

Paper I

Write short notes on

1. Significance of the behavioural viewpoint in the study of Political Science
2. Hobbes on 'state of nature'.
3. Locke's views on 'natural rights'.
4. Austin's concept of Sovereignty.
5. Meaning of 'Politics'.
6. Any two features of the post behavioural approach to the study of Political Science.
7. Rousseau's concept of 'General Will'.
8. Pluralist theory of sovereignty.
9. Any two features of the normative approach to the study of Politics.
10. Austin on Monistic sovereignty.
11. New-liberal view of state.
12. John Stuart Mill's concept of developmental democracy.
13. Right to Resistance.
14. Nature of law.
15. Concept of 'input' and 'output' in system theory.
16. Bentham's concept of protective democracy.
17. Definition of right.
18. Concept of law.
19. Feedback process in system analysis.
20. Concept of rights.
21. Unity and struggle of opposites.
22. Forms of Class struggle.
23. Productive forces.
24. Milliband on state.
25. Democratic centralism.
26. Lenin's contribution to Marxist theory of Revolution.
27. Marxist concept of freedom.
28. Productive forces.
29. New-democratic revolution.
30. Importance of subjective conditions of revolution in Marx's idea.
31. Marx's idea of the withering away of the state.
32. Base and super structure.
33. Materialist interpretation of history.
34. Negation of the negation.
35. Forces of production.
36. Relations of production.
37. Marxist explanation of revolution.

Broad Questions

1. Analyse the behavioural approach to the study of politics. On what grounds the past behaviouralists criticize it?
2. Discuss the feminist approach to politics.
3. Discuss the relevance of the Marxist approach to the state politics.
4. Evaluate the normative approach to the study of politics.

5. Examine the Neo-liberal theory of the state.
6. Explain critically the Idealist theory of the state.
7. Discuss Rousseau's contribution to the theory of Social Contract.
8. Describe the significance of the Social Contract theory explaining the origin of the state.
9. Describe the neo-liberal theories of the nature of the state.
10. Do you think that major changes have taken place in the understanding of the traditional concept of state sovereignty under the impact of Globalization.
11. Discuss the changes that have taken place in the idea of sovereignty under the impact of globalization.
12. Analyse the pluralist criticism of state sovereignty.
13. Examine the Monistic theory of Sovereignty.
14. Analyse pluralist criticisms of state sovereignty.
15. Discuss Rawl's contribution to the theory of Justice.
16. Discuss David Held's concept of Participatory democracy.
17. Explain David Held's classification of democracies.
18. Explain the structural functionalist viewpoint in the understanding of the state.
19. Examine David Easton's system analyses.
20. Define Rights. Discuss how Rights are related to Liberty.
21. What is Liberty? Analyse its relation with equality.
22. Write a note on Dialectical materialism.
23. Discuss the theory of Historical Materialism in the context of the relation between the base and super structure.
24. Discuss the Marxist approach to the study of politics.
25. Analyse the Marxist concept of class and class-struggle.
26. Discuss the basic principles of Historical Materialism.
27. Explain the Marxist concept of state.
28. Explain the concept of relative autonomy of state in Marxist theory.
29. Explain the Marxist concept of freedom.
30. Examine the Marxist theory of democracy.
31. Analyse the Lenin-Rosa Luxemburg debate on party.
32. Discuss the contribution of Lenin to the Marxist theory of party.
33. Discuss the contribution of Mao Ze Dong to the Marxist theory of revolution.
34. Analyse the objectives of bourgeois democratic and socialist revolutions.
35. Attempt a comparative study of the Marxists and Liberal view on democracy.
36. Examine Lenin's contribution to the development of Marxist theory of revolution.
37. Discuss Mao's contributions to the Marxists theory of revolution.
38. Explain Mao's theory of revolution. How does it differ from Lenin's theory of party.
39. Define the concept of New Democracy as proposed by Mao-Ze-Dong.
40. Explain Lenin's theory of party.
41. Formulate the Leninist principles of Communist Party. How Rosa-Luxemburg criticize Lenin in this regard?
42. Distinguish between bourgeois revolution and socialist revolution in the light of Marx's theory of revolution.

