

UPSC-CSE Optional

Political Science

**Topic-wise
Questions**

&

**Previous Year
Question Papers**

Last 25 Years [1995-2019]



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A WORD WITH THE STUDENTS

Optional Subject plays a decisive role in the final result of UPSC-CSE. With an increasing number of students taking Political Science as an optional, a need was felt to have an analytical book to aid the student's preparation.

Time is an important consideration in an exam like CSE. With more than 10 subjects to study, each having its own vast material, coupled with ever accumulating current affairs, TIME MANAGEMENT is perhaps the most important skill an IAS aspirant should possess.

Our book is designed with the same purpose in mind. Knowing previous year questions asked on the topic will help you in direction of your studies. By having knowledge about **WEIGHTAGE OF EACH SECTION**, you will be able to decide priorities and make maximum use of available time. This way, you will not only save a lot of time, but can get maximum marks in Political Science. To give an example, **BASED ON ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS 8 YEARS PAPERS, 90% OF QUESTIONS COME FROM JUST 75% OF THE SYLLABUS. And given the optional nature of questions, this percentage can even go higher.**

We have also **classified different topics according to the syllabus provided by UPSC.** This was a much-needed step. It will help to avoid confusion and enhance clarity. We are also proud to say that, this is the **FIRST AND THE ONLY EBOOK** available for Topic-wise Political Science Previous Years Questions.

So, if you're having Political Science as an optional, this book is MUST to aid and enhance your preparation. You will save a lot of time and maximize your marks in UPSC Mains. We highly recommend this book for beginners as well as experts.

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PRACTICES ADOPTED IN THE BOOK

Political Science is a dynamic discipline. And so is the nature of question papers. The pattern of exam has changed a number of times over the past 25 years. So, we felt it's important to declare some practices we've adopted in this book.

Some old questions may not be part of the present syllabus but we've decided to keep them. So, if the question seems strange and it is from an old question paper, students should not worry about such questions being asked in exams.

Some questions cover more than one theoretical concept. So we've tried to keep such questions in both the sections of relevance.

The *TOPIC-WISE WEIGHTAGE OF EACH SECTION* is based on the last 8 years (2012-2019) papers. This was done because of changed syllabus and changing exam pattern over years. Last 8 years analysis is more helpful from an exam perspective than that of 25 years.

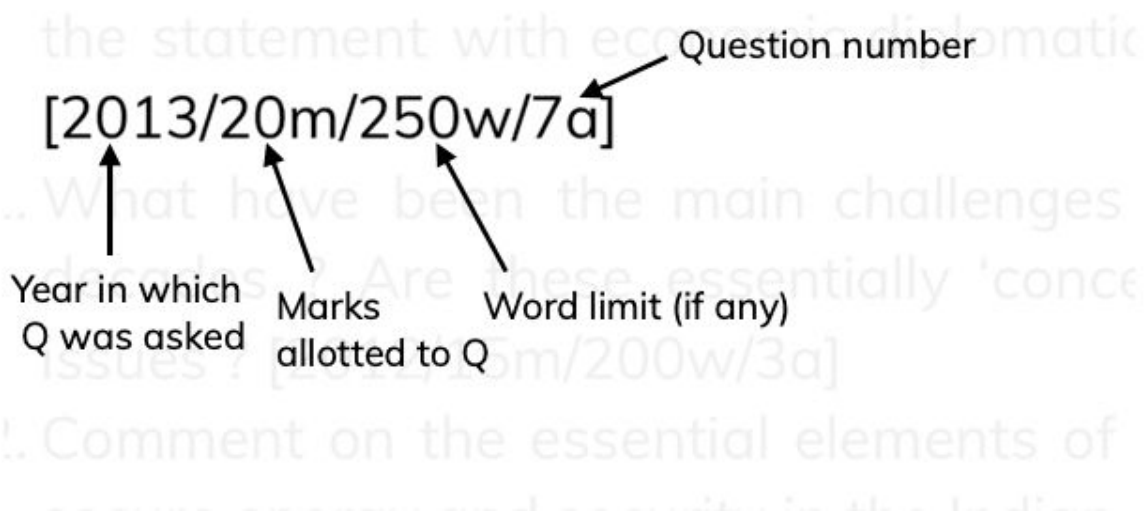
UNDERSTANDING GRAPHS

Broadly speaking, all graph values can be categorized into 4 types.

