



**IAS
2023**

POLITICAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION 2023

by: **Dr. PIYUSH CHAUBEY**

**Batch
Start**

16
August,
2022

Offline

(Karol Bagh)

Online
(Unacademy)

for Unacademy
Code: DRPIYUSH11

**Programme
Fees**

**Rs. 35,000
+ GST**



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<https://momentumias.com/>

Programme

HIGHLIGHTS

	4.5 Months Comprehensive Classes to Cover Complete UPSC Syllabus of PSIR	1
	Coverage of New Theories and Commentaries "Special in Paper-1 Section-A, Paper-2 Section-A"	2
	Politico Analytics for PSIR Current Affairs	3
	Discussion of Previous Year UPSC Question Papers & Most Important Areas for Mains 2023	4
	Innovative methodology of teaching & Application of different approaches mentioned in syllabus	5
	Explanation of the interlinks between PSIR and GS Paper	6
	Test Series including 10 Tests (8 Sectional & 2 Mock)	7
	Special Lecture Series on Answer Writing Practice	8
	Extended Topics of PSIR Optional to be Covered in Political Science Advance Classes	9
	Current Trend	10
	Personalised Attention for Doubt Clearing	11

ABOUT THE COURSE

This course has been specially designed for those who are:

- Without academic background of subjects.
- Acquainted with subject but can not apply their information as per the requirement of UPSC.
- Studied the subject by their own and facing problem in writing standard answers.

ABOUT THE FACULTY

We at MOMENTUM IAS has a team of capable and experienced faculty from eminent institutions such as JNU, Delhi University, JMI etc. The teaching methodology of **Dr. Piyush Chaubey** who holds a PhD from JNU and has 12 years of experience in the domain, focuses on the subject's latest developments. He provides ample opportunity to clear doubts in the class itself. By his unique pedagogy, he has helped more than 1500 aspirants in fulfilling their dreams. The class proceeds by regularly giving practice questions via class tests and feedback on their performance.

Dr. Piyush Chaubey consistently makes an endeavour to develop the ability in students to interlink various topics in all sections of syllabus. This ability is suitably tested by our Test series program where students are thoroughly evaluated. One to one interaction is also provided by the Institute. Overall, the faculty maintains a balanced interaction-based teaching, careful monitoring of progress of students, along with personal and detailed guidance for answer writing.

WHY

MOMENTUM IAS

The selection of the right coaching institute plays a vital role in IAS exams journey. The institute helps in developing the necessary skills required to qualify one of the most prestigious Civil service Examination. When it comes to finding Best Political Science and International Relations Coaching in Delhi students tend to get confused.

To make your journey of UPSC exam outstanding, we at MOMENTUM provide excellent guidance to aspirants for Political Science and International science Optional Classes for UPSC Mains.

The PSIR Optional Coaching is under the mentorship and guidance of renowned faculty **Dr. Piyush Choubey**. The faculty at MOMENTUM always make an endeavour to develop the ability in students to interlink various topics in all sections of syllabus.

Who are unable to attend classroom program in Delhi we have launched dedicated PSIR Optional Online Classes which is one of the best Pol Science Coaching in Delhi.

Our programme includes identification of the core strength and weakness of the aspirants and to bank upon their strength and to minimize the weakness. It also involves several psychometric tools for evaluation and constant motivation as well as monitoring of the aspirants.

MOMENTUM holds a tremendous record of successful candidates from Political Science and International Relations Coaching in the past many years continuously. Many students from our PSIR Coaching for UPSC Mains by **Dr. Piyush Choubey** were able to achieve 300 Plus in PSIR Optional. To give you a real hand experience you can download the answer script of the Political Science and International Relations optional topper from our website Toppers Test Copy Section.

The issue of selecting optional subjects for Civil services examination is a delicate issue for many aspirants. The foremost criteria to choose an optional subject is based on interest of subject for aspirant and the optional having maximum convergence with GS syllabus so that optional preparation should rather help in GS preparation instead of reducing time for the later. Political Science and International Relations (PSIR) as optional subject in UPSC Mains has emerged to be the most reliable subject to qualify the UPSC with high rank.

Political Science and International Relations or PSIR contains static portions such as Political thought and theories of IR along with very dynamic portions like Indian Government and Politics and International Relations. The International Relations section is playing a very instrumental role in qualifying the exam as aspirants are scoring more than 170 marks in the paper.

