

POLITICAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION 2021

BY: Dr. PIYUSH CHOUBEY

ONLINE CLASSES

LIVE & Interactive

Batch Starts

15

JUNE, 2020

Visit:  www.iasscore.in



Programme **HIGHLIGHTS**

01



4.5 Months Comprehensive Classes.

02



Complete UPSC Syllabus of PSIR

03



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

04



**Test Series including 12 Tests
(8 Sectional & 4 Mock)**

05



**Crisp and Relevant Material with focus on
Current Trend**

06



**Discussion of Previous Year UPSC Question
Papers & Most Important Areas for Mains 2021**

07



**innovative Methodology of Teaching, Application
of different approaches mentioned in Syllabus**



Programme APPROACH

About the Course

This course has been specially designed for those who are:

- ▶ Interested in opting Political Science as optional without Academic Background of the subjects.
- ▶ Facing problems in connecting and correlating concepts as per demand of Mains Exam.
- ▶ Having difficulties with the Historiography and its applicability in understanding the subject
- ▶ Even for those who have studied the subject but can not apply their information as per the requirements of the UPSC
- ▶ Studied the subject by their own and facing problem in writing standard answer.

Study Material

We will provide comprehensive study material. The nature of study material will be two fold, one which will work as supplementary material to class lectures and second basic material of the subject.

Tests

There will be **12 Tests** including **8 Sectional Test** and **4 Mock Tests** along with **Answer Writing** and **Discussion Sessions**.

Faculty

Dr. Piyush Kumar Chaubey is going to teach this subject. He is holding Master, Mphil and Ph.D from JNU and trained 100s of Toppers of Civil Service in last 10years.



Procedure for **ONLINE CLASSES**

ONLINE CLASSES

- After enrollment students will get a username and password to access classes on: www.iasscore.in
- Account for Live Online Classes will be activated within one working day of Enrollment.
- Classes will be conducted live as per the class schedule. (1:00 PM to 4:00 PM)
- Printed Study Material will be dispatched by courier within a week of enrollment.
- Special notes will be uploaded in PDF format

LIVE CLASSES & DOUBT CLEARING

- All classes are live and interactive
- Also, Separate doubt clearing session will be conducted
- Once class is over, it will be uploaded into the student's account and can be accessed anytime till mains examination of 2021.
- Students who access the classes after a live session can clear their doubts through a chat box.

MAINS TEST SERIES

- Tests will be uploaded in PDF format in your account.
- To write the test students have to download the PDF and after writing the test send us back a scanned copy in pdf format for evaluation.
- Further evaluated test copy will be sent back to the students by email within 15 days after receiving the answer sheet.



PART- 1

POLITICAL THEORY & INDIAN POLICIES

- ▶ 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, Socialism, Marxism, Fascism, Gandhism and Feminism.
- ▶ **Indian Political Thought:** Dharamshastra, 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 POLICIES

- ▶ **Indian Nationalism:** Political Strategies of India's Freedom struggle: constitutionalism 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 Constitution:** 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 Government: 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 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 and 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

PART- 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.

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- ▶ **Contemporary Global Concerns:** Democracy, human rights, environment, gender justice, terrorism, nuclear proliferation.

COMPARATIVE POLITICS & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- ▶ **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.
- **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.



Extended

TOPICS COVERED

POLITICAL THEORY & THOUGHT

- Post-colonial and feminist state
- Marxist, 'Neo Marxist State' and 'Post Marxist and Social Pluralism'
- Authority and legitimacy dynamics, Joseph Raz on Political authority
- Contemporary theories of legitimacy with special reference to 'Habermass legitimation crisis' and David Beetham's views on Political legitimacy
- Concepts of Communitarianism, 'Conception of self; Encumbered Vs Unencumbered', 'Universalism Vs Particularism', 'Priority of Right over the Good' Vs 'Priority of Good over the Right', 'State Neutrality Vs Non-Neutrality of State'
- Rawls theory of justice, Justice as entitlement –Robert Nozick, Communi-tarian perspective on Justice- Michael Walzer, Susan moller Okin conception of justice
- Idea of Global Justice with special reference to Thomas Pogge
- Debates on equality with special reference to contemporary thinks (Scheffler, Derek parfit and others), Debates on liberty with special reference to Quentin skinner
- Contemporary theories of rights with special reference to Dworkin, Robert Nozik and HLA hart
- Multiculturalism and Cultural rights with special reference to will Kymlicka and Robert E Goodin, Group rights and Joseph Raz and critical evaluation of Amy Gutmann
- Impact of Globalization on Democracies and Democratic theories, Cosmopolitan Democratic Governance

IGP

- **Approaches to study Indian Government and Politics.**
- **Social and New Social Movements:** Meaning, Scope and Application

IR Theories

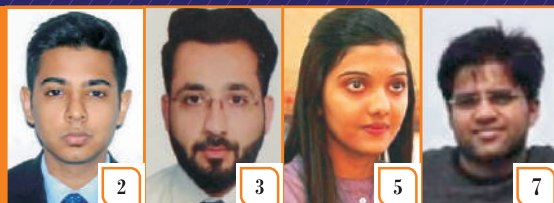
- The four great debates in International relations
- The Globalization of Human Rights, “Globalization, Human rights and State”, “Globalization, transnational Corporations and Human Rights”
- Realist, Subaltern realism and Peripheral realism, Functionalist and Systems theory.
- Feminism in International relations, Feminist criticism of rationality, feminist understanding of ‘Power and State’
- Social Constructivism
- Marxism and post-positivism; Critical theories
- Security and Economic Regimes in International Relations
- Third World Security studies
- Evolution of Indian Foreign Policy
- Discussion on few themes:
 - Water disputes at regional level
 - Illegal cross border immigration regional and global level
 - Terrorism at regional and global level
 - Ethnic conflicts and insurgencies
- Bilateral Relations with South Asian and West Asian Countries
- Comparative Study of co-operation and conflict of India China on different regional such as: Africa, Central Asia, Indian Ocean

CSE RESULTS

TOP 100

ALL INDIA RANKING

CSE 2018



TOP 100

ALL INDIA RANKING

CSE 2017



TOP 100

ALL INDIA RANKING

CSE 2016



TOP 100

ALL INDIA RANKING

CSE 2015



SUCCESS IS A PRACTICE WE DO!

GS SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

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