliamentary System and Amendment Procedures; Judicial Review and Basic Structure doctrine.
- **Principal Organs of the Union Government:** Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and Supreme Court.
- **Principal Organs of the State Govern-ment:** Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and High Courts.
- **Grassroots Democracy:** Panchayati Raj and Municipal Government; significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments; Grassroot movements.
- **Statutory Institutions/Commissions:** Election Commission, Comptroller and

SYLLABUS TO BE COVERED

Auditor General, Finance Commission, Union Public Service Commission, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Women; National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Minorities, National Backward Classes Commission.

- **Federalism:** Constitutional provisions; changing nature of centre-state relations; integrationist tendencies and regional aspirations; inter-state disputes.
- **Planning & Economic Development:** Nehruvian and Gandhian perspectives; role of planning and public sector; Green

Revolution, land reforms and agrarian relations; liberalization and economic reforms.

- **Caste, Religion and Ethnicity in Indian Politics.**
- **Party System:** National and regional political parties, ideological and social bases of parties; patterns of coalition politics; Pressure groups, trends in electoral behaviour; changing socio-economic profile of Legislators.
- **Social Movements:** Civil liberties and human rights movements; women's movements; environmentalist movements



SYLLABUS TO BE COVERED

PAPER - 2

COMPARATIVE POLITICAL ANALYSIS & INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

- **Comparative Politics:** Nature and major approaches; political economy and political sociology perspectives; limitations of the comparative method.
- **State in comparative perspective:** Characteristics and changing nature of the State in capitalist and socialist economies, and, advanced industrial and developing societies.
- **Politics of Representation and Participation:** Political parties, pressure groups and social movements in advanced industrial and developing societies.
- **Globalisation:** Responses from developed and developing societies.
- **Approaches to the Study of International Relations:** Idealist, Realist, Marxist, Functionalist and Systems theory.
- **Key concepts in International Relations:** National interest, Security and power; Balance of power and deterrence; Transnational actors and collective security; World capitalist economy and globalisation.
- **Changing International Political Order:** Rise of super powers; strategic and ideological Bipolarity, arms race and Cold War; nuclear threat; Non-aligned movement: Aims and achievements; Collapse of the Soviet Union; Unipolarity and American hegemony; relevance of non-alignment in the contemporary world.
- **Evolution of the International Economic System:** From Brettonwoods to WTO; Socialist economies and the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance); Third World

demand for new international economic order; Globalisation of the world economy.

- **United Nations:** Envisaged role and actual record; specialized UN agencies-aims and functioning; need for UN reforms.
- **Regionalisation of World Politics:** EU, ASEAN, APEC, SAARC, NAFTA.
- **Contemporary Global Concerns:** Democracy, human rights, environment, gender justice, terrorism, nuclear proliferation.

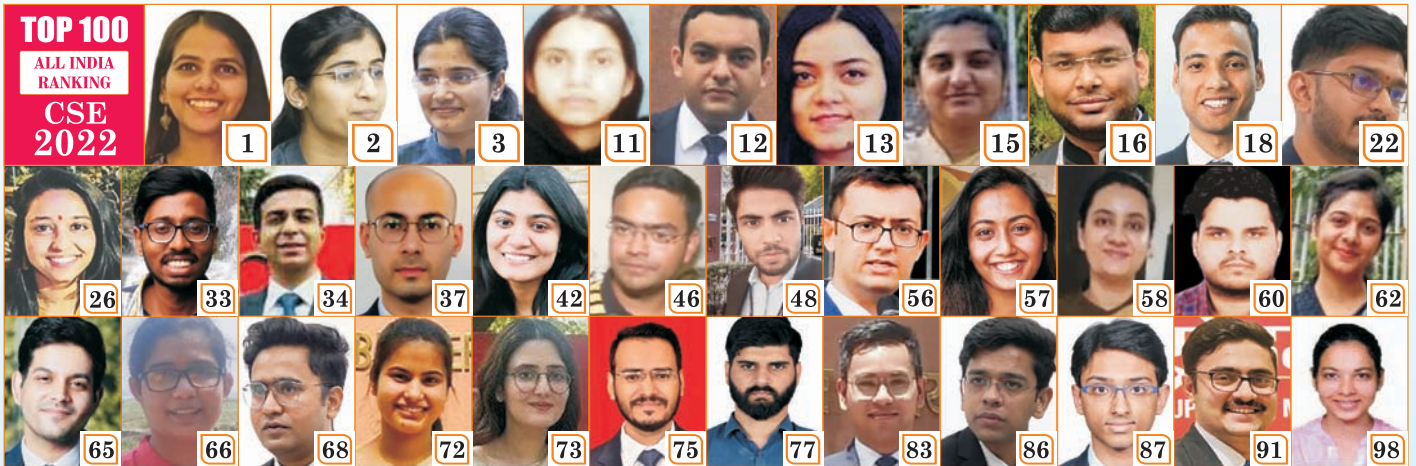
INDIA & THE WORLD

- **Indian Foreign Policy:** Determinants of foreign policy; institutions of policy-making; continuity and change.
- **India's Contribution to the Non-Alignment Movement:** Different phases; current role
- **India and South Asia:**
 - a) Regional Co-operation: SAARC past performance and future prospects.
 - b) South Asia as a Free Trade Area.
 - c) India's "Look East" policy.
 - d) Impediments to regional co-operation: river water disputes; illegal cross-border migration; ethnic conflicts and insurgencies; border disputes.
- **India and the Global South:** Relations with Africa and Latin America; leadership role in the demand for NIEO and WTO negotiations.
- **India and the Global Centres of Power:** USA, EU, Japan, China and Russia.
- **India and the UN System:** Role in UN Peace-keeping; demand for Permanent Seat in the Security Council.
- **India and the Nuclear Question:** Changing perceptions and policy.

SYLLABUS TO BE COVERED

- **Recent developments in Indian Foreign policy:** India's position on the recent crisis in Afghanistan, Iraq and West Asia, growing relations with US and Israel; vision of a new world order.





SUCCESS IS A PRACTICE WE DO!