PSIR as optional subject in UPSC mains covers the entire syllabus of General Studies Paper 2. Also in General studies Paper 1, it covers crucial topics like Post-Independence Consolidation, Ideologies and social issues. Moreover, topics like internal security and environmental issues in IR from Genral Studies Paper-3 are already part of PSIR syllabus. Lastly, PSIR is helpful in General Studies Paper-4 since major philosophical thinkers/leaders covered in PSIR paper-1.

Every year essay topics are directly related to political science.

At the interview stage, PSIR is one of the most helpful subjects since it enables candidates to easily answer deep understanding based questions from Polity and International Relations in a short span of time.

COURSE DELIVERY STRUCTURE

Course is designed to make you learn, retain, recollect and effectively write the exam in a comprehensive way. Course will be delivered in the following format:

Lecture

Class Lectures will include diagrams, flowcharts & Class notes. In depth understanding of the topics.

Test for Offline

- For every section of the syllabus there will be two tests. First test will be conducted after completion of 50% of the syllabus of a section.
- Detailed discussion will be provided after every Test.
- Tests will remain available in the student's account till the mains examination of that enrolled year.

Learning through Discussion

Range of new topics that are not directly mentioned in the syllabus but are highly important, will be covered extensively in Lectures and more emphasis will be given to them.

Less relevant topics of the syllabus will be covered through discussions supplemented by study material.

Doubt Clearing Session

Doubt clearing sessions will be provided after completion of a topic and as per requirement.

Self-Assessment & Regular Answer Writing

Self-Assessment Exercise will be provided to help students practice answers and evaluated it by themselves.

In this exercise, Questions will be provided and answers will be evaluated by the candidate himself/self

Study Material

Reference Booklets will be provided for the static part of Syllabus. Class notes and PDFs will be provided for applied parts of the syllabus.

PSIR

SYLLABUS

PART-1

POLITICAL THEORY & INDIAN POLICIES

- Political Theory meaning and approaches
- **Theories of the State:** Liberal, Neoliberal, Marxist, Pluralist, Post-colonial and feminist.
- **Justice:** Conceptions of justice with special reference to Rawl's theory of justice and its communitarian critiques.
- **Equality:** Social, Political and economic relationship between equality and freedom; Affirmative action.
- **Rights:** Meaning and theories; different kinds of rights; concept of Human Rights.
- **Democracy:** Classical and contemporary theories; different models of democracy representative, participatory and deliberative.
- **Political Ideologies:** Liberalism, Socialism, Marxism, Fascism, Gandhism and Feminism.
- **Indian Political Thought:** Dharamshastra, Arthashastra and Buddhist traditions; Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Sri Aurobindo, M.K. Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar, M.N. Roy.
- **Western Political Thought:** Plato, Aristotle, Machiaveli, Hobbes, Locke, John, S. Mill, Marx, Gramsci, Hannah Arendt.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT POLICIES

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

- **Perspectives on Indian National Movement:** Liberal, Socialist and Marxist; Radical humanist and Dalit.
- **Making of the Indian Constitution:** Legacies of the British rule; different social and political perspectives.
- **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.
- **Principal Organs of the Union Government:** Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and High Courts.
- **Grassroots Democracy:** Panchayati Raj and Municipal Government; significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments; Grassroot movements.
- **Statutory Institutions/Commissions:** Election Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General, Finance Commission, Union Public Service Commission, for scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Women; National Commission for scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Women; National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Minorities, National Backward Classes Commission.
- **Federalism:** Constitutional provisions; changing nature of centre-state relations; integrationist tendencies and regional aspirations; inter-state disputes.
- **Planning and Economic Development:** Nehruvian and Gandhian perspective; role of planning and public sector; Green Revolution, land reforms and agrarian relations; liberalization and economic reforms.
- Caste, Religion and Ethnicity in Indian Politics.
- **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.
- **Social Movements:** Civil liberties and human rights movements; women's movements; environmentalist movements

PART-2

COMPARATIVE POLITICAL ANALYSIS & INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

- **Comparative Politics:** Nature and major approaches; political economy and political sociology perspectives; limitations of the comparative method.
- **State in comparative perspective:** Characteristics and changing nature of the State in capitalist and socialist economies, and, advanced industrial and developing societies.
- **Politics of Representation and Participation:** Political parties, pressure groups and social movements in advanced industrial and developing societies.
- **Globalisation:** Responses from developed and developing societies.
- Approaches to the Study of International Relations: Idealist, Realist, Marxist, Functionalist and Systems theory.
- **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.
- **Changing International Political Order:** Rise of super powers; strategic and ideological Bipolarity, arce and Cold war; nuclear threate; Non-al igned movement: Aims and achievements; Collapse of the Soviet Union; Unipolarity and American hegemony; relevance of non-alignment in the contemporary world.
- **Evolution of the International Economic System:** From Brettonwoods to WTO; Socialist economies and the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Globalisation of the world economy).
- **United Nations:** Envisaged role and actual recored; specialized UN agencies-aims and functioning; need for UN reforms.
- **Regionalisation of World Politics:** EU, ASEAN, APEC, SAARC, NAFTA.
- **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.