Paper II

Short Notes

1. Purposes of comparative study of Political Sciences.
2. Nature of Comparative politics.
3. Objectives and utility of comparative study.
4. Difference between comparative government and comparative politics.
5. Structural-Functional approach to the study of Comparative Politics.
6. Neo-institutionalism.
7. Scope of Comparative Politics.
8. Aristotle's classification of government.
9. Case study as a method.
10. Problems of quantitative analysis in comparative politics.
11. 'Authoritative allocation of values'.
12. Meaning of 'structure' and 'function'.
13. Methods of the study of comparative politics
14. Political Economy approach in the study of comparative politics.
15. Centralization in US federalism.
16. Centralization in Russian Federation.
17. Rule of Law.
18. Initiative and referendum in Switzerland.
19. Judicial review in USA
20. Sovereignty of British Parliament.
21. Significance of democratic centralism in Chinese political system.
22. Principles of Rule of Law.
23. Role of ideology in Chinese politics.
24. Separation of Powers in the USA.
25. Nature of parliamentary sovereignty in Britain.
26. Importance of conventions in Britain.
27. Features of US two party system.
28. Any two role of pressure group in Britain.
29. Utility of House of Lords.
30. Need for Committee System in liberal democratic legislatures
31. Position of Russian President.
32. Relation between UK and US Cabinet system.
33. Second chamber in the UK and USA.
34. Executives in France.
35. Power of American President in relation to the Congress .
36. Comparison between Speakers of the British House of Commons and the US House of Representatives.
37. Position of the Russian and the US President : a comparison.
38. French Cabinet system.
39. Fundamental Duties of the citizens of PRC.
40. Role of the Speaker in the House of Commons.
41. Importance of the senate in USA.
42. Relation between National People's Congress and its standing Committee in the People's Republic of China.
43. Composition and functions of the NPC in China.

44. Bill of Rights in the USA.
45. People's Procuratorate in China.
46. British and French Cabinet systems.
47. Neutrality of the British Speaker.
48. US Senate as the most powerful second chamber.
49. Cabinet dictatorship in the British political system.
50. Composition of the US Congress.
51. Reform of the House of Lords.
52. Procedure of election of the Russian President.
53. Judiciary in the British House of Commons.
54. Functions of the British House of Commons.
55. 'Collective Responsibility' of the British Cabinet.
56. Prime Minister of France.
57. Relation between the executive and the legislative in the people's Republic of China.
58. Functions of the US Supreme Court.
59. Structures of the Judicial System in the PRC.
60. Main differences between the Committee system of the UK and USA.
61. Interrelation of the legislative and executive in the USA
62. Main features of the British Judicial system.
63. Impeachment of the US President.
64. Basic rights of the British Citizens.
65. Composition of the People's Court in the PRC.

PAPER III

Short question

1. Significance of the word 'Socialist' as mentioned in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution.
2. Fundamental Duties as enumerated in the Indian Constitution.
3. Role of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India.
4. Provisions relating to children education embodied in Part III, IV of the Constitution of India.
5. Arguments for the abolition of Article 356 of the Constitution of India.
6. Significance of the Preamble to the constitution of India.
7. Art. 32 of the Indian Constitution.
8. Importance of the Preamble to the Constitution of India.
9. Articles 23 and 24 of the Indian Constitution
10. Finance Commission
11. Article 360 of the Indian Constitution
12. The process of formation of the Council of Ministers
13. Significance of the Directive Principles of State Policy
14. Concurrent List
15. Any two major features of the Indian Constitution
16. Article 249 of the Indian Constitution
17. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution
18. Right against Exploitation
19. Impeachment procedure of the President
20. Declaration of Financial Emergency
21. Any two principal limitations of the Constituent Assembly
22. Veto power of the Indian President.
23. Procedure of the election of the Vice-President of India
24. Relation between the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers in India.
25. Importance of Rajya Sabha in the Indian Parliamentary System.
26. Public Accounts Committee
27. Discretionary powers of the Governor.
28. Recommendations of the Venkatachalliah commission
29. Classification of bills in Indian Parliament
30. Eligibility of membership in Legislative Assembly
31. Process of removal of the judges of the Indian Supreme Court
32. Any two arguments against judicial activism in India
33. Role of Rajya Sabha regarding Money Bill
34. Administrative power of the Governor of an Indian State
35. Article 368 of the Indian Constitution
36. Composition of the Rajya Sabha
37. Eligibility for appointment as Governor of an Indian State
38. Financial power of the state legislature
39. Public Interest litigation
40. Polition of the Speaker of Lok Sabha
41. Procedure of appointment of the judges of High Court
42. Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India
43. The Legislative Assembly of West Bengal
44. Methods of amending the Constitution of India

45. Financial Committee of the Indian Parliament
46. Functions of the High Court
47. Functions of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in an Indian State.
48. The ideology of the Left Front in West Bengal
49. The Chief Election Commissioner of India
50. Function of the Election Commission
51. Organized business groups in Indian policies
52. Features of the Indian Party system
53. Emergence of the Trinamool Congress in West Bengal politics
54. Structure of the Election Commission
55. FICCI
56. United Progressive Alliance
57. Procedure for the removal of the Chief Election Commissioner
58. All India Kisan Sabha
59. Ideology of Bharatiya Janata Party
60. AITUC
61. National Democratic Alliance
62. Composition of Election Commission
63. Any two features of party system in India
64. INTUC
65. Ideology of Indian National Congress
66. Any two features of the electoral system in India
67. Indian peasants as pressure group
68. Problems of coalition politics
69. Big business as interest group
70. Two reasons for the rise of regionalism in India
71. Influence of religion in Indian politics
72. Justification for the formation of language based states
73. Two features of women's movements in India
74. The Official Language Act 1963
75. Types of regionalism in India
76. Any two major limitations of the environmental movement in India
77. Composition of the National Human Rights Commission
78. Mandal Commission
79. Any two major problems of the Tribes in India
80. Any two principal obstacles to women's empowerment in India
81. Linguistic reorganization of states in India
82. Effectiveness of the reservation system for scheduled castes and tribes.
83. Any two major features of New Social Movements
84. Chipco Movement.
85. National Human Rights Commission
86. Narmada Bachao Movement
87. Official Language Commission
88. Problems of Caste in Indian politics
89. Significance of religion in Indian Politics
90. Politicization of Caste in India

