

POLITICAL SCIENCE TEST SERIES 2022



11

DECEMBER, 2021

PROGRAM
FEE



12000 + GST

- Total 13 Tests: 9 Sectional & 4 Mock Tests
- One on One discussion with Faculty
- Elaborate discussion will be provide of each Test
- Detailed Model Answer Hints
- Copy correction strictly by faculty only
- Flexible timings for all online students
- Online support for all students



8448496262



www.iasscore.in

Mentor: KUMAR UJJWAL

TEST SCHEDULE

TEST NAME & DATE	TEST TOPICS
TEST-1 11 DECEMBER, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Western Political Thought :Plato ,Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, John,S. Mill, Marx, Gramsci, Hannah Arendt ◦ Political Ideologies: Liberalism, Socialism, Marxism, Fascism, Gandhism and Feminism
TEST-2 19 DECEMBER, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 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 ◦ Concept of Power: Hegemony, ideology, and legitimacy.
TEST-3 26 DECEMBER, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Indian Political Thought: Dharamshastra, Arthashastra and Buddhist traditions; Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Sri Aurobindo, M.K. Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar,M.N. Roy.
TEST-4 02 JANUARY, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Indian Nationalism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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
<p style="text-align: center;">TEST-5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">09 JANUARY, 2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Grassroots Democracy: Panchayati Raj and Municipal Government; significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments; Grassroot movements ◦ Federalism: Constitutional provisions; changing nature of centre-state relations; integrationist tendencies and regional aspirations; inter-state disputes. ◦ 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 ◦ 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
<p style="text-align: center;">TEST-6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">16 JANUARY, 2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 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. ◦ Contemporary Global Concerns: Democracy, human rights, environment, gender justice, terrorism, nuclear proliferation.
<p style="text-align: center;">TEST-7</p> <p style="text-align: center;">23 JANUARY, 2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Changing International Political Order <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 ◦ 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 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 ◦ 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.
<p style="text-align: center;">TEST-8</p> <p style="text-align: center;">06 FEBRUARY, 2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Indian Foreign Policy: Determinants of foreign policy; institutions of policy-making; continuity and change. ◦ Non-aligned Movement: Aims and achievements. Relevance of non-alignment in the contemporary world, 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 & the Nuclear Question: Changing perceptions & policy
<p style="text-align: center;">TEST-9</p> <p style="text-align: center;">20 FEBRUARY, 2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 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 ◦ 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. ◦ United Nations: Envisaged role and actual record; specialized UN agencies-aims and functioning; need for UN reforms. ◦ India and the UN System: Role in UN Peace-keeping; demand for Permanent Seat in the Security Council. ◦ Regionalisation of World Politics: EU, ASEAN, APEC, SAARC, NAFTA
<p style="text-align: center;">TEST: 10 - 11</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AFTER PRELIMS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FULL MOCK 1 (PAPER 1 & PAPER 2)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">TEST: 12-13</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AFTER PRELIMS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FULL MOCK 1 (PAPER 1 & PAPER 2)</p>