

2025 Edition

UPSC-CSE MAINS

PSIR Optional

(Political Science & International Relations)

Last 30 Years (1995-2024)
Unsolved Questions Book

Topic-wise Questions & Previous Year Complete Question Papers



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UPSC-CSE Mains - PSIR PYQ Book

2024 Edition

Compiled by: Abhijeet Pimparkar (B. Tech, M.A. Political Science)

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MAKING BEST USE OF THIS BOOK

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.

With this intention in mind, we have compiled this PSIR Optional Unsolved PYQs Book, containing questions from 1995 till 2024. With this book, we intend to offer you the following:

1. PSIR is a largely static subject. Consequently, previous year questions (PYQs) cover almost everything that is there to ask. As per our analysis, around 50% of questions every year directly repeat from the previous year questions. Thus, **this book provides a very good question bank that can be used while studying every topic.**
2. Part I of this book contains all the questions from 1995 divided into various topics/subtopics as per official syllabus. We have also provided **graphs which illustrate the weightage of various topics** from last 12 years (2013-2024) vis-à-vis last 4 years (2021-2024).
3. These graphs help us understand **relative importance of various topics** and also the **recent trend** in asking questions.
4. Wherever the topic was too big, we've **subdivided the questions into subtopics** and also given a graph to illustrate the weightage accordingly.
5. Apart from topicwise questions, **Part II of the book also contains Yearwise papers from 1995 to 2024.** This will give you a glimpse into changing PSIR Optional pattern over the years.

In our experience, this is a very powerful book. Perhaps most important book for PSIR optional. So, keep it handy throughout your preparation, and study accordingly. Best wishes for your preparation!

With regards,
Abhijeet Pimparkar,
Director, Politics for India
abhijeet@politicsforindia.com

PRACTICES ADOPTED IN THE BOOK

Political Science is a dynamic discipline, and so is the nature of question papers. The exam pattern has changed several times over the past 30 years. So, we felt it necessary to declare some practices we've adopted in this book.

1. Some old questions may not be part of the present syllabus, but we've decided to keep them. If the question seems strange, and is from an old question paper, students should not worry about such questions being asked in exams.
2. Some questions cover more than one theoretical concept. We've tried to keep such questions in both sections of relevance.
3. For graphs illustrating topic-wise weightage, we've only used 2013 onwards questions. This was done since exam pattern drastically changed in 2013. Hence we felt that the analysis of weightage from 2013 onwards is more useful than that from 1995 onwards, which may be misleading.
4. Also, each of the topicwise question is suffixed by a question code like this [2024/10m/150w/5e] This code indicates a) year in which the question was asked, b) maximum marks the question carried, c) prescribed word limit and, d) the question number in actual paper, in given order.

If you have any queries or suggestions, feel free to reach us at abhijeet@politicsforindia.com