91. Three language formula in India
92. The objectives of the National Human Rights Commission in India
93. Coalition Government
94. Importance of Unions in Indian politics

BROAD QUESTIONS

1. Evaluate the role of the Constituent Assembly in the making of the Constitution of India.
2. How does the Preamble of the Constitution characterize the Indian State? Explain.
3. Analyse the significance of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution. Do you think that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution? Give reasons for your answer.
4. Analyse the Preamble to the Indian Constitution.
5. Analyse the right to freedom as enumerated in the Indian Constitution.
6. Write a critical note on the Right to Freedom as included in the Indian Constitution.
7. Explain the provisions of the Right to Equality. Does the policy of reservation violate the principle of equality? Argue your case.
8. Analyse the significance of the Directive Principles of State Policy.
9. Indian federalism is "a new kind of federalism to meet Indian's peculiar needs". Examine, in the context of this statement, the unique features of the Indian federal system.
10. Analyse the administrative relations between the Union and the States in India.
11. Examine the financial relations between the Union and States in India.
12. Examine the changing nature of the Indian federal system.
13. Explain the legislative relations between the centre and states in the Indian federation.
14. Discuss the powers and position of the President in the Indian Constitutional system.
15. Discuss the powers and position of the Prime Minister of India.
16. Discuss the relationship between the Prime Minister and President of India.
17. Analyse the constitutional relations between the two Houses of Parliament in India and account for the pre-eminence of the Lower House as compared to the Upper House.
18. Critically discuss the privileges and immunities of the members of the Indian Parliament.
19. Discuss the powers and position of the Prime Minister of India. What role does he play as head of a Coalition Government?
20. Examine the functions and role of the Governor of a state in the Constitutional system of India.
21. Discuss the powers and position of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
22. Discuss the powers and position of the Chief Minister of an Indian state.
23. Explain the composition and functions of the High Court of state.
24. Write a note on the Indian judicial system.
25. Discuss the composition and functions of the Supreme Court. Analyse its role in the Constitutional system of India in the light of judicial activism in the recent years.
26. What is meant by judicial activism? Is it a threat to parliamentary democracy? Argue your case.
27. Discuss in the light of 'Judicial activism' in the last two decades, the role of Supreme Court in the constitutional system of India.
28. Explain the two methods of amending the Constitution as mentioned in the Article 368 of the Constitution of India. How are those Constitutional provisions changed which do not fall within the preview of the amending power of the constitution under Article 368? Give a few examples of such constitutional provisions.
29. Analyse the methods of amendment of the Constitution of India.
30. Discuss the significance of coalition politics in Indian democracy.
31. Examine the nature of party system in India.

32. Examine the ideology and social base of the Bharatiya Janata Party.
33. Attempt a review of the recent trends in the party system in India.
34. Explain the features and trends of the party system in contemporary Indian politics.
35. Write a note on the debate on electoral reforms in India.
36. Discuss the composition and functions of the Election Commission of India.
37. Evaluate the role of Election Commission and discuss major reforms in India.
38. Explain the role of the peasant associations in contemporary Indian politics.
39. Examine the role of working class in contemporary Indian politics.
40. Examine the relations between business groups and politics in India.
41. Discuss the role of business group in Indian politics.
42. Analyse the nature of trade union movements in contemporary India.
43. Analyse the role of organized business in influencing the decision-making process at the centre and state levels in India.
44. Discuss the various forms of manifestation of Regionalism in the Indian political system and point out the harmful effect of Regionalism.
45. Discuss the development and impact of regionalism in India.
46. Discuss the major features of tribal politics in India.
47. Examine the relationship between caste and politics in India.
48. Explain the presence of communalism in Indian politics.
49. Examine the relationship between religion and politics in India.
50. Evaluate the role of environmental movements in India.
51. Assess the role of women's movement in India.
52. Write a note on the Chipko Movement.
53. Analyse the significance of Women's movements in India since 1970s.

