

**IASbaba POLITICAL SCIENCE & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (PSIR)  
OPTIONAL SCHEDULE -2019**

<b>Topics</b>	<b>Number of Hours</b>	<b>Number of Classes</b>
<b>Political Theory and Indian Politics</b>	60	20
<b>1.Political theory meaning and approaches</b>	3	1
<b>2.Theories of the state: Liberal, Neoliberal, Marxist, Pluralist, Post-colonial and feminist.</b>	6	2
<b>3.Justice: Conceptions of justice with special reference to Rawl's theory of justice and its communitarian critiques.</b>	6	2
<b>4.Equality: Social, political and economic relationship between equality and freedom; Affirmative action.</b>	4	1
<b>5.Rights: Meaning and theories; different kinds of rights; concept of Human Rights.</b>	4	1
<b>6.Democracy: Classical and contemporary theories; different models of democracy“ representative, participatory and deliberative.</b>	4	1
<b>7.Concept of power, hegemony, ideology and legitimacy.</b>	5	2
<b>8.Political Ideologies: Liberalism, Socialism, Marxism, Fascism, Gandhism and Feminism.</b>	10	3
<b>9.Indian Political Thought: Dharamshastra, Arthashastra and Buddhist traditions ; Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Sri Aurobindo, M.K. Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar, M.N. Roy .</b>	9	3
<b>10.Western Political Thought :Plato ,Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, John, S. Mill, Marx, Gramsci, Hannah Arendt.</b>	9	3
<b>Indian Government and politics</b>	60	20
<b>1.Indian Nationalism</b>	3	1
<b>2.Making of the Indian Constitution</b>	3	1
<b>3.Salient Features of the Indian Constitution</b>	12	4
<b>4. Principal Organs of the Union Government</b>	6	2
<b>Principal Organs of the State Government</b>		
<b>5.Grassroots Democracy</b>	6	2
<b>6.Statutory Institutions/Commissions</b>	6	2
<b>7. Federalism: Constitutional provisions; changing nature of centre-state relations</b>	9	3
<b>8.Planning and Economic Development</b>	3	1
<b>9. Caste, Religion and Ethnicity in Indian Politics.</b>	4	1
<b>10.Party System</b>	4	1
<b>11. Social Movements: Civil liberties and human rights movements; women's movements; environmentalist movements</b>	4	1
<b>Comparative Political Analysis and International Politics:</b>	60	20
<b>1. Comparative Politics: Nature and major approaches; political economy and political sociology perspectives; limitations of the comparative method.</b>	6	2
<b>2. State in comparative perspective</b>	4	1
<b>3. Politics of Representation and Participation: Political parties, pressure groups and social movements in advanced industrial and developing societies.</b>	4	1

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<b>4. Globalisation: Responses from developed and developing societies.</b>	4	1
<b>5. Approaches to the Study of International Relations: Idealist, Realist, Marxist, Functionalist and Systems theory.</b>	6	2
<b>6. Key concepts in International Relations: National interest, Security and power; Balance of power and deterrence</b>	6	2
<b>7. Changing International Political Order:</b>	6	2
<b>8. Evolution of the International Economic System</b>	6	2
<b>9. United Nations: Envisaged role and actual record; specialized UN agencies-aims and functioning; need for UN reforms.</b>	6	2
<b>10. Regionalisation of World Politics: EU, ASEAN, APEC, SAARC, NAFTA.</b>	6	2
<b>11. Contemporary Global Concerns: Democracy, human rights, environment, gender justice, terrorism, nuclear proliferation.</b>	6	2
<b>India and the World:</b>	60	20
<b>1. Indian Foreign Policy: Determinants of foreign policy; institutions of policy-making; continuity and change.</b>	6	2
<b>2. India's Contribution to the Non-Alignment Movement: Different phases; current role</b>	6	2
<b>3. India and South Asia:</b>	12	4
<b>4. India and the Global South: Relations with Africa and Latin America; leadership role in the demand for NIEO and WTO negotiations.</b>	6	2
<b>5. India and the Global Centres of Power: USA, EU, Japan, China and Russia.</b>	12	4
<b>6. India and the UN System: Role in UN Peace-keeping; demand for Permanent Seat in the Security Council.</b>	6	2
<b>7. India and the Nuclear Question: Changing perceptions and policy.</b>	3	1
<b>8. Recent developments in Indian Foreign policy</b>	9	3