1. High % in 2012-19, High % in 2018-19
Topic is very important from UPSC perspective and should be prepared thoroughly.
2. High % in 2012-19, Low % in 2018-19
If the topic has been sidelined in politics in general e.g. NAM, the trend will continue.
If the topic is important in general (India Pak relations, Kautilya etc.), there is a very high chance of questions being asked on the topic in the coming exam.
3. Low % in 2012-19, High % in 2018-19
If the topic has come to prominence in recent past e.g. India-SEA relations, the trend will continue.
If the topic is not important in general, the probability of questions being asked in the upcoming exam is low.
4. Low % in 2012-19, Low % in 2018-19
Topic is less important and unless something significant happens related to the topic, the trend will continue.

Also, please understand that this is a probabilistic model. The dynamic aspect always remains. **WE DO NOT ENCOURAGE YOU TO SKIP ANY TOPIC IN PREPARATION. THE PURPOSE OF THIS MODEL IS ONLY TO HELP STUDENTS SET PRIORITIES IN THEIR STUDIES.**

QUESTION CODE



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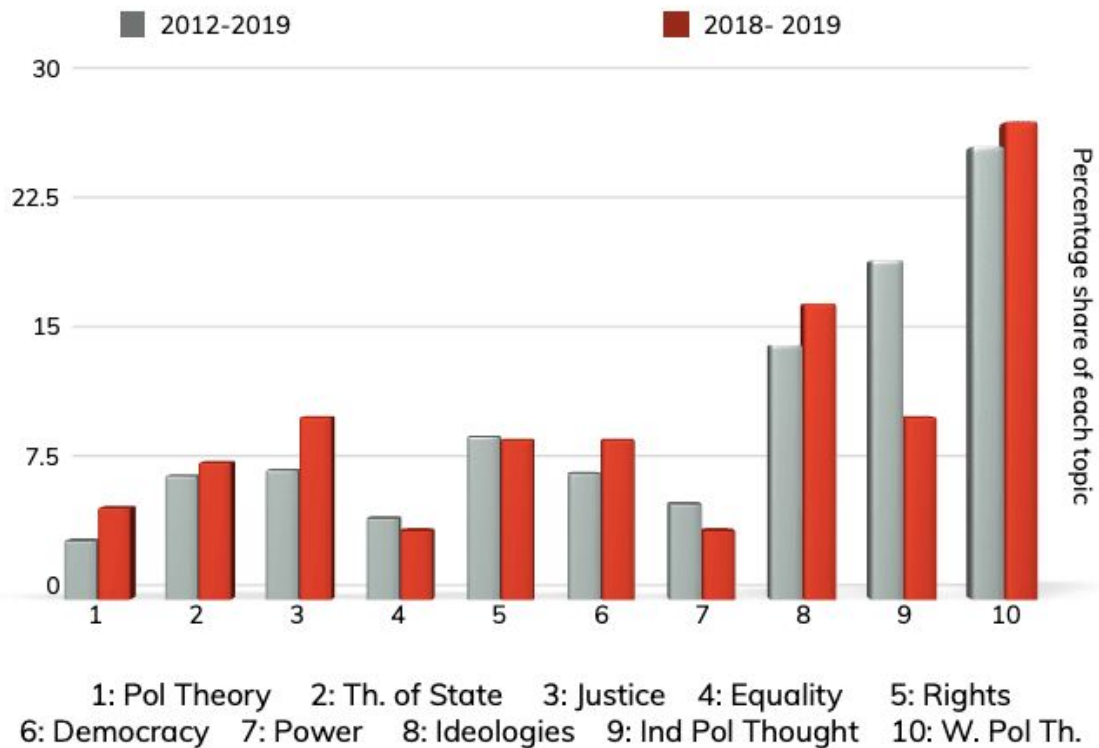
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Paper 1 Section A: Political Theory.

PSIR 1A: Political Theory



1] POLITICAL THEORY: MEANING AND APPROACHES.