BROAD QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the difference between the liberal and the socialist political system with special reference to comparison of their distinguishing features.
2. Make a comparative study of the British and US political system in the context of differences between parliamentary and Presidential form of government.
3. Discuss the structural-Functional approach to the study of comparative politics.
4. What are the distinctive features of a federal system? Are they rejected in the federal structure of the USA and Russia? Give reasons in support of your answer.
5. Discuss the development of comparative politics as a discipline.
6. Examine the System Approach to the study of Comparative Politics.
7. Discuss the Institutional Approach to the study of Comparative Politics.
8. Attempt a comparative analysis of the features of liberal and socialist political system.
9. Distinguish between comparative government and comparative politics. Identify the features of the study of comparative politics after World War II.
10. Make a comparative study of US and Russian federalism.
11. Briefly describe the behavioural and post-behavioral approaches to the study of comparative politics.
12. Discuss the main features of the Russian federal system.
13. Make a comparative study of the party system in the UK and USA.
14. Discuss the main features of parliamentary democracy in Great Britain.
15. Explain the principles of the separation of Power and Check and Balances in the US Constitutional system.

16. Discuss the role of interest groups in the political system of the USA. Do you think that the role of the interest groups in UK is different in nature? Give reasons for your answer.
17. Make a comparative study of the party systems in Britain and the People's Republic of China.
18. Explain the nature and significance of conventions in the British political system.
19. Point out the factors responsible for trends towards centralization in the US and Russian federation.
20. Discuss, with suitable illustrations, the distinguishing features of a liberal political system.
21. Do you agree with the view that the People's Republic of China occupies a unique position in comparison with parliamentary and presidential systems of government? Give reasons for your answer.
22. Discuss the role of political parties in liberal and socialist political systems. In what sense the Communist Party of China is distinct in this respect? Give reasons for your answer.
23. Discuss the main features of parliamentary democracy in Great Britain.
24. Describe the powers and position of the US President.
25. Make a comparative study of the powers and position of the British House of Lords and the US Senate.
26. Compare the role of Speaker in the British Parliamentary system with that of the US Presidential system.
27. Attempt a comparative analysis of the structure and role of Cabinet in Britain and France.
28. Make a comparative study of the powers and position of the French and the US President.
29. Make a comparative study of the Committee system in the USA and Britain.
30. Attempt a comparison between the role of the British House of Commons and that of the National People's Congress in China.
31. Discuss the relation between executive and legislature in UK and USA.
32. Point out the similarities and differences between British Parliament and National People's Congress in China.
33. Discuss the relation between executive and legislature in UK and USA.
34. Write a note on the judicial system of the PRC. How does it compare with that of the USA.
35. Attempt a comparative study of rights of citizens in the USA and PRC.
36. Attempt a comparative study of the rights of citizens in the USA and UK.
37. Discuss the nature of Judicial Review in the USA.
38. Discuss the comparative study of the judicial system in the UK and the USA.
39. Make a comparative study of the judicial system in the UK and the USA.
40. Discuss the fundamental rights of the citizens of the Peoples' Republic of China.
41. Discuss the composition, powers and functions of the State Council of the PRC.
42. Discuss the composition and powers of the state council in the PRC. What is the relation between the Chinese Premier and the State Council?

PAPER IV

SHORT NOTES

1. Any three principles of Realism.
2. Nature of International Relations.
3. Difference between International relations and International politics.
4. Difference between domestic politics and international politics.
5. Morgenthau on 'National Interest'.
6. State as the unit of International Relations.
7. Realism as an approach in Internal Relations.
8. Definition of International Relations.
9. Pheralish Theory in International Relations.
10. Role of Actor in International Relations.
11. Role of non-state actors in International Relations.
12. Concept of 'development' in International Relations.
13. Concept of 'Integration'.
14. Two basic features of World systems Theory.
15. Two features of Pluralict Theory.
16. Buffer state.
17. Meaning of Bipolar world.
18. Religious terrorism.
19. International terrorism.
20. Significance of regionalism in international relations.
21. Marshall Plan
22. Wallerstein theory (features)
23. Policy of Containment
24. Truman doctrine
25. Fulton Speech
26. Korean War
27. NATO
28. Warsaw Pact
29. Shez Canal Crisis
30. Global village
31. Détente
32. Cuban Missile Crisis
33. European Union
34. Maastritch Treaty
35. Oslo Agreement
36. Palestine Liberation Organisation
37. SAARC
38. ASEAN
39. Organization of African Union (OAU)
40. Shanghai Communique
41. Beginning of Cold War
42. Role of European Union in trade and Commerce
43. Palestine question in the post cold-war period.

44. Neo-Liberalism
45. Velvet Revolution
46. Relevance of Balance of Power theory.
47. Kosovo Crisis
48. SAFTA(South Asian Free Trade Association)
49. Importance of EURO
50. Political role of the Secretary General of the UN.
51. Veto power of UN Security Council
52. India 'Look-ease Policy'
53. 'Unity for Peace Resolution'.
54. Secretariat of UNO.

