



CSB IAS ACADEMY

THE ROAD MAP TO MUSSOORIE
Hyderabad | Vijayawada



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Director, CSB IAS ACADEMY
Hyderabad & Vijayawada

UPSC CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION (CSE)

PSIR

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

MAINS TEST SERIES 2026

ANSWER WRITING • CONCEPT CLARITY • STRATEGIC EVALUATION • RANK-ORIENTED PREPARATION

Why This Test Series?

Why Choose Our PSIR Test Series?

- ✓ Personalized Feedback
- ✓ Same Day Model Answer and Timely Evaluation
- ✓ Detailed model Answer including How to Frame Answer
- ✓ Discussion and Value Added Classes

Test Series Begins on 6th June 2026

“THINK POLITICALLY. WRITE STRATEGICALLY. SCORE CONSISTENTLY.”



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MENTORSHIP PROGRAMME

PSIR MAINS TEST SERIES -2026

(Micro Schedule)

S. No	Date	Day	Target
1	06-Jun-26	Saturday	Western Political Thoughts
2	13-Jun-26	Saturday	Political Ideologies & Indian Political Thoughts
3	20-Jun-26	Saturday	Political Theory
4	27-Jun-26	Saturday	Indian Government & Politics
5	04-Jul-26	Saturday	FLT Paper I
6	11-Jul-26	Saturday	Comparative Politics
7	18-Jul-26	Saturday	Theories of International Relations
8	25-Jul-26	Saturday	International Political Order
9	01-Aug-26	Saturday	India and The World
10	05-Aug-26	Wednesday	FLT Paper II
11	12-Aug-26	Wed (Morning)	FLT Paper I
12		Wed (Afternoon)	FLT Paper II

Note: All Tests will be held as per present UPSC Pattern

MENTORSHIP PROGRAMME PSIR MAINS TEST SERIES -2026

Date	Day	Target	Test No.	Syllabus
06-Jun-26	Saturday	Political Thoughts WPT	Test No. 01	Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, John S. Mill, Marx, Gramsci, Hannah Arendt
13-Jun-26	Saturday		Test No. 02	Political Ideologies: Liberalism, Socialism, Marxism, Fascism, Gandhism, and Feminism. Indian Political Thought: Dharma shastra, Arthashastra, and Buddhist Traditions; Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Sri Aurobindo, M. K. Gandhi, B. R. Ambedkar, M. N. Roy.
20-Jun-26	Saturday		Test No. 03	Political Theory: meaning and approaches. Theories of state: Liberal, Neo-liberal, 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; the 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. Concept of power: hegemony, ideology, and legitimacy.
27-Jun-26	Saturday		Test No. 04	Indian Government and Politics a) Political Strategies of India's Freedom Struggle: Constitutionalism to mass Satyagraha, Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience; Militant and

				<p>Revolutionary Movements, Peasant and Workers Movements.</p> <p>b) Perspectives on Indian National Movement: Liberal, Socialist, and Marxist; Radical Humanist and Dalit.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Principal Organs of the Union Government: Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature, and Supreme Court.</p> <p>Principal Organs of the State Government: Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature, and High Courts.</p> <p>Grassroots Democracy: Panchayati Raj and Municipal Government; Significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments; Grassroot movements.</p> <p>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,</p>
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				<p>National Backward Classes Commission.</p> <p>Federalism: Constitutional provisions; changing nature of centre-state relations; integrationist tendencies and regional aspirations; inter-state disputes.</p> <p>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. Caste, Religion, and Ethnicity in Indian Politics</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Social Movement: Civil liberties and human rights movements; women's movements; environmentalist movements.</p>
04-Jul-26	Saturday		Test No. 05	FLT Paper I
11-Jul-26	Saturday		Test No. 06	<p>Comparative Politics: Nature and major approaches; Political economy and political sociology perspectives; Limitations of the comparative method.</p> <p>State in Comparative Perspective: Characteristics and changing nature of the State in capitalist and socialist economies, and advanced industrial and developing societies.</p> <p>Politics of Representation and Participation: Political parties, pressure groups and social</p>

				movements in advanced industrial and developing societies.
18-Jul-26	Saturday		Test No. 07	<p>Globalisation: Responses from developed and developing societies.</p> <p>Approaches to the Study of International Relations: Idealist, Realist, Marxist, Functionalist and Systems theory.</p> <p>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.</p>
25-Jul-26	Saturday		Test No. 08	<p>Changing International Political Order: Rise of superpowers; Strategic and ideological Bipolarity, arms race and cold war; Nuclear threat;</p> <p>Non-aligned movement: Aims and achievements.</p> <p>Collapse of the Soviet Union: Unipolarity and American hegemony; Relevance of non-alignment in the contemporary world.</p> <p>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; Globalisation of the world economy. United Nations: Envisaged role and actual record; Specialized UN agencies—aims and functioning; the need for UN reforms. Regionalisation of World Politics: EU, ASEAN, APEC, AARC, NAFTA. Contemporary Global Concerns: Democracy, human rights, environment, gender justice terrorism, nuclear proliferation.</p>

01-Aug-26	Saturday		Test No. 09	<p>Indian Foreign Policy: Determinants of foreign policy; the institutions of policy-making; continuity and change. India's Contribution to the NAM- Different phases; current role.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>India and the Global Centres of Power: USA, EU, Japan, China and Russia.</p> <p>India and the UN System: Role in UN Peace keeping; Demand for Permanent Seat in the Security Council.</p> <p>India and the Nuclear Question: Changing perceptions and policy. Recent developments in Indian Foreign Policy: India's position on the recent crises in Afghanistan, Iraq, and West Asia, growing relations with US and Israel; Vision of a new world order.</p>
05-Aug-26	Wednesday		Test No. 10	FLT Paper II
12-Aug-26	Wednesday (Morning)		Test No. 11	FLT Paper I
	Wednesday (Evening)		Test No. 12	FLT Paper II