1. Comment on resurgence of political theory. [2019/10m/150w/1a]
2. Comment on the decline of Political Theory. [2018/10m/150w/1b]
3. Comment on the post behavioural approach. [2016/10m/150w/1b]
4. Comment: '...Political theory is not an escape mechanism but an arduous calling'. (John Plamanetz). [2014/10m/150w/1a]
5. Discuss the differences between normative and empirical theories of politics. [2012/12m/150w/1a]

6. Examine the significance of the behavioural revolution in politics. [2011/30m/2b]
7. 'Political Theory is, quite simply, man's attempt to consciously understand and solve the problems of his group life and organization. It is the disciplined investigation of political problems. Not only to show what a political practice is, but also to show what it means. In showing what a practice means, or what it ought to mean, political theory can alter what it is.' (Sabine). Comment. [2009/20m/200w/1a]
8. Explain the changing analytical perspectives in the development of political theory. [2008/60m/2]

9. Examine the arguments in the Normative vs Empirical debate in the study of political theory. [2002/60m/2]
10. Comment: Relevance of contextualist approach to the study of political theory. [2001/20m/200w/1a]
11. 'Post-behaviouralism is not a negation of the behavioural revolution but only its corrective'. How does it seek to raise the status of the discipline of Political Science. [2000/60m/3]
12. Critically evaluate and bring out the weakest aspects of behavioural and post-behavioural approaches to analysis of political systems. What measurable and quantifiable criteria are available in political science to evaluate political behaviour? [1999/60m/3]
13. What is meant by behavioural approach to politics? Is it a fool-proof approach? How far is it correct to say that the behavioural approach to political analysis appeared in order to counteract the Marxist approach? [1998/60m/2]
14. Discuss the basic assumptions of behaviouralism. In what way post-behaviouralism differs from behavioural theory? [1996/60m/2]
15. Examine the fact-value dichotomy in political science. To what extent has post-behaviouralism resolved the conflict in the dichotomy? [1995/60m/2]
16. Examine the place of 'obligation' in political theory. [1995/60m/4]
6. Discuss in what sense Marx's understanding of State can be considered as materialistic. [2013/15m/200w/3c]
7. What is meant by 'relative autonomy' of State in Marxist analysis? [2012/20m/250w/2a]
8. Make an assessment of the post-colonial understanding of State. [2011/30m/2a]
9. Evaluate Marx's instrumentalist approach to the State. [2010/30m/3a]
10. Do you think that the modern nation-state has been declining in the wake of globalisation ? Justify your answer. [2010/30m/4a]
11. Critically examine Hamza Alvi's formulation of the 'Overdeveloped State'. [2009/60m/4]
12. 'State is the result of the irreconcilability of class antagonism'. (Lenin) . Comment. [2007/20m/200w/1c]
13. 'Because the society is federal, the authority must also be federal'. (Laski) . Discuss. [2007/20m/200w/1d]
14. Discuss the impact of globalisation on State Sovereignty. [2006/20m/200w/1c]
15. Comment: 'The discovery of Sovereign in a federal State is an impossible adventure'. (Laski) [2005/20m/200w/1c]
16. "Since society is federal, authority must be federal". (Laski). Comment. [2004/20m/200w/1d]
17. Comment: 'Will, not force, is the basis of the state'. (T H Green) [2002/20m/200w/1d]

2] THEORIES OF STATE

1. Write a short note on pluralist theory of the State. [2019/10m/150w/1b]
2. Critically examine the neoliberal theory of State. [2018/20m/250w/2a]
3. Comment on neoliberal perspective of the State. [2017/10m/150w/1b]
4. Discuss the feminist theory of the State. [2016/15m/200w/2b]
5. Examine the challenges to sovereignty of the State in the contemporary world. [2015/20m/250w/2a]

3] JUSTICE

1. Examine communitarian perspectives on justice. [2019/15m/200w/2b]
2. Comment on distributive justice. [2018/10m/150w/1c]
3. Analyse John Rawls' justification of discrimination to achieve the goals of justice. [2018/15m/200w/2b]
4. 'Rawls' theory of justice is both contractual and distributive'. Examine. [2017/20m/250w/2a]
5. Critically examine John Rawls argument for democratic equality. [2016/15m/200w/2c]

6. Comment on difference principle in the Rawls theory of justice. [2015/10m/150w/1c]
7. Explicate the conception of justice in the critiques of communitarian theorists. [2014/20m/250w/3a]
8. Comment on 'Original position'. [2013/10m/150w/1b]
9. Write a short note on 'veil of ignorance.' [2010/15m/150w/1d]
10. To what extent does the Rawlsian goal of achieving social justice depend on an overarching consensus among cultural, religious and ideological groups? [2000/60m/4]
11. "We believe that as a matter of principle each member of society has an inviolability founded on justice". (Rawls). Comment. [1999/20m/200w/4c]

