



CHROME IAS

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ENGLISH MEDIUM

All INDIA PSIR MAINS TEST SERIES 2019:

STARTING - JUNE 16, 2019

8 TESTS (6 Sectional + 2 Full Length Tests)

OBJECTIVES

- 1) A rigorous revision of the syllabus by designing an exhaustive set of tests, and presenting the topics in syllabus with all possible dimensions.
- 2) An insight into the general pattern of the exam, a list of topics more likely to recur in the exam based on currency and relevance.
- 3) Post - test discussions involving an all-encompassing discourse on the syllabus and questions, the focus would be to help the student achieve coherence and comfort in handling the complete subject. Personal sessions with each aspirant.
- 4) Enhanced answer writing skills.

Fee Structure: 10000/- (Exclusive of Taxes)

| Test | Dates | Syllabus |
|--------|--------------|--|
| Test 1 | JUNE 16,2019 | <p>1.Indian Political Thought: Dharamshastra, Arthashastra and Buddhist traditions ; Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, S r i Aurobindo, M.K. Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar, M.N. Roy .</p> <p>2.Western Political Thought : Plato ,Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, John,S. Mill, Marx, Gramsci, Hannah Arendt.</p> |
| Test 2 | JUNE 30,2019 | <p>1.Political theory meaning and approaches</p> <p>2.Theories of the state: Liberal, Neoliberal, Marxist, Pluralist, Post-colonial and feminist.</p> <p>3.Justice: Conceptions of justice with special reference to Rawl’s theory of justice and its communitarian critiques.</p> <p>4.Equality: Social, political and economic;relationship between equality and freedom; Affirmative action.</p> <p>5.Rights: Meaning and theories; different kinds of rights; concept of Human Rights.</p> <p>6.Democracy: Classical and contemporary theories; different models of democracy - representative, participatory and deliberative.</p> <p>7.Concept of power, hegemony, ideology and legitimacy.</p> <p>8.Political Ideologies: Liberalism, Socialism, Marxism, Fascism, Gandhism and Feminism.</p> |
| Test 3 | JULY 14,2019 | <p>1.Indian Nationalism:</p> <p>a. Political Strategies of India’s Freedom struggle : constitutionalism to mass Satyagraha, Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience ; militant and revolutionary movements, Peasant and workers’ movements.</p> <p>b. Perspectives on Indian National Movement: Liberal, Socialist and Marxist; Radical humanist and Dalit.</p> <p>2. Making of the Indian Constitution: Legacies of the British rule; different social and political perspectives.</p> <p>3.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.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>a. Principal Organs of the Union Government: Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and Supreme Court.</p> <p>b.Principal Organs of the State Government: Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and High Courts.</p> |

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| | | <p>5.Grassroots Democracy: Panchayati Raj and Municipal Government; significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments; Grassroot movements.</p> <p>6.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.</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; liberalization 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 bases of parties; patterns of coalition politics; Pressure groups, trends in electoral behaviour; changing socio- economic profile of Legislators.</p> <p>11.Social Movements: Civil liberties and human rights movements; women's movements; environmentalist movements</p> |
| <p>Test 4</p> | <p>JULY 28,2019</p> | <p>1.Comparative Politics: Nature and major approaches; political economy and political sociology perspectives; limitations of the comparative method.</p> <p>2.State in comparative perspective: Characteristics and changing nature of the State in capitalist and socialist economies, and, advanced industrial and developing societies.</p> <p>3. Politics of Representation and Participation: Political parties, pressure groups and social movements in advanced industrial and developing societies.</p> <p>4. Globalisation: Responses from developed and developing societies.</p> <p>5. Approaches to the Study of International Relations: Idealist, Realist, Marxist, Functionalist and Systems theory.</p> <p>6. 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.</p> <p>7. Changing International Political Order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rise of super powers; strategic and ideological Bipolarity, arms race and Cold War; nuclear threat; b. Non-aligned movement : Aims and achievements; |

