

Optional Subjects – Test Batch Timings are flexible customized to every individual student.

Test . No	Syllabus & Time – (9.30 A.M-12.30 P.M.)
1. 24.07.2023	<p>Section A Western political thought: Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, J S Mill, Locke And Marx, Gramsci, and Hannah Arendt.</p> <p>Concept of power, hegemony, ideology and legitimacy.</p> <p>Political Ideologies: Liberalism, Socialism, Marxism, Fascism, Gandhism and Feminism.</p>
2. 08.08.2023	<p>Section A Political Theory: meaning and approaches.</p> <p>Theories of the State: Liberal, Neo-liberal, Marxist, Pluralist, Post-colonial and feminist.</p> <p>Justice: Conceptions of justice with special reference to Rawl's theory of justice and its communitarian critiques.</p> <p>Equality: Social, political and economic; relationship between equality and freedom; Affirmative action.</p> <p>Rights: Meaning and theories; different kinds of rights; concept of Human Rights.</p> <p>Democracy: Classical and contemporary theories; different models of democracy – representative, participatory and deliberative.</p> <p>Indian Political Thought: Dharamshastra, Arthashastra and Buddhist traditions; Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Sri Aurobindo, M.K. Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar, M.N. Roy.</p>
3. 16.08..2023	<p>Section B1. Indian Nationalism (a) Political strategies of Indian freedom struggle: From constitutionalism to Mass Satyagraha, Non Co-operation, Civil disobedience; Militant and Revolutionary movements, Peasant and workers' movements. (b) Perspectives on the nationalist movement: Liberal, Socialist and Marxist; Radical Humanist and Dalit.</p> <p>2. Making of the Indian Constitution: Legacies of the British</p>

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	<p>rule; different social and political perspectives.</p> <p>3. Salient Features of the Indian Constitution: The Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles; federalism, parliamentary system and amendment procedures; judicial review and basic structure doctrine.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>5. Grassroots democracy: Panchayati Raj and municipal government; significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments. Grass root movements.</p>
<p>4. 25.08.2023</p>	<p>Section B6. Statutory institutions/commissions– Election Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General, Finance commission, Union Public Service Commission, National Commission for women; National Commission for Scheduled castes, National Human Rights Commission; Minorities Commission, National Backward Classes Commission.</p> <p>7. Federalism: Constitutional provisions; changing nature of centre-state relations; integrationist tendencies and regional aspirations; inter-state disputes.</p> <p>8. Planning and Economic Development: Nehruvian and Gandhian perspectives; role of planning and public sector; Green revolution, land reforms and agrarian relations; liberalisation and economic reforms.</p> <p>9. Caste, religion and ethnicity in Indian politics</p> <p>10. Party system: National and Regional political parties; ideological and social base of parties; patterns of coalition politics; Pressure groups; trends in electoral behaviour; changing</p>

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	<p>socio-economic profile of legislators.</p> <p>11. Social movements: Civil liberties and human rights movements; women's movements; environmentalist movements.</p>
5. 06.09.2023	<p><u>Section A – Comparative Politics & International Relations</u></p> <p>6. Approaches to the study of International politics Idealist, Realist, Marxist, Functionalist and Systems Theory.</p> <p>7. Key Concepts in International relations: National interest, Security and Power, balance of power and deterrence, trans-national actors and collective security; world capitalist economy and globalization.</p> <p>8. 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 objectives. (c) Collapse of the Soviet Union; unipolarity and American hegemony; relevance of non alignment in the contemporary world.</p> <p>9. 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.</p>
6. 15.09.2023	<p><u>Section A – Comparative Politics & International Relations</u></p> <p>1. Approaches to the study of comparative politics: traditional approaches; political economy and political sociology perspectives; limitations of the comparative method.</p> <p>2. Comparative politics: Nature and Major approaches; political economy and political sociology perspectives; limitations of the comparative method.</p> <p>3. State in comparative perspective: Characteristics and</p>

	<p>changing nature of the state in capitalist and socialist economies and advanced industrial and developing societies.</p> <p>4. Politics of representation and participation: Political parties, pressure groups and social movements in advanced industrial and developing societies.</p> <p>5. Globalisation: Responses from developed and developing societies.</p> <p>10. United Nations: Envisaged role and actual record; specialised UN agencies- aims and functioning; need for UN reforms.</p> <p>11. Regionalisation of world politics: EU, ASEAN, APEC, SAARC, NAFTA</p> <p>12. Contemporary Global Concerns: Democracy, Human Rights, Environment, Gender Justice, terrorism, nuclear proliferation.</p>
<p>7. 25.09.2023</p>	<p>Section B- India & World</p> <p>1. Indian Foreign Policy: determinants of foreign policy; the institutions of policy-making; continuity and change.</p> <p>2. India's contribution to the Non-Alignment Movement: Different phases and current role.</p> <p>3. Major issues in Indian foreign policy: Sino-Indian Border War (1962); Indo-Pakistan War (1971) and the liberation of Bangladesh; IPKF in Sri Lanka; India as military nuclear power (1998).</p> <p>4. 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.</p> <p>5. India and the Global South: Relations with Africa and Latin America; leadership role in the demand for NIEO and WTO</p>

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	negotiations.
8. 09.10.2023	Section B- India & World 6. India and the Global centres of power: USA, EU, Japan, China and Russia. 7. India and the UN System: India's role in UN Peace Keeping; demand for permanent seat in the Security Council. 8. India and the nuclear question: Changing perceptions and policy. 9. 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 new world order.
9. 24.10.2023 (FN)	FULL MOCK TEST 1 – Paper 1
10. 04.11.2023 (AN)	FULL MOCK TEST 1 – Paper 2

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