4] EQUALITY

1. Equality means fair treatment rather than equal treatment. Comment. [2018/15m/200w/2c]
2. Comment on affirmative action. [2016/10m/150w/1c]
3. How is liberty a precondition for equality? Explicate the relationship between equality and liberty. [2014/15m/200w/3c]
4. Enumerate the differences between equality of opportunity and equality of outcome. [2012/12/150w/1b]
5. Why is 'affirmative action' important in provision of equal opportunity? [2012/20m/250w/3c]

5] RIGHTS

1. Discuss the doctrine of 'rights as trump'. [2019/15m/200w/4b]
2. What do you understand by three generations of human rights? [2018/20m/250w/3a]
3. What do you understand by multiculturalism? Discuss Bhikhu Parekh's

- views on multiculturalism. [2017/20m/250w/3a]
4. The implementation of human rights is regarded as a matter of changing the conduct of states. Comment. [2016/15m/200w/3c]
5. Comment on the idea of Natural Rights. [2015/10m/150w/1a]
6. Analyse the relation between natural rights and human rights. [2013/20m/250w/3a]
7. Explain Berlin's notion of value pluralism. [2013/20m/250w/4a]
8. Examine the multicultural perspectives on rights. [2012/25m/300w/2c]
9. Critically examine the cultural relativist approach to human rights. [2010/30m/4b]
10. Explain as to why Jeremy Bentham dismisses the theory of natural right as 'nonsense upon stilts'. [2009/20m/200w/2b]
11. "Human rights are basic moral guarantees that people in all countries and cultures possess, simply because they are people." Explain the statement. [2008/60m/3]
12. Discuss the evaluation of the theories of human rights from natural rights to collective and environmental rights. [2002/60m/3]

6] DEMOCRACY

1. Write a short note on Deliberative democracy. [2019/10m/150w/1d]
2. Comment on Substantive democracy. [2018/10m/150w/1d]
3. Critically examine MacPherson's views on democracy. [2018/15m/200w/3b]
4. Deliberative democracy does not have its salience without participation and Participatory democracy does not have its credence without deliberations. Comment. [2017/15m/200w/3b]
5. Explicate the features of representative democracy. [2016/15m/200w/4b]
6. Elaborate the difference between participatory and deliberative democracy. [2015/10m/150w/1d]
7. 'India has thrown up a form of judicial democracy that has no parallel anywhere else, and has nurtured a kind of civil society

