## UPSC Political Science Syllabus

### Part 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**:

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 â€“ 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**:

10. **Western Political Thought**:

### Indian Government and Politics

1. **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.

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. **Principal Organs of the Union Government**:
   - Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and Supreme Court. 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**:

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.
Part 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:
   - Rise of super powers; strategic and ideological Bipolarity, arms race and Cold War; nuclear threat;
   - Non-aligned movement: Aims and achievements;
   - 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 Bretton woods to WTO; Socialist economies and the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance); Third World demand for new international economic order; Globalization of the world economy.

9. United Nations: Envisaged role and actual record; specialized UN agencies—aims and functioning; need for UN reforms.

10. Regionalization of World Politics: EU, ASEAN, APEC, SAARC, NAFTA.


**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:
   - 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.

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.