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| | | <p>c. Collapse of the Soviet Union; Unipolarity and American hegemony; relevance of non-alignment in the contemporary world.</p> <p>8. 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> <p>9. United Nations: Envisaged role and actual record; specialized UN agencies-aims and functioning; need for UN reforms.</p> <p>10. Regionalisation of World Politics: EU, ASEAN, APEC, SAARC, NAFTA.</p> <p>11. Contemporary Global Concerns: Democracy, human rights, environment, gender justice, terrorism, nuclear proliferation.</p> |
| Test 5 | Aug 11,2019 | <p>1. Indian Foreign Policy: Determinants of foreign policy; institutions of policy-making; continuity and change.</p> <p>2. India's Contribution to the Non-Alignment Movement: Different phases; current role</p> <p>3. India and South Asia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>4. India and the Global South: Relations with Africa and Latin America; leadership role in the demand for NIEO and WTO negotiations.</p> <p>5. India and the Global Centres of Power: USA, EU, Japan, China and Russia.</p> <p>6. India and the UN System: Role in UN Peace-keeping; demand for Permanent Seat in the Security Council.</p> <p>7. India and the Nuclear Question: Changing perceptions and policy.</p> <p>8. 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.</p> |
| Test 6 | AUG 25,2019 | <p>PAPER – 1 & 2 – PART – A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Political Theory and Indian Politics Comparative Politics and International Relations |
| Test 7/Test 8 | SEPT 8,2019 | <p>COMPREHENSIVE PAPER – 1 (PAPER -1 FULL SYLLABUS)</p> <p>COMPREHENSIVE PAPER – 2 (PAPER -2 FULL SYLLABUS)</p> |

FEATURES OF CHROME IAS TEST SERIES:

Limited Enrollments – This is to ensure that due attention is given to the candidates so as to guide them on “**How to Improve Answer Writing**”, which is often not the case when the number is huge. So, with this aspirants can be personally attended to.

Personal Interaction - Offline + Telephonic – We believe that it's not enough to evaluate the script, in the current pattern when competition is tough; every stakeholder has to walk an extra mile. We intend to communicate to the aspirant via personal sessions and regularly providing the required inputs to the student. This ensures a gradual understanding of mistakes, without which one cannot improve.

UPSC Pattern - Question Papers are prepared strictly as per the current UPSC pattern. Stress is on evaluating analytical skills of the aspirant rather than cramming skills.

OBJECTIVE: It is important to understand at the first place, “**What should be the motive of Test Series**”? If it is to have more and more questions being repeated, then perhaps best would be to take all sources and Compile in a document which at times is so bulky but in reality has very little substance.

Criteria of joining a test series should neither be that whether few of our questions appear directly in the exam (Preliminary+Mains) nor should it be the objective of an aspirant before joining test series. The important and perhaps the only question is how have you trained your mind to respond to the main and the final event which comes after an exhaustive and well-designed test program clubbed with right feedback. This remains our never-ending endeavor at **CHROME IAS ACADEMY** to provide the same.

So we believe that enrolling for test series at CHROME IAS ACADEMY is justified as it serves the following purposes:

First is “**Training of Mind**”, if that is achieved half of the battle is won. And the primary purpose of the test series at **CHROME IAS ACADEMY** is this.

Second important aspect of our well-crafted program is to act as a “**Priming factor**”. It has to prepare you for the final event and act as a close rehearsal. Though initially we started off with a Comprehensive Test module, but on demand from aspirants, this year we have come up with a Sectional Plan, so as to keep aspirants in a step wise learning model.

Third purpose of CHROME IAS MAIN EXAMINATION TEST SERIES is to give you a platform to “**Revisit important issues**” and also topics that might have skipped your gaze. Also to implement what you have learnt over time and see where you stand as comparison to others.

Fourth and perhaps the most important aspect is the “**Right Feedback**” which is customized based on the assessment of the aspirant by our experts.

Changes in the Test Schedule may be made due to unforeseen circumstances with or without any prior notice. The Institute shall not be responsible for any loss or liability suffered by the students arising out of such adjustments in the Schedule.

ALL THE BEST. NOTHING WORTH; COMES EASY . WORK HARD