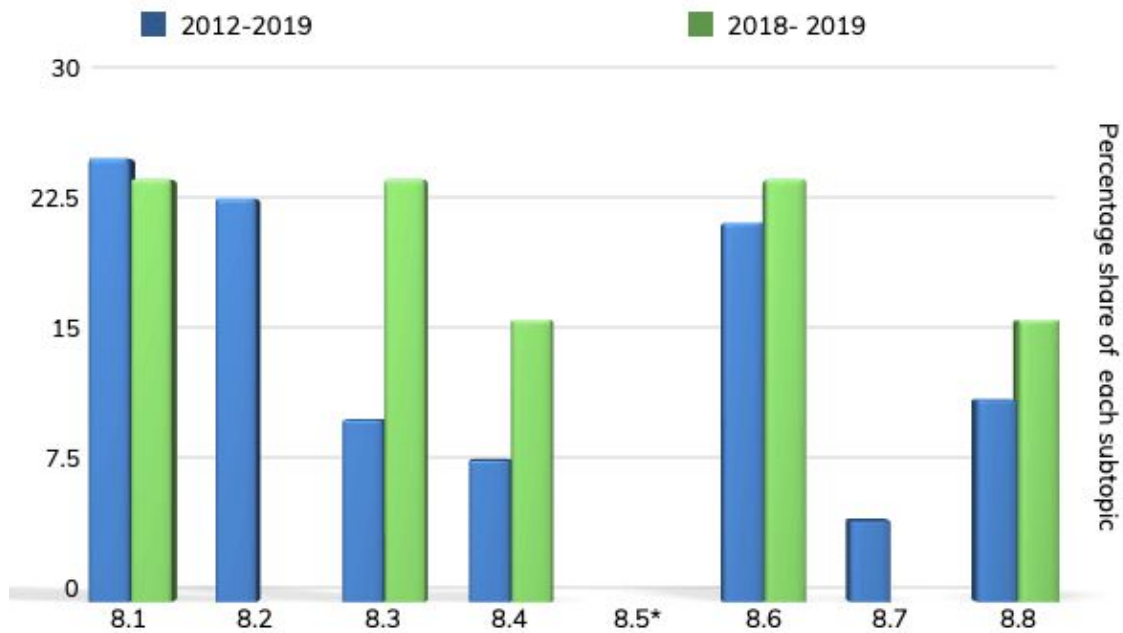
- that is uniquely its own'. (Bhikhu Parekh). Comment. [2014/10m/150w/1d]
8. Explicate the features of Deliberative democracy. [2014/15m/200w/4c]
 9. Discuss the issues of debate in contemporary democratic theory. [2012/12/150w/1e]
 10. Examine the Participatory Model of Democracy. [2011/30m/4b]
 11. Discuss Robert Dahl's concept of deformed polyarchy. [2010/15m/150w/1b]
 12. Assess the deliberative theories of democracy. [2010/30m/2a]
 13. Political process in a country is merely the manifestation of political culture. Elucidate. [2007/60m/2]
 14. Comment: 'The general will is not so much the will of the State as the will for the State'. (MacIver). [2006/20m/200w/1b]
 15. 'Democratic theory presupposes self-determination, human rights and social justice'. Discuss this with particular reference to MK Gandhi. [2005/60m/3]
 16. The modern pluralist democracies have posed a great threat to the fabric of nation state. Discuss [2000/60m/2]
 17. Examine the nature and limits of the rights of Resistance and Revolution recognized in modern political theory. [1997/60m/3]
 18. Discuss the philosophical basis of doctrine of popular sovereignty, and its significance for mankind. [1997/60m/4]
2. Distinguish between power and authority. [2015/15m/200w/3c]
 3. Discuss the 'crisis of legitimacy' in capitalist societies. (Habermas). [2015/20m/250w/4a]
 4. Examine the conditions that are required for the maintenance of legitimacy in modern societies. [2014/15m/200w/2b]
 5. Distinguish between the concepts of legitimacy and hegemony. [2012/20m/250w/3b]
 6. Attempt a Comparative examination of the views of Marx and Weber on 'Power'. [2011/30m/4a]
 7. Comment: "Power flows throughout the system like blood in the capillaries of our body." (Foucault) [2010/15m/150w/1a]
 8. Discuss 'politics as a power' concept. [2008/20m/200w/1a]
 9. 'In so far as national events are decided, the power elite are those who decide them'. (C Wright Mills). Discuss. [2002/20m/200w/1c]
 10. Write a short note on Polyarchy. [2001/20m/200w/1b]
 11. Discuss the Constitution as a power map. [2001/20m/200w/1d]
 12. Distinguish power from authority. How does reliance on authority affect the nature of power? [1996/60m/4]

7] POWER

1. Explain the relationship between power, authority and legitimacy. [2018/15m/200w/3c]

8] IDEOLOGIES

Topic 8: Ideologies



8.1: Liberalism 8.2: Socialism 8.3: Marxism 8.4: Fascism 8.5: Gandhism
8.6: Feminism 8.7: Postmodernism 8.8: End of Ideology