BROAD QUESTION

1. Discuss the essence of Realist Theory in International Relations and its Contemporary relevance.
2. Discuss how 'development' process has influenced International Relations in post Second World War era.
3. What is Neo-Colonialism? Discuss its impact on International Relations.
4. Discuss the role of Diplomacy in the making of foreign policy.
5. Discuss the relevance of 'World Systems' theory in International Relations.
6. Discuss the origins and role of terrorism in International Relations.
7. Discuss the impact of globalization on International Relations.
8. Discuss the role of military in the making of foreign policy.
9. Analyse the nature of Neo-Colonialism
10. Discuss the nature and scope of International Relations as an academic discipline.
11. Evaluate Wallerstein's World System Theory.
12. Give an account of the functions of diplomacy.
13. Write an essay on regional integration.
14. Does International Relations have a claim to the status of an autonomous discipline? Give reasons for your answer.
15. Give your opinion on the role of military power as an instrument in the conduct of foreign policy.
16. Analyse the main reasons for the rise of international terrorism.
17. What do you understand by Globalization? Examine the various dimensions of globalization.
18. Assess the role of propaganda in the formulation of foreign policy.
19. What are the reasons for the rise of Terrorism in World politics? Discuss its main features.
20. Examine the importance of pluralist Theory in IR.
21. Do you think that the world has changed from bi-polarity to unipolarity? Give reasons for your answer.
22. How would you explain increasing regionalization in IR. Does it hinder globalization? Discuss.
23. Define Cold War. How did Cold War come to an end? Has the West 'won' the Cold War? Discuss.
24. Discuss the factors behind the development of the Non-Aligned Movement. How relevant is the movement in the post Cold War World? Argue your case.
25. Examine the rise of ethno-national problems in Eastern Europe and Russia since 1990.
26. Evaluate the impact of the end of cold War on the Palestine questions.
27. Discuss the basic principles of India's foreign policy.
28. Analyse the main features of Chinese foreign policy since 1980.
29. Discuss the evolution of UN Peace-keeping.
30. Discuss the composition functioning and importance of the UN Security Council.
31. Discuss the transition of Western Europe from EEC to EU.
32. Why is regional co-operation considered important? How would you assess the role of SAARC in this respect?

33. Discuss the main features of US foreign policy in the post Cold War era.
34. Examine the role of the UN in the protection of human rights.
35. Write an essay on the components of Chinese foreign policy.
36. Discuss the composition and role of the security council.
37. Analyse the causes behind the emergence of ethno-nationalism in eastern Europe.
38. Evaluate the role of the ASEAN as a regional organization.
39. Indicate the course of Indo-US relations in the 21st century.
40. Comment on the role of the UN in the protection of human rights
41. Write a note on the evolution of Cold War.
42. Analyse the evolution of India's foreign policy towards its neighbours since the early 1990's.
43. Discuss the composition and functions of UN General Assembly.
44. Discuss the factors for the end of Cold War.
45. Analyse the main features of the US foreign policy in the post Cold War era.
46. Examine the role of the Secretary General of the UN in the maintenance of IR in the post Cold War World.
47. Discuss the main features of IR after the end of Cold War.
48. Discuss the importance of regional organizations in IR.
49. Discuss the West-Asia policy of the United States.
50. Discuss the emergence and relevance of SAARC.
51. Analyse the Indo-China relations in the 21st Century.
52. Discuss the composition and functions of Security Council of UNO.

PAPER V

SHORT QUESTIONS

1. Aristotle's classification of Constitutions.
2. Roman Theory of Law.
3. Three main features of Renaissance thought.
4. Martin Luther as a reformer.
5. Main features of the Greek city state.
6. The church-state debate in medieval Europe.
7. St. Augustine's views on the 'City of Gold'.
8. Main features of Machiavelli's political thought.
9. Plato's concept of Communism.
10. Ideas of Law in Roman political thought.
11. Limitations of Bodin's concept of Sovereignty.
12. Importance of Reformation Movement.
13. Roman idea of Citizenship.
14. Separation of religion and politics in Machiavelli's thought.
15. Significance of feudalism in European political thought.
16. Plato's concept of justice.
17. Aristotle's 'Ideal State'.
18. Two essential qualities of 'Prince'.
19. Locke's view of Natural Rights.
20. Bentham on Utilitarianism.
21. Meaning of Utopian Socialism
22. Fabianism.
23. Scientific foundations of Hobbes's political thought.
24. John Stuart Mill's views on the concept of liberty.
25. Guild Socialism
26. Theoretical foundations of German Revisionism.
27. John Locke's theory of Property.
28. Rousseau's concept of General Will.
29. Characteristics of Syndicalism.
30. Features of utopian socialism.
31. Difference between Hobbes and Locke regarding their respective description of the 'state of nature'.
32. Theoretical foundation of Anarchism.
33. Concept of Guild Socialism
34. Concept of Syndicalist socialism.
35. Locke on the doctrine of consent
36. Hegel on civil society.
37. Rousseau's ideas regarding freedom
38. Rousseau's ideas on democracy
39. Hobbes as the founder of materialist theory of politics.
40. Marxist criticisms of German Revisionism.
41. John Stuart Mill on Representative Government.
42. Hobbes on 'state of nature'.
43. Locke on 'Political Obligation'.

