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Peculiar Features

- Hidden Questions Coverage
- Answer writing classes
- High probability of reflection in mains
- Evaluation by Experienced Faculties only (Not by Senior Aspirants)
- UPSC Standard Question Papers
- Model Answers to enhance content preparation

TEST SCHEDULE FLEXI MODULE & CUSTOMISABLE	
S.No	Syllabus
1.	<u>Section A</u> Western political thought: Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, J S Mill, Locke And Marx, Gramsci, and Hannah Arendt. Concept of power, hegemony, ideology and legitimacy. Political Ideologies: Liberalism, Socialism, Marxism, Fascism, Gandhism and Feminism.
2.	<u>Section A</u> Political Theory: meaning and approaches. Theories of the 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; 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. Indian Political Thought: Dharamshastra, Arthashastra and Buddhist traditions; Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Sri Aurobindo, M.K. Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar, M.N. Roy.
3.	<u>Section B</u> 1. 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.

	2. Making of the Indian Constitution: Legacies of the British rule; different social and political perspectives. 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. 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. 5. Grassroots democracy: Panchayati Raj and municipal government; significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments. Grass root movements. 6. 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. 7. Federalism: Constitutional provisions; changing nature of centre-state relations; integrationist tendencies and regional aspirations; inter-state disputes. 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. 9. Caste, religion and ethnicity in Indian politics 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 socio-economic profile of legislators. 11. Social movements: Civil liberties and human rights movements; women's movements; environmentalist movements.
4.	Section A – Comparative Politics & International Relations 6. Approaches to the study of International politics Idealist, Realist,

Marxist, Functionalist and Systems Theory.

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.

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.

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.

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5	Section A – Comparative Politics & International Relations 1. Approaches to the study of comparative politics: traditional approaches; political economy and political sociology perspectives; limitations of the comparative method. 2. Comparative politics: Nature and Major approaches; political economy and political sociology perspectives; limitations of the comparative method. 3. State in comparative perspective: Characteristics and changing nature of the state in capitalist and socialist economies and advanced industrial and developing societies. 4. Politics of representation and participation: Political parties, pressure groups and social movements in advanced industrial and developing societies. 5. Globalisation: Responses from developed and developing societies. 10. United Nations: Envisaged role and actual record; specialised UN agencies- aims and functioning; need for UN reforms. 11. Regionalisation of world politics: EU, ASEAN, APEC, SAARC, NAFTA 12. Contemporary Global Concerns: Democracy, Human Rights, Environment, Gender Justice, terrorism, nuclear proliferation.
6.	Section B- India & World 1. Indian Foreign Policy: determinants of foreign policy; the institutions of policy-making; continuity and change. 2. India's contribution to the Non-Alignment Movement: Different phases and current role. 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). 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.

5. India and the Global South: Relations with Africa and Latin America; leadership role in the demand for NIEO and WTO negotiations.

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Q.44 Match List I with List II and select the answer using the code given below the Lists :

List I (INTERPOL Notice)	List II (Description)
A. Silver Notice	1. To seek information on unidentified bodies
B. Blue Notice	2. To collect additional information.
C. Black Notice	3. To provide warning ...
D. Green Notice	4. To identify and trace criminal assets

OUR TEST 23, QN. 44 2026

The first-ever Silver Notice, recently issued by INTERPOL, is primarily aimed at:

- Locating wanted persons for prosecution or to serve a sentence.
- Warning about a person's criminal activities, where the person is considered a possible threat to public safety.
- Identifying, tracking, and facilitating the recovery of criminally acquired assets across borders.
- Seeking information on the identity of an unknown person or to identify a deceased person.

CONCEPT IDENTICAL. PREPARATION UNMATCHED.

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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.

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8.	FULL MOCK TEST 1 – Paper 2
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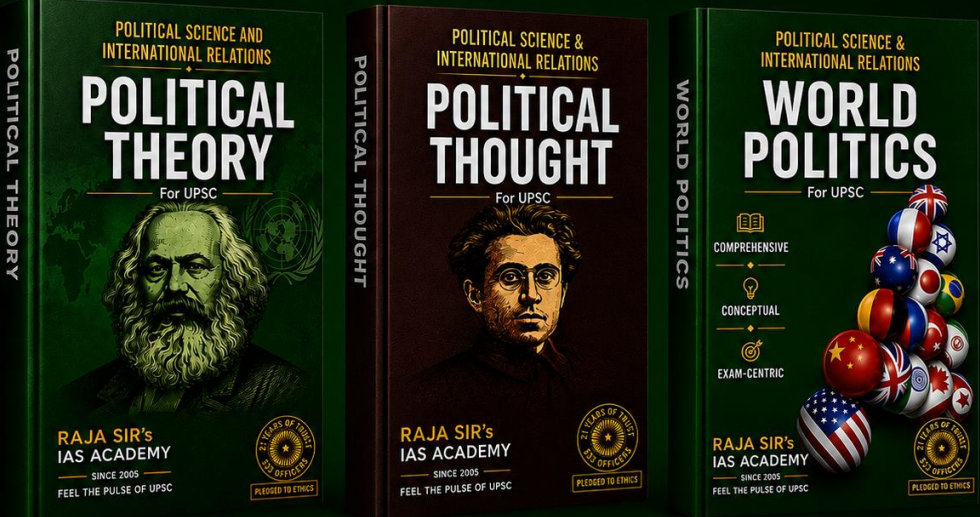
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