

**POLITICAL SCIENCE AND
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
OPTIONAL TEST SERIES - 2021**



**SHANKAR
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POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

PSIR PAPER - I

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	SECTION-A	SECTION-B
26/10/21	<p><u>1. Political Theory:</u> meaning and approaches.</p> <p><u>2. Theories of the State:</u> Liberal, Neoliberal, Marxist, Pluralist, Post-colonial and feminist.</p> <p><u>3. Justice:</u> Conceptions of justice with special reference to Rawl's theory of justice and its communitarian critiques.</p> <p><u>10. Western Political Thought:</u> Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli.</p>	<p><u>1. Indian Nationalism:</u></p> <p><u>(a) Political Strategies of India's Freedom Struggle:</u> Constitutionalism to mass Satyagraha, Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience; Militant and revolutionary movements, Peasant and workers' movements.</p> <p><u>(b) Perspectives on Indian National Movement:</u> Liberal, Socialist and Marxist; Radical humanist and Dalit.</p> <p><u>2. Making of the Indian Constitution:</u> Legacies of the British rule; different social and political perspectives.</p> <p><u>3. Salient Features of the Indian Constitution:</u> The Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles; Parliamentary System and Amendment Procedures; Judicial Review and Basic Structure doctrine.</p>
	<p><u>4. Equality:</u> Social, political and economic; relationship between equality and freedom; Affirmative action.</p> <p><u>5. Rights:</u> Meaning and theories; different kinds of rights; concept of Human Rights.</p>	<p><u>4. Principal Organs of the Union Government:</u> Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and Supreme Court.</p> <p><u>Principal Organs of the State Government:</u> Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and High Courts.</p>

<p>8/11/21</p>	<p><u>6.Democracy:</u> Classical and contemporary theories; different models of democracy – representative, participatory and deliberative.</p> <p><u>10.Western Political Thought:</u> Hobbes, Locke, John S. Mill, Marx, Gramsci, and Hannah Arendt.</p>	<p><u>5. Grassroots Democracy:</u> Panchayati Raj and Municipal Government; significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments; Grassroot movements.</p> <p><u>6. Statutory Institutions/Commissions:</u> 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.</p> <p><u>7. Federalism:</u> Constitutional provisions; changing nature of centre-state relations; integrationist tendencies and regional aspirations; inter-state disputes.</p>
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16/11/21	<p><u>7. Concept of power, hegemony, ideology and legitimacy.</u></p> <p><u>8. Political Ideologies:</u> Liberalism, Socialism, Marxism, Fascism, Gandhism and Feminism.</p> <p><u>9. Indian Political Thought:</u> Dharamshastra, Arthashastra and Buddhist traditions; Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Sri Aurobindo, M.K. Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar, M.N. Roy.</p>	<p><u>8. Planning and Economic Development:</u> Nehruvian and Gandhian perspectives; role of planning and public sector; Green Revolution, land reforms and agrarian relations; liberalization and economic reforms.</p> <p><u>9. Caste, Religion and Ethnicity in Indian Politics.</u></p> <p><u>10. Party System:</u> 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.</p> <p><u>11. Social Movements:</u> Civil liberties and human rights movements; women’s movements; environmentalist movements.</p>
PAPER-II		
	SECTION-A	SECTION-B
	<p><u>1. Comparative Politics:</u> Nature and major approaches; political economy and political sociology perspectives; limitations of the comparative method.</p> <p><u>2. State in comparative perspective:</u> Characteristics and changing nature of the State in capitalist and socialist economies, and, advanced industrial and developing societies.</p>	<p><u>1. Indian Foreign Policy:</u> Determinants of foreign policy; institutions of policymaking; continuity and change.</p> <p><u>2. India’s Contribution to the Non-Alignment Movement:</u> Different phases; current role.</p> <p><u>3. India and South Asia:</u> (a) Regional Co-operation: SAARC – past performance and future prospects.</p>

<p>26/11/21</p>	<p><u>3.Politics of Representation and Participation:</u> Political parties, pressure groups and social movements in advanced industrial and developing societies.</p> <p><u>4.Globalisation:</u> Responses from developed and developing societies.</p> <p><u>10.Regionalisation of World Politics:</u> EU, ASEAN, APEC, SAARC, NAFTA.</p> <p><u>11.Contemporary Global Concerns:</u> Democracy, human rights, environment, gender justice, terrorism, nuclear proliferation.</p>	<p>(b) South Asia as a Free Trade Area.</p> <p>(c) India’s “Look East” policy.</p> <p>(d) Impediments to regional co-operation: river water disputes; illegal cross-border migration; ethnic conflicts and insurgencies; border disputes.</p> <p><u>4.India and the Global South:</u> Relations with Africa and Latin America; leadership role in the demand for NIEO and WTO negotiations</p>
	<p><u>5.Approaches to the Study of International Relations:</u> Idealist, Realist, Marxist, Functionalist and Systems theory.</p> <p><u>6.Key concepts in International Relations:</u> National interest, Security and power; Balance of power and deterrence; Transnational actors and collective security; World capitalist economy and globalisation.</p>	<p><u>5.India and the Global Centres of Power:</u> USA, EU, Japan, China and Russia.</p> <p><u>6.India and the UN System:</u> Role in UN Peace-keeping; demand for Permanent Seat in the Security Council.</p> <p><u>7. India and the Nuclear Question:</u> Changing perceptions and policy.</p>

7/12/21	<p><u>7.Changing International Political Order:</u></p> <p>a) Rise of super powers; strategic and ideological Bipolarity, arms race and Cold War; nuclear threat;</p> <p>b) Non-aligned movement: Aims and achievements;</p> <p>c)Collapse of the Soviet Union; Unipolarity and American hegemony; relevance of non-alignment in the contemporary world.</p> <p><u>8.Evolution of the International Economic System:</u> 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.</p> <p><u>9.United Nations:</u> Envisaged role and actual record; specialized UN agencies-aims and functioning; need for UN reforms.</p>	<p><u>8.Recent developments in Indian Foreign policy:</u> 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.</p>
14/12/21	Paper-1(Full Test)	
21/12/21	Paper-2(Full Test)	
30/12/21	Paper-1 (FN)	Paper-2 (AN)

Schedule : Updated.
Mode : Offline cum Online
Orientation : Will be done for the First 5 tests.
Evaluation : Available
No. of Tests : 08
Timings : 2pm to 5pm followed by Discussion at 5:30pm on the same day.
Begins on : 26 October 2021
Fees : New Students: 6500
Old Students: 4500

- Evaluation Time frame is 7 days maximum from the date of submission.
- Answer Sheets Must be submitted within 3-5days from the date of test as on schedule.
- We Appreciate Aspirants who submitted their answer sheets on the same day at the most.
- Late submission of Answer sheets will not be strictly entertained.
- Answer Key and Test Discussion will be conducted as Live Classroom cum Online Discussion.
- So Live Discussion must be attended without Fail.
- Question Paper will be mailed to the students on the date of the Test for Online Students.
- Students are required to send your Answer sheets to sia.govindaraju@gmail.com