BROAD QUESTION

1. Attempt an evaluation of Plato's concept of Justice.
2. Discuss the main features of medieval political thought in Europe.
3. Do you agree with the view that Machiavelli was the key exponent of the idea of secularisation of politics? Give reasons for your answer.
4. Analyse Bodin's contributions to the theory of sovereignty.
5. Discuss Aristotle's views on the state. Add your own criticisms.
6. Explain the contributions of Roman political thought.
7. What is meant by Reformation? Analyse the political importance of this movement.
8. Analyse the political significance of European Renaissance.
9. In what sense can Machiavelli be regarded as the forerunner of Renaissance? Discuss with reasons.
10. Explain Plato's ideas on communism.
11. Can medieval political thought be regarded as anti-modernist? Argue your case.
12. Discuss the basic ideas in corporate within the Roman theory of law.
13. Evaluate Machiavelli's contributions to the Realist theory of politics.
14. "Political thought of Machiavelli is the first manifestation of science and secularism in Europe"-Give reasons.
15. Do you think that Bodin's concept of Sovereignty laid the theoretical foundation of the nation state? Discuss.
16. Can it be argued that Hobbes was the founder of the Science of materialist politics? Give reasons for your answer.
17. Explain why Hegel's view of state is considered as an exercise in idealism.
18. Attempt an analysis of Anarchism as a political doctrine.
19. Write an essay on German Revisionism.
20. Discuss Aristotle's views on the state. Add your own criticisms.
21. Discuss Rousseau's contributions to political thought.
22. Discuss the main features and importance of 8 scientific socialism.
23. What is meant by Fabian Socialism? Analyse the main features of this doctrine.
24. Discuss Hobbes's theory of state.
25. Discuss Bentham's concept of utilitarianism.
26. Discuss and evaluate Rousseau's views on democracy.
27. Given an outline of Mill's thoughts on representative government.

PAPER VI

SHORT QUESTION

1. Kautilya's Dandaniti
2. Saptanga Theory of Kautilya
3. Features of ancient Indian political thought
4. Kautilya's concept of Diplomacy
5. Features of medieval Muslim political thought
6. Duties of Muslim ruler in medieval political thought
7. Duties and responsibilities of the Muslim ruler.
8. Legitimacy of Kingship in medieval Islamic political thought
9. Rammohan's concept of Rule of Law
10. Rabindranath's concept of Trusteeship
11. Vivekananda's ideas on nationalism
12. Bankimchandra's views on nationalism
13. Gandhi's concept of Trusteeship
14. Gandhi's theory of the state
15. Manabendranath Ray on 'Radial Humanism'
16. Narendra Deb's views on socialism
17. Syed Ahmed Khan on modernity.
18. Syed Ahmed Khan on colonial rule
19. Manabendranath Roy's concept of 'New Humanism'
20. Principal features on democratic socialism according to Narendra Dev.
21. Emergence of the Indian National Congress.
22. 'Safety-valve' theory about the origin of the National Congress.
23. Reasons behind the decision to partition Bengal
24. Home Rule Movement
25. Swadeshi Movement
26. Civil Disobedience Movement
27. Role of the Communist Party in India.
28. Origin of Congress Socialist Party
29. Khilafat Movement.
30. Forward Bloc
31. Indian Association
32. Quit India Movement
33. Ambedkar's concept of social justice.
34. Savarkar and Hindutva
35. Indian National Army.
36. Jinnah's two-nation theory.
37. Naval Uprising 1946.
38. All India Kissan Sabha
39. Anti-caste movement in colonial India
40. Working class movements in pre-independence India
41. Savarkar on Hindu nationalism
42. Ambedkar's view on depressed class
43. Peasant movement under colonial rule