* All questions related to Gandhism have been put under 9.6] MK Gandhi

8.1] LIBERALISM

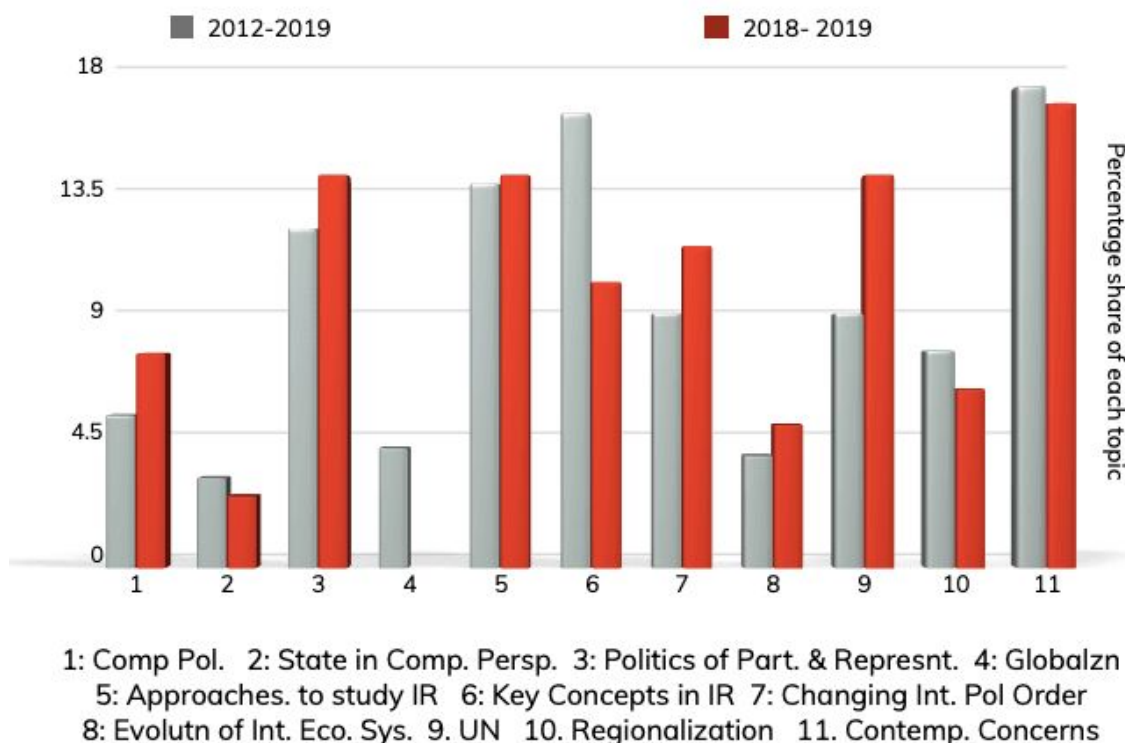
1. Compare negative and positive concepts of liberty. [2019/15m/200w/2c]
2. The political ideology of Globalisation is neoliberalism. Comment. [2016/20m/250w/2a]
3. Discuss the communitarian critique of liberalism. [2013/20m/250w/2a]
4. Comment on the proposition that liberal constitutionalism precedes liberal democracy. [2009/20m/200w/2c]
5. Do you agree with the view that liberal theories are based on atomism, whereas communitarians have a social thesis? Present your line of argument. [2005/60m/2]

8.2] SOCIALISM

1. Define socialism. Discuss the salient features of Fabian socialism. [2017/15m/200w/2c]
2. Discuss the key features of pre-Marxist socialist theory. [2015/15m/200w/2b]
3. Comment on the view that 'socialism in the 21st century may be reborn as anti-capitalism'. [2014/20m/250w/2a]
4. 'Socialism is a much used hat, whose original shape no one can define'. (CEM Joad). Comment. [2009/20m/200w/1d]
5. Analyse the post-Marxian developments in socialist thought. [1995/60m/3]

Paper 2 Section A: Comparative Political Analysis and International Politics

PSIR 2A: Comparative Political Analysis and International Politics



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1] COMPARATIVE POLITICS

1. Examine the significance of the comparative method in political analysis. Discuss its limitations. [2019/20m/250w/2a]
2. Describe the changing nature of comparative politics. Briefly explain the Political Economy approach to the study of comparative politics. [2018/10m/150w/1a]
3. Explain the Political-Sociological approach in the field of comparative politics and discuss its limitations. [2017/10m/150w/1a]
4. Critically examine the Marxist aspect of Political Economy approach to the study of comparative politics. [2016/10m/150w/1a]
5. Which are the major approaches of comparative politics? Explain in brief, the Political Economy approach to the study of comparative inquiry. [2015/10m/150w/1a]
6. Discuss David Easton's model of systems analysis. [2015/15m/200w/paper 1/4c]
7. "Examining political phenomena through a process of cross-global investigation has become the fundamental function of Comparative Politics." Discuss. [2012/12/150/1a]
8. Elucidate the transdisciplinary nature of modern comparative politics and identify the contributions of political sociologists towards this goal. [2012/15m/200w/3d]
9. "Structural-functional approach to political analysis focuses more on status quoism, and less on change." Elucidate. [2011/30m/3]
10. How is the modern comparative politics approach different from the traditional legal-institutional approach? [2010/20m/200w/1a]
11. How does comparative political sociology help in understanding the socio political process of different countries of the world ? [2008/20m/200w/1c]
12. Examine the relevance of the Political Economy approach to the study of comparative politics. [2007/20m/200w/1a]
13. Write a short note on input-output functions of the political system. [2006/20m/200w/1b]

14. Do you agree with the view that Political culture of a society is a highly significant aspect of the Political System? Give reasons in support of your answer. [2006/60m/3]
15. Critically evaluate the nature of the capitalist model of development and its usefulness and limitations for developing countries. [2005/60m/3]
16. Comment on the importance and limitations of the Political Economy Approach. [2004/20m/200w/1a]
17. Discuss the structural-functional analysis of politics. [1998/60m/6]

