

CANDIDATE INFORMA

ABHIMANU POLITICAL SCIENCE TEST SERIES – 2016(ITPOL)

Test schedule; - Paper I

Test no	Sr. no	Name of the topic
1	i	Political Theory and Indian Politics:
	ii	Theories of the State: Liberal, Neoliberal, Marxist, Pluralist, Post-colonial and feminist.
	iii	Justice: Conceptions of justice with special reference to Rawl's theory of justice and its communitarian critiques.
	iv	Equality: Social, political and economic; relationship between equality and freedom; Affirmative action.
2	i	Rights: Meaning and theories; different kinds of rights; concept of Human Rights.
	ii	Democracy: Classical and contemporary theories; different models of democracy – representative, participatory and deliberative.
	iii	Concept of power, hegemony, ideology and legitimacy.
3	i	Political Ideologies: Liberalism, Socialism, Marxism, Fascism, Gandhism and Feminism.
	ii	Indian Political Thought : Dharamshastra, Arthashastra and Buddhist traditions; Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Sri Aurobindo, M.K. Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar, M.N. Roy.
4	i	Western Political Thought: Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli
5	i	Western Political Thought;- Hobbes, Locke, John S. Mill, Marx, Gramsci, Hannah Arendt.
6	i	1. Indian Nationalism: (a) Political Strategies of India's Freedom Struggle: Constitutionalism to mass Satyagraha, Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience; Militant and revolutionary movements, Peasant and workers' movements. (b) Perspectives on Indian National Movement: Liberal, Socialist and Marxist; Radical humanist and Dalit.
		ii
	iii	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
	iv	(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.
7	i	Grassroots Democracy: Panchayati Raj and Municipal Government; significance of 73rd and 74 th Amendments; Grass root movements.
	ii	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.
	iii	Federalism: Constitutional provisions; changing nature of centre-state relations; integrationist tendencies and regional aspirations; inter-state disputes.
	iv	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.
	v	Caste, Religion and Ethnicity in Indian Politics.
	vi	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.
	vii	Social Movements: Civil liberties and human rights movements; women's movements; environmentalist movements.

Test schedule; - Paper II

Test No.	Sr. no.	Name of the topic
1	i	Comparative Politics: Nature and major approaches; political economy and political sociology perspectives; Limitations of the comparative method.
	ii	State in comparative perspective: Characteristics and changing nature of the State in capitalist and socialist Economies, and, advanced industrial and developing societies.
	iii	Politics of Representation and Participation: Political parties, pressure groups and social movements in Advanced industrial and developing societies.
	iv	Globalization: Responses from developed and developing societies.
2	i	Approaches to the Study of International Relations: Idealist, Realist, Marxist, Functionalist and Systems theory.
	ii	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.
	iii	Changing International Political Order:

		<p>(a) Rise of super powers; strategic and ideological Bipolarity, arms race and Cold War; nuclear threat;</p> <p>(b) Non-aligned movement: Aims and achievements;</p> <p>(c) Collapse of the Soviet Union; Unipolarity and American hegemony; relevance of non-alignment in the contemporary world.</p>
3	i	<p>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; Globalization of the world economy.</p>
	ii	<p>United Nations: Envisaged role and actual record; specialized UN agencies-aims and functioning; need for UN reforms.</p>
	iii	<p>Regionalization of World Politics: EU, ASEAN, APEC, SAARC, NAFTA.</p>
	iv	<p>Contemporary Global Concerns: Democracy, human rights, environment, gender justice, terrorism, nuclear Proliferation.</p>
4	i	<p>Indian Foreign Policy: Determinants of foreign policy; institutions of policy-making; continuity and change.</p>
	ii	<p>India's Contribution to the Non-Alignment Movement: Different phases; current role.</p>
	iii	<p>India and South Asia:</p> <p>(a) Regional Co-operation: SAARC – past performance and future prospects.</p> <p>(b) South Asia as a Free Trade Area.</p> <p>(c) India's "Look East" policy.</p> <p>(d) Impediments to regional co-operation: river water disputes; illegal cross-border migration; ethnic Conflicts and insurgencies; border disputes.</p>