44. August, 1942 movement.

BROAD QUESTION

1. Discuss Kautilya's theory regarding diplomacy and foreign policy.
2. Explain Kautilya's "Dandaniti".
3. Explain the main features of ancient Indian political thought.
4. Analyse the of Kinship in medieval Indian political thought
5. Discuss briefly the duties and responsibilities of a Muslim ruler in medieval India.
6. Evaluate the contribution of Rammohan Roy in the development of liberal political ideas in India.
7. Discuss Bankimchandra's ideas regarding nationalism.
8. Discuss Vivekananda's views on nationalism.
9. Discuss Rabindranath's views on nationalism.
10. Analyse Gandhi's theory of the state.
11. Explain Gandhi's ideas on "Trusteeship".
12. Examine M.N.Roy's ideas on "new-Humanism".
13. Examine the contribution of Narendra Dev to the development of socialist thought in India.
14. Explain Syed Ahmed Khan's views on colonial rule.
15. Discuss the emergence of Indian National Congress.
16. Discuss the reasons behind the formation of the Indian National congress.
17. Discuss the different trends underlying the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal.
18. Discuss the different streams of Swadeshi Movement in Bengal.
19. Explain the factors behind the rise of Communal Politics in India.
20. Write a critical note on Non-Cooperation Movement.
21. Write a critical note on Khilafat Movement.
22. Write a critical note on Civil Obedience Movement.
23. Examine the role of Congress Socialist Party in socialist movement in India.
24. Evaluate the role of the Communist Party of India in the freedom struggle.
25. Give an account of the movements against caste system in India in the freedom struggle.
26. Analyse the 'Quit India' movement and its consequences.
27. Write a brief note on the movement of the working class in colonial India since 1920s.
28. Evaluate after Ambedkar's views on 'Social Justice' and the Depressed Classes.
29. Write a brief essay on organized peasant movements in colonial India.
30. Explain the anti-caste movements in colonial India.
31. Evaluate the views of Savarkar regarding Hindu nationalism.
32. Give a brief description on the naval muting in India in the 40s of the last century.
33. Discuss the role of the Indian National Army in India's freedom struggle.
34. Briefly describe the Naval uprising of 1940s.

PAPER VII

SHORT QUESTIONS

1. Two examples of interrelation between society and politics
2. Concept of civil society
3. Any one social bases of politics
4. Sociology of politics
5. Class
6. Elite
7. Nationalism
8. Dominant caste
9. Power elite
10. Nation-state
11. Politicization of caste
12. Third World as a concept
13. Definition of elite
14. Significance of territorial boundary in state formation in Europe
15. Weber's concept of 'status'
16. Vilfredo Parato's classification of the elite
17. Two features of the state formation process in the third world
18. Significance of class in social stratification
19. Caste
20. Significance of 'sovereignty' in state formation in Europe
21. Meaning of social stratification
22. Concept of feminism
23. Relevance of dissension of gender in politics
24. Concept of traditional authority
25. Relation between authority and legitimacy.
26. Concept of gender in politics
27. Concept of power
28. Concept of legitimacy
29. Durkheim on religion
30. Idea of empowerment of women
31. Charismatic authority
32. Concept of secularism
33. Gender discrimination
34. Religion and Fundamentalism
35. Collectivism
36. Role of family in the process of political socialization
37. Political Apathy
38. Non-associational interest group
39. One party system
40. Participatory Political culture
41. Political apathy
42. Definition of interest groups
43. Almond and Powell's idea of traditional political system

44. Indirect or latent political socialization
45. Maurice Duverger's classification of party structure
46. Institutional interest group
47. Liberal-democratic political system
48. Participant political culture
49. Associational interest group
50. Concept of political socialization
51. Definition of pressure group
52. Concept of political culture
53. One party system
54. Concept of political participation
55. Totalitarian political system
56. Civic culture
57. Role of political parties in political socialization
58. Role of reservation in determination of (electoral) constituency in India
59. Religion as a factor in electoral behavior in India
60. Role of modernity in political development
61. Modes of military interventions
62. Adult franchise in India
63. Role of language in political communication
64. Two main characteristics of political behaviour
65. Militanization of politics
66. Any two structures of political communication
67. Caste as a factor in electoral behaviour in India
68. Concept of political development
69. Concept of Military coup
70. Concept of political communication
71. Tradition
72. Electorate
73. Voting behaviour
74. Concept of political development.

BROAD QUESTION

1. Discuss the relation between society and politics
2. Discuss the social basis of politics
3. Discuss in brief, the main factors that contributed to the formation of 'Nation States' in Western Europe
4. Analyse the general features of the process of state formation in the Third World in the post colonial period
5. Discuss the process of state formation and the growth of nationalism in Western Europe
6. What are the distinctive features of third World nationalism? How is it different from the nationalism in Western Europe?
7. Analyse the relationship between the colonial rule and the rise of modern state in the third world.
8. Elucidate the interaction between caste and politics in the Indian Society.
9. Examine the significance of class in modern politics
10. Discuss how elite theorists explain elite domination in politics
11. Discuss Marx's theory of class
12. What do you mean by social stratification? Analyse how class makes social stratification.

