



# RACE IAS

*Rajesh Academy for Civil Examinations*

## POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

### PAPER – I (Political Theory and Indian Politics)

1. **Political theory** meaning and approaches
2. **Theories of the state:** Liberal, Neoliberal, Marxist, Pluralist, Post-colonial and feminist.
3. **Justice:** Conceptions of justice with special reference to Rawl's theory of justice and its 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, Sri 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.

### 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 socio- economic profile of Legislators.
11. Social Movements: Civil liberties and human rights movements; women's movements; environmentalist movements

## PAPER – II (Comparative Politics and International Relations)

### Comparative Political Analysis and International Politics:

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 of the Soviet Union; Unipolarity and American hegemony; relevance of non-alignment in the contemporary world.

8. **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.
9. **United Nations:** Envisaged role and actual record; specialized UN agencies-aims and functioning; 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.

### **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 co-operation: 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 on the recent crisis in Afghanistan, Iraq and West Asia, growing relations with US and Israel; vision of a new world order.

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### **Contact Us**

**Aliganj :** A.G. Tower, Opp. Universal Book Centre, Kapoorthala, Aliganj, Lucknow  
**Indira Nagar :** Goyal Market, Near Lekhraj Metro Station, Faizabad Road, Indira Nagar, Lucknow  
**Alambagh :** Acacia Tower, B-14, Phoenix Mall Road, Near SBI, Barabirwa. Alambagh, Lucknow  
**Gomti Nagar :** A-1/45, Vikas Khand 1, Patrakar Puram, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow  
**Ph. :** +91-9026038039, 9044241755, 7388114444  
**E-mail us at :** raceias.2010@gmail.com **website :** www.raceias.com