- **United Nations:** Envisaged role and actual record; specialized UN agencies-aims and functioning; need for UN reforms.
- **Regionalisation of World Politics:** EU, ASEAN, SAARC, NAFTA.
- **Contemporary GLOBAL CONCERNS:** Democracy, human rights, environment, gender justice, terrorism, nuclear proliferation.

COMPARATIVE POLITICS & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- **Indian Foreign Policy:** Determinants of foreign policy; institutions of policy-making; continuity and change.
- **India's Contribution to the Non-Alignment Movement:** Different phases; current role
- **India and South Asia:**
 - ◆ **Regional Co-operation:** SAARC past performance and future prospects.
 - ◆ South Asia as a Free Trade Area.
 - ◆ India's "Look East" policy.
 - ◆ **Impediments to regional co-operation:** river water disputes; illegal cross-border migration; ethnic conflicts and insurgencies; border disputes.
- **India and the Global South:** Relations with Africa and Latin America; leadership role in the demand for NIEO and WTO negotiations.
- **India and the Global Centres of Power:** USA, EU, Japan, China and Russia.
- **India and the UN System:** Role in UN Peace-keeping; demand for Permanent Seat in the Security Council.
- **India and the Nuclear Question:** Changing perceptions and policy.
- **Recent development in Indian Foreign policy:** India's position on the recent crisis in Afghanistan, Iran and West Asia, growing relations with US and Israel; vision of a new world order.

Extended TOPICS COVERED

POLITICAL THEORY & THOUGHT

- Post-colonial and feminist state
- Marxist, 'Neo Marxist State' and 'Post Marxist and Social Pluralism'
- Authority and legitimacy dynamics, Joseph Raz on Political authority
- Contemporary theories of legitimacy with special reference to 'Habermass legitimation crisis' and David Beetham's views on Political legitimacy
- Concepts of Communitarianism, 'Conception of self; Encumbered Vs Unencumbered', 'Universalism Vs Particularism', 'Priority of Right over the Good' Vs 'Priority of Good over the Right', 'State Neutrality Vs Non-Neutrality of State'.
- Rawls theory of justice, Justice as entitlement - Robert Nozick, Communitarian perspective on Justice-Michael Walzer, Susan moller Okin conception of justice.
- Idea of Global Justice with special reference to Thomas Pogge
- Debates on equality with special reference to contemporary thinkers (Scheffler, Derek parfit and other), Debates on liberty with special reference to Quentin skinner
- Contemporary theories of rights with special reference to Dworkin, Robert Nozick and HLA hart
- Multiculturalism and Cultural rights with special reference to will Kymlicka and Robert E Goodin, Group rights and Joseph Raz and critical evaluation of amy Gutmann
- Impact of Globalization on Democracies and Democratic theories, Cosmopolitan Democratic Governance.

IGP

- Approaches to study Indian Government and Politics.
- Social and New Social Movements: Meaning, Scope and Application

IR Theories

- The four great debates in International relations
- The Globalization of Human Rights, "Globalization, Human rights and State", "Globalization, transnational Corporations and Human Rights".
- Realist, Subaltern realism and Peripheral realism, Functionalist and Systems theory.
- Feminism in International relations, Feminist criticism of rationality, feminist understanding of 'Power and State'
- Social Constructivism
- Marxism and post-positivism; Critical theories
- Security and Economic Regimes in International Relations
- Third world Security studies
- Evolution of Indian Foreign Policy
- Discussion on few themes:
 - ◆ Water disputes at regional level
 - ◆ Illegal cross border immigration regional and global level
 - ◆ Terrorism at regional and global level
 - ◆ Ethnic conflicts and insurgencies
- Bilateral Relations with South Asian and West Asian Countries
- Comparative Study of co-operation and conflict of India China on different regional such as: Africa, Central Asia, Indian Ocean