13. How does gender become relevant in politics? Discuss with Indian illustration.
14. What do you mean by elite? Analyse the position of elites in stratified society?
15. Analyse, in detail, the issue of gender bias in politics
16. Analyse the factors contributing to the survival of patriarchy in modern society.
17. Explain the concept of power, Examine Weber's perspective on distinction between power and authority.
18. Discuss after Weber the types of authority
19. Explain the concept of power. Point out the differences between power and authority. Discuss, following Weber, the sources of authority.
20. Discuss the typology of authority as developed by Max Weber.
21. Analyse the impact of religion on society and politics
22. Examine, with suitable examples, the interaction between religion and politics.
23. Discuss the Marxist views of religion
24. Define political system. Attempt a comparison between autocracy and democracy as political system.
25. Discuss in brief the types of political system.
26. Define political socialization. Discuss the role of the important agencies of political socialization.
27. Examine the role of family and educational institutions and peer group in the process of political socialization
28. Define political culture. Distinguish between subject political culture and participant political culture.
29. Analyse different types of political culture
30. Discuss different types of political participation
31. How would you distinguish pressure groups from political parties? Discuss the functions of the political parties in democracy.
32. Examine the role of pressure groups in liberal democracy.
33. Define political party. Discuss the functions of political parties in modern political system.
34. Define pressure group. How does it influence politics.
35. What do you mean by political communication? Discuss the role of language in political communication.
36. Examine the significance of mass media in political communication.
37. Describe the main elements of political communication.
38. Analyse the significance of political communication in modern politics.
39. What do you mean by political communication? Discuss the features of political communication.
40. Analyse the major trends in electoral behavior in India since independence.
41. Analyse the major features of electoral behaviour in India
42. Write a note on determinants of electoral behavior in India.
43. Discuss, with examples, the major reasons behind military intervention in politics
44. Why does the military intervene in politics? Discuss with examples.
45. Examine the conditions of military intervention in politics.
46. Discuss the modes of military intervention in politics
47. Analyse the Marxist theory of social change.
48. Do you think that political development is related to social change? Give reasons for your answer.
49. What are the features of political development? Examine the role of tradition in political development.
50. Examine the role of modernity in political development.

PAPER VIII

SHORT QUESTION

1. Describe briefly evolution of public administration as a discipline.
2. What is public administration ? Discuss its nature and scope. Why is it called 'public Administration' ?
3. What are the main point of difference between private administration and public administration? Explain the significance of these differences.
4. What are the major features of comparative public administration ? Examine its significance of these differences.
5. What is Development Administration ? discuss its volume and importance in India.
6. Explain man Webers ideas of the features of bureaucracy ? Why do these characteristics made bureaucracy irresistible ?
7. Explain hoew Weber describes the main features of bureaucracy.
8. Describe the advantages of decentralization.Mention the differences between decentralization and degration.
9. Analyse why bureaucracy is viewed mass as an impediment to socialist management.
10. Discuss the nature and importance of the debate on politics- administration dichotomy in public administration.
11. "Administration does not exist without the decision making process "-Explain the statement.
12. Define communication .Point out the importance of informal communication of in an organization.
13. Explain the importance of ecology in the Riggisian development Model.
14. Explain the basic feature s of Riggisian model. Discuss the model's contribution in public administration.
15. What is the importance of policy making in public administration? Describe briefly the major models of policy making.
16. Why is leadership essential in administrative process? Explan with suitable example.
17. Explain the importance of public policy and how is it implemented.
18. What do you mean by public policy? What factors influence public policy? Discuss he different models of public policy making.
19. Write an essay on the historical background of continuity and change in Indian Administration.
20. Discuss the function and importance of Union Public Service Commission.
21. Write an essay on the training of civil servants in india.
22. Analyse the function of PMO. Why is this office regarded as very powerful?
23. Discuss the role and function of secretary in State Secretariat administration.
24. Discuss the relations between secretariat and directorate in state administration.
25. Discuss the function and importance of the Cabinet Secretariat in India.
26. Explain the reasons and nature of the changing role of District magistrate in district administration.
27. Discuss how the 74th constitutional amendment strengthen the functioning and role of urban local government in India.
28. Discuss how the 73rd constitutional amendment strengthen the functioning and role of rural local government in India.
29. Discuss the composition and functioning of planning commission of India .
30. Explain the importance of 'Lokpal' and narrate India experience in establishing such an Institution.
31. Explain how the function and role of the Controller and auditor general of India contribute to the accountability of financial administration . Why is he called a watchdog?

32. Explain the composition and function of Kolkata Municipal Corporation. What is the significance of Mayor-In Council in this respect.
33. Describe the importance of public accounts committee in ensuring transparency in financial administration in India.
34. Write short notes on:
- a. Webers idea of 'individual Authority'
 - b. Democratic centralization
 - c. Span of control
 - d. Hierarchy
 - e. Development administration
 - f. New public administration
 - g. Relevance of leadership
 - h. UPSC's role in recruitment
 - i. Secretariat administration at central level
 - j. Directorate of state administration
 - k. Role of chief secretary
 - l. Ward committee
 - m. Borough committee
 - n. Three layer panchayat system
 - o. LokPal
 - p. Lokayukta
 - q. Line and staff
 - r. SALA model
 - s. Importance of co-ordination in administration
 - t. Difference between policy and decision
 - u. Role of PMO.
 - v. Training Institutes of for civil servants in India
 - w. 73rd constitutional amendment.
 - x. Estimate committee
 - y. District planning.