

**IASbaba's POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (PSIR)
OPTIONAL SCHEDULE 2019-20**

P.S: This is a Tentative Schedule!!

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

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