PART I

TOPIC-WISE

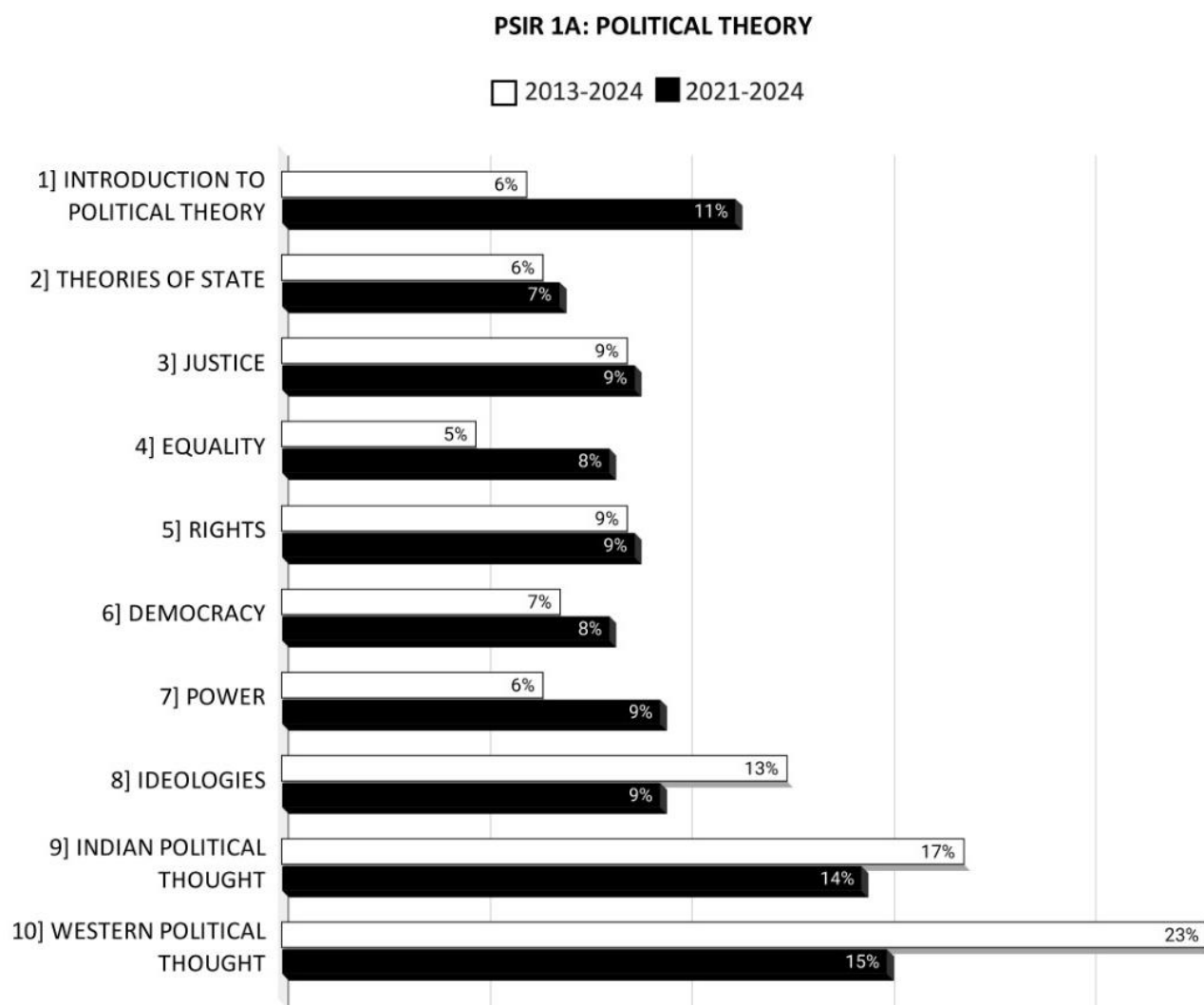
QUESTIONS

[1995–2024]

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PART I: TOPIC-WISE QUESTIONS [1995–2024]

PAPER 1 SECTION A: POLITICAL THEORY



1] POLITICAL THEORY: MEANING AND APPROACHES

1. Comment on Behavioural approach to Political Science [2024/10m/150w/1a]
2. Elucidate the meanings inherent in the term 'political' with appropriate illustrations. [2024/20m/250w/2a]

3. Comment on normative approach in political science [2023/10m/150w/1a]
4. Comment on decline of political theory [2023/10m/150w/1e]
5. 'Credo of Relevance' in post behavioralism advocates the importance of action science. Analyze. [2023/15m/200w/2c]
6. Write on the Systems Approach. [2022/10m/150w/1a]

7. Examine the importance of behavioural approach in political theory. What led to its decline? [2021/15m/200w/2b]
8. Discuss the significance of a normative approach to Political theory. [2020/15m/200w/4b]
9. Comment on resurgence of political theory. [2019/10m/150w/1a]
10. Comment on the decline of Political Theory. [2018/10m/150w/1b]
11. Comment on the post behavioural approach. [2016/10m/150w/1b]
12. Comment: '...Political theory is not an escape mechanism but an arduous calling'. (John Plamanetz). [2014/10m/150w/1a]
13. Discuss the differences between normative and empirical theories of politics. [2012/12m/150w/1a]
14. Examine the significance of the behavioural revolution in politics. [2011/30m/2b]
15. '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]
16. Explain the changing analytical perspectives in the development of political theory. [2008/60m/2]
