

Test 1 – 125 Marks

- Indian Foreign Policy: Determinants of foreign policy; institutions of policy-making; continuity and change.
- India's Contribution to the Non-Alignment Movement: Different phases; current role.
- India and the Global Centres of Power: USA, EU, Japan, China and Russia.
- India and South Asia(Nepal, Butan, Myanmar and Sri Lanka)
- India's "Look East" policy.

Test 2 – 125 Marks

- India and South Asia (Rest Countries)
- India and the Global South: Relations with Africa and Latin America; leadership role in the demand for NIEO and WTO negotiations.
- India and the UN System: Role in UN Peace-keeping; demand for Permanent Seat in the Security Council.
- India and the Nuclear Question: Changing perceptions and policy.
- 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.

Test 3- 125 Marks

- Political Ideologies: Liberalism, Socialism, Marxism, Fascism, Gandhism and Feminism.
- Western Political Thought: Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, John S. Mill, Marx, Gramsci, Hannah Arendt.

Test 4 – 125 Marks

- 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.
- Political Theory: meaning and approaches

Test 5 – 125 Marks

- **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.
- **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.
- **Approaches to the Study of International Relations:** Idealist, Realist, Marxist, Functionalist and Systems theory.

Test 6- 125 Marks

- **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.
- **Globalisation:** Responses from developed and developing societies.
- **Changing International Political Order:** Rise of superpowers; 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.
- **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; need for UN reforms.
- **Regionalisation of World Politics:** EU, ASEAN, APEC, SAARC, NAFTA.
- **Contemporary Global Concerns:** Democracy, human rights, environment, gender justice, terrorism, nuclear proliferation

Test 7- 125 Marks

- **Indian Political Thought :** Dharamshastra, Arthashastra and Buddhist traditions; Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Sri Aurobindo, M.K. Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar, M.N. Roy
- **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.

- 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
- 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.

Test 8- 125 Marks

- 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.
- Grassroots Democracy: Panchayati Raj and Municipal Government; significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments; Grassroot movements.
- 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.
- Federalism: Constitutional provisions; changing nature of centre-state relations; integrationist tendencies and regional aspirations; inter-state disputes.
- 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.

250 Marks Each Paper

Test 9 and Test 10 : Paper 1 and Paper 2 (Simulated)

250 Marks Each Paper

Test 11 and 12 : Paper 1 and Paper 2 (Simulated)