

## **UPSC – Civil Services Examination(CSE)**

### **Optional Subject – Syllabus : Political Science and International Relations(PSIR)**

**PAPER-I: (250 Marks)**

***[Duration 3hrs]***

#### **Section – A: Political Theory and Indian Politics**

1. Political theory meaning and approaches
2. Theories of the state: Liberal, Neoliberal, Marxist, Pluralist, P and feminist.
3. Justice: Conceptions of justice with special reference to Rawl's theory of justice and communitarian critiques.
4. Equality: Social, political and economic; relationship between equality and freedom; Affirmative action.
5. Rights: Meaning and theories; different kinds of rights; concept of Human Rights.
6. Democracy: Classical and contemporary theories; different models of democracy representative, participatory and deliberative.
7. Concept of power, hegemony, ideology and legitimacy.
8. Political Ideologies: Liberalism, Socialism, Marxism, Fascism, Gandhism and Feminism.
9. Indian Political Thought: Dharamshastra, Arthashastra and Buddhist traditions; Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, S r i Aurobindo, M.K. Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar, M.N. Roy.
10. Western Political Thought: Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, John, S. Mill, Marx, Gramsci, Hannah Arendt.

#### **Section – B: Indian Government and politics**

1. Indian Nationalism:
  - a. Political Strategies of India's Freedom struggle: constitutionalism to mass Satyagraha, Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience; militant and revolutionary movements, Peasant and workers' movements.

- b. Perspectives on Indian National Movement: Liberal, Socialist and Marxist; Radical humanist and Dalit.
- 2. **Making of the Indian Constitution:** Legacies of the British rule; different social and political perspectives.
- 3. **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.
- 4.
  - a. Principal Organs of the Union Government: Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and Supreme Court.
  - b. Principal Organs of the State Government: Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and High Courts.
- 5. **Grassroots Democracy:** Panchayati Raj and Municipal Government; significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments; Grassroot movements.
- 6. **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. '
- 7. **Federalism:** Constitutional provisions; changing nature of centre - state relations; integrationist tendencies and regional aspirations; inter-state disputes.
- 8. **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.
- 9. Caste, Religion and Ethnicity in Indian Politics.
- 10. **Party System:** National and regional political parties, ideological and social bases of parties; patterns of coalition politics; Pressure groups, trends in electoral behaviour; changing socioeconomic profile of Legislators.
- 11. **Social Movements:** Civil liberties and human rights movements; women's movements; environmentalist movements

**SECTION – A: Comparative Politics and International Relations**

1. **Comparative Politics:** Nature and major approaches; political economy and political sociology perspectives; limitations of the comparative method.
2. **State in comparative perspective:** Characteristics and changing nature of the State in capitalist and socialist economies, and, advanced industrial and developing societies.
3. **Politics of Representation and Participation:** Political parties, pressure groups and social movements in advanced industrial and developing societies.
4. **Globalisation:** Responses from developed and developing societies.
5. **Approaches to the Study of international Relations:** Idealist, Realist, Marxist, Functionalist and Systems theory.
6. **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.
7. **Changing international Political Order:**
  - a. Rise of super powers; strategic and ideological Bipolarity, arms race and Cold War; nuclear threat;
  - b. Non - aligned movement: Aims and achievements;
  - c. Collapse (the Soviet Union; Unipolarity and American hegemony; relevance of non - alignment in the contemporary world.
8. **Evolution of the international Economic System:** From Bretton-woods 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.
9. **United Nations:** Envisaged role and actual record; specialized UN agencies aims and "Whiting; need for UN reforms.
10. **Regionalisation of World Politics:** EU, ASEAN, APEC, SAARC, NAFTA.
11. **Contemporary Global Concerns:** Democracy, human rights, environment, gender justice, terrorism, nuclear proliferation.

**SECTION – B: India and the World**

1. **Indian Foreign Policy:** Determinants of foreign policy; institutions of policy. making; continuity and change.
2. **India's Contribution to the Non-Alignment Movement:** Different phases; current role.
3. **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 cooperation; river water disputes; illegal cross - border migration; ethnic conflicts and insurgencies; border disputes.
4. **India and the Global South:** Relations with Africa and Latin America; leadership role in the demand for NIEO and WTO negotiations.
  5. **India and the Global Centres of Power:** USA, EU, Japan, China and Russia.
  6. **India and the UN System:** Role in UN Peace-keeping; demand for Permanent Seat in the Security Council.
  7. **India and the Nuclear Question:** Changing perceptions and policy.
  8. **Recent developments in Indian Foreign policy:** India's position can the recent crisis in Afghanistan, Iraq and West Asia, growing relations with US and Israel; vision of a new world order.