2] STATE IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

1. Describe the changing nature of state in the developing societies in the context of inclusive growth in the 21st century. [2018/10m/150w/1b]
2. A combination of internal pressure (ethnic and regional forces) and external threats (EU, UN, TNC, global market etc.) has produced what is commonly referred to as a 'crisis of the nation state'. Elaborate. [2016/10m/150w/1e]
3. Do you subscribe to the view that the modern constructs of the state and politics are pre-eminently Eurocentric and not indigenous and appropriate for the analysis of non-western societies? [2015/10m/150w/1b]
4. Minimal state ensures maximum of individual liberty. Examine the concept of minimal state. [2013/15m/200w/8b]
5. "Nations and States have become virtually synonymous." Elucidate. [2012/15m/200w/7c]

3] POLITICS OF REPRESENTATION AND PARTICIPATION

1. Explain the reasons for low voter turnout in democratic countries with suitable examples. [2019/15m/200w/2b]

Previous Year Question Papers [1995 -2019]

Year 1995

Paper 1 Section A

1. Comment on any three of the following in about 200 words each: (20 X 3 = 60)
 - a. Rule of law is better than the rule of men (Aristotle).
 - b. The end of every man is continued success in obtaining those things which he, from time to time, desires (Hobbes).
 - c. Punishment should be preventive and corrective rather than retaliatory (Bentham).
 - d. The worth of a state, in the long run, is the worth of the individuals composing it (J S Mill).
2. Examine the fact-value dichotomy in political science. To what extent has post-behaviouralism resolved the conflict in the dichotomy? (60)
3. Analyse the post-Marxian developments in socialist thought. (60)
4. Examine the pace of obligation in political theory. (60)

Paper 1 Section B

5. Comment on any THREE of the following in about 200 words each: (20 X 3 = 60)
 - a. Representative bureaucracies
 - b. Ethnic separatism
 - c. Creamy Layer and social justice
 - d. Politics of terrorism
6. The function of a legislature is not merely making of laws. What other functions are expected of a modern legislature? (60)
7. Bring out the linkages between political culture and civic culture with special reference to India. (60)
8. Illustrate from contemporary Indian experience the theory of circulation of elites. (60)

Paper 2 Section A

1. Comment on any three of the following in about 200 words each: (20 X 3 = 60)
 - a. Agenda before NAM
 - b. Role of Ideology in International Relations
 - c. OAU and conflicts in Africa
 - d. Role of International Law in international cooperation.
2. The traditional principle of sovereignty which plays a central role in the foreign policies of all states, is now increasingly counteracted by the growing facts of interdependence____ Discuss. (60)
3. From the start, the United Nations has become a microcosm of world policies, with developments within the institution tending to mirror the atmosphere and happenings outside its walls. Comment. (60)
4. Analyse the unjust and hegemonic aspects of the existing international economic order and the factors which perpetuate such an order. (60)

Paper 2 Section B

5. Comment on any THREE of the following in about 200 words each: (20 X 3 = 60)
 - a. India and the WTO
 - b. Council for Security Cooperation in Asia pacific
 - c. Russia and NATO
 - d. Economic determinants of Chinese foreign policy.
6. Examine the issues raised in the context of renewal of NPT both by its advocates and its critics. (60)
7. It is said that India bashing by its neighbouring countries is directly or indirectly linked to their internal social conflicts. Explain with the help of development of Indo-Pak and Indo- Sri Lankan relations. (60)

8. What, in your option, is the objective of the US policy in South Asia-status quo or peaceful change? Examine the strategies adopted by Washington in this regard. (60)

Year 1996

Paper 1 Section A

1. Comment on any three of the following in about 200 words each: (20 X 3 = 60)
 - a. Slavery is natural and beneficial both for the master and the slave (Aristotle).
 - b. No man can be deprived of his property without his consent (Locke).
 - c. The worth of a State, in the long run, is the worth of the individuals composing it (J. S. Mill).
 - d. Contradiction is the very moving principle of the world (Hegel).
2. Discuss the basic assumptions of behaviorism. In what way post-behaviouralism differs from behavioural theory? (60)
3. It is hard indeed to turn the Lockean doctrine into any kind of unqualified democratic theory (Mcpherson). Discuss. (60)
4. Distinguish power from authority. How does reliance on authority affect the nature of power? (60)

