

POLITICAL SCIENCE & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (PSIR)

OPTIONAL CLASSROOM PROGRAM











OUR COURSES

UPSC CSE

- GS Super 50 PCM Batch
- Prelims Test Series (PPP)
- Anthropology Full Course
- Sociology Full Course
- PSIR Full Course

- NCERT Bridge Course
- Mains Test Series (MOM)
- Anthropology Test Series
- Sociology Test Series
- PSIR Test Series

TGPSC GROUP-1

- Prelims Test Series
- General Essay
- Telangana Modules
- PCM Batch

- · Mains Test Series
- Rapid Revision Program
- Data Interpretation

APPSC GROUP-1

- Prelims Test Series
- · AP Module
- PCM Batch

- Mains Test Series
- General Essay





PSIR Optional at Vishnu IAS Academy: Your Path to UPSC Success

Political Science and International Relations (PSIR) is a highly sought-after optional subject for UPSC aspirants, offering deep insights into governance, political systems, and international relations. Its relevance extends across multiple areas of the UPSC syllabus, including General Studies, Essay, and even the Interview stage. PSIR is known for its high-scoring potential due to its structured syllabus, conceptual clarity, and direct applicability to current affairs. However, the vast syllabus and the need to integrate theoretical knowledge with contemporary global and national issues require a strategic approach to preparation.

At Vishnu IAS Academy, we have designed a comprehensive and resultoriented PSIR Optional Classroom Program for UPSC, addressing these challenges effectively through an interactive and structured learning environment.





Why Should You Study Political Science & International Relations (PSIR)?

- Master the Art of Governance & Global Affairs: PSIR provides an in-depth understanding of political structures, constitutional frameworks, policymaking, and diplomacy. It unravels the complexities of power, governance, and international relations, offering a strategic perspective on global affairs.
- Develop a Critical & Analytical Mindset: This subject cultivates a questioning attitude, allowing aspirants to dissect policies, ideologies, and governance models with logical reasoning. It strengthens one's ability to evaluate political scenarios, anticipate global trends, and make informed decisions.
- Solve Real-World Governance & Policy Issues: PSIR equips aspirants with tools
 to analyze and address challenges like democracy, human rights, national
 security, federalism, and international conflicts, making it invaluable for
 policymakers and future administrators.
- Enhance Leadership & Decision-Making Abilities: Whether in public administration, diplomacy, or global strategy, PSIR nurtures skills essential for leadership roles. It fosters negotiation abilities, diplomatic foresight, and structured problem-solving skills.
- Interdisciplinary Scope & Career Relevance: This subject bridges Political
 Science, International Relations, Economics, History, and Public





Administration, making it beneficial for careers in civil services, law, journalism, international organizations, think tanks, and corporate governance.

• A Key Asset for Competitive Exams: PSIR plays a crucial role in General Studies (GS Papers 1, 2 & 4) by covering polity, governance, ethics, and socio-political issues. It enhances essay writing with strong arguments backed by theoretical knowledge and current affairs and boosts interview performance by enabling well-structured responses to governance and foreign policy questions.

Why Choose PSIR as an Optional for UPSC?

- Extensive Overlap with General Studies & Essay Paper
 - GS Paper II: Directly covers polity, governance, and India's foreign
 - relations.
 - GS Papers I, III & IV: Provides insights into societal changes, economic
 - policies, ethics, and global dynamics.
 - Essay Paper: Strengthens structured argumentation on political and international issues.
- Conceptual Clarity & Scoring Potential: PSIR is a well-structured and logically coherent subject. Candidates who grasp its concepts and integrate them with contemporary events can score exceptionally well in both Paper I and Paper II.





- Relevance to Current Affairs & Policy Making: The subject seamlessly blends with dynamic political and global developments. Whether analyzing India's foreign policy, global conflicts, constitutional debates, or governance reforms, PSIR ensures aspirants stay ahead in understanding real-world issues.
- Multidimensional Learning Approach: PSIR is not just about memorizing facts—it encourages analytical and critical thinking, helping candidates develop a problem-solving approach required for UPSC and beyond.
- Edge in the Interview Stage: UPSC interviews test candidates on national and international issues. A solid background in PSIR helps in forming wellreasoned, articulate, and balanced opinions on governance, policies, and global affairs.
- Best Fit for Politically Inclined Aspirants: For those fascinated by governance, law, diplomacy, or international relations, PSIR offers an intellectually stimulating and engaging journey that aligns with their interests and career aspirations.
- Availability of Quality Study Materials & Expert Guidance: PSIR has abundant resources, from books by renowned authors to structured mentorship programs, making preparation accessible and effective.





Course Features:

• **Duration:** 4 - 4.5 Months (250 Hours)

· Mode: Offline and Online

App Access: 1 Year

Daily Answer Writing Practice

Model Questions & Answers

Daily Handouts & Classroom Notes

Test Series Included

What do we need from you?

- · 250 Hours of Dedicated Time
- Regular Attendance
- Commitment and Consistency
- Maintaining Handwritten Notes
- · Active Participation in the Classroom
- · Answer Writing Discipline





Why at VIAS?

Comparison	VIAS	Other Institutes
Full Syllabus Coverage	Yes	Only Few
Live & Recorded Classes for flexibility	Yes	No
Weekly Tests & Full-Length Mains Test Series	Yes	Not Completely
Value-Added Notes	Yes	No
Covering Political Thinkers & Theories	Yes	No
Current Affairs Integration with PSIR for dynamic answer writing	Yes	No
Answer Writing Workshops & Peer Review Sessions	Yes	Only Few
Essay Writing Guidance Based on Political Science Perspectives	Yes	No
Personalized Mentorship & Performance Tracking	Yes	No
Case Studies Explanation	Yes	No
Price	Reasonable	Overpriced





PSIR SYLLABUS

PAPER- I POLITICAL THEORY AND INDIAN POLITICS:

- 1. Political Theory: meaning and approaches.
- 2. **Theories of state:** Liberal, Neo-liberal, Marxist, Pluiralist, 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, Noncooperation, 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 Movement: 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; Transational 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.





INDIA AND THE WORLD

- Indian Foreign Policy: Determinants of foreign policy; the institutions of policymaking; 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 crises in Afghanistan, Iraq and West Asia, growing relations with US and Isreal; Vision of a new world order.

















OUR RANKERS

UPSC CSE - 2023







AIR 862 BHANU SRI























UPSC CSE - 2022







KASIRAJ SAHITYA



RAVI MEENA



NAVEEN R



DEEPTHI CHAUHAN



SHASHANK



RAHUL R



AKSHAY



SUJITH SAMPATH



VIJAY BABU



SAINATH





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UPSC CSE -2021















ROJA S RAJAN DEVESH CHATURVEDI **V MANEESHA**

CHAITANYA REDDY AKSHAY MAHADIK

ASWIN

SHARATH NAYAK

UPSC CSE - 2020













SREETHU S S

RINA PRADHAN

ARPIT R PARAKH

SOUMITH RAJU

VARSHITHA

PRUTHVINATH







KIRAN KUMAR



VIJAY BABU



NELLI HARIKA



AMRUTH HV

UPSC CSE - 2019







MRUGENDRA LAL



RAMIT CHENNITHAL



DR. PRASANNA



VISHNU IAS ACADEMY'S - VICTORY

Symbol of Success with Commitment, Hardwork and Mentorship as Tools

Our UPSC-CSE,APPSC Group 1 Rankers



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