Paper 1 Section B

5. Comment on any THREE of the following in about 200 words each: (20 X 3 = 60)
 - a. Proportional representation
 - b. Swadeshi movement
 - c. Kesavananda Bharati Case
 - d. Co-operative federalism
6. The roots of India's growing problems of governability are more political than socio-economic, that is, they are located in India's political structure. Discuss. (60)
7. Examine in the light of India's experience the Weberian concept of Charismatic leadership. (60)
8. Analyse the problems of nation building in India. (60)

Paper 2 Section A

1. Comment on any three of the following in about 200 words each: (20 X 3 = 60)
 - a. Role of idiosyncratic factors in foreign policy
 - b. Technology and state sovereignty over water resources
 - c. Intellectual Property Rights and free world trade
 - d. US role in the OAS
2. Realism as an approach to international relations helps to explain why states fight and threaten each other, but it is less effective in explaining much of the cooperative behaviour we see____ Comment. (60)
3. Judged from the past, the UN does not hold much promise to free the Third World from the clutches of neo-imperialism. Elucidate. (60)
4. Although transnationalism is an important force in contemporary world politics, it is premature to speak of the demise of the nation-state, given the continued attachment to nationalism felt throughout the world. In the light of this statement, discuss the role of nation state as an actor in international relations. (60)

Paper 2 Section B

5. Comment on any THREE of the following in about 200 words each: (20 X 3 = 60)
 - a. India's claim to a permanent seat in the Security Council
 - b. Hamas and peace in West Asia
 - c. Prospects of a free trade area in South Asia
 - d. Islamic factor in Indo-Pak relations.
6. Examine the changes in China's India policy in the 1990s. Do you attribute these changes to the altered global environment or to the domestic factors? (60)
7. Russian foreign policy is described as the tyranny of the weak. Explain how judiciously Russia has made use of her weakness vis-a-vis the West and USA. (60)

8. Explain the differences between India and the USA on the question of CTBT. Why has India decided to link CTBT with the elimination of nuclear weapons?(60)

Year 1997

Paper 1 Section A

1. Comment on any three of the following in about 200 words each: (20 X 3 = 60)
 - a. Sin, therefore, is the mother of servitude, and the first case of men's subjection to men (St. Augustine).
 - b. Whoever therefore out of a State of Nature united into a Commonwealth must be understood to give up all the Power necessary to the Ends for which they united into Society, to the majority of the Community (Locke).
 - c. Laws are any necessary relations arising from the nature of a thing (Montesquieu).
 - d. It is not the consciousness of men that determine their being, but, on the contrary, their social being determines their consciousness (Marx).
2. Discuss the importance of Systems Theory in modern political analysis. (60)
3. Examine the nature and limits of the rights of Resistance and Revolution recognized in modern political theory. (60)
4. Discuss the philosophical basis of doctrine of popular sovereignty, and its significance for mankind. (60)

Paper 1 Section B

5. Comment on any THREE of the following in about 200 words each: (20 X 3 = 60)
 - a. Process of Political socialisation in Afro-Asian societies
 - b. Jinnah's two-nation theory
 - c. Political Dimensions of Development Administration
 - d. Minority Government in India.

6. Discuss the patterns of legislative-executive relationship prevalent in the world today. What factors and forces have enabled the executive to overpower the legislature, in most countries. (60)
7. The origins of the Indian political system are rooted in the history of British India. Comment. (60)
8. Discuss the role and limits of the Indian Parliament in check-mating political corruption, with special reference to the Bofors payoff and the Securities scams. (60)

Paper 2 Section A

1. Comment on any three of the following in about 200 words each: (20 X 3 = 60)
 - a. Effective government as a source of national power
 - b. SAPTA and SAFTA
 - c. Maastricht Treaty
 - d. Cultural Imperialism
2. Bring out the contradiction between Internationalism and Globalization. (60)
3. The relations of the Balance of Power to Collective Security have been at the same time complementary and antagonistic. Elucidate. (60)
4. The change in the position of the people of Asia and Africa and their relations with Europe was the surest sign of the advent of a new era. Discuss. (60)

Paper 2 Section B

5. Comment on any THREE of the following in about 200 words each: (20 X 3 = 60)
 - a. Diego Garcia
 - b. China and Nuclear Weapons
 - c. West Asia Peace Conference at Madrid, 1991
 - d. North-South conflict at Rio
6. Explain the role of the Third World countries in the promotion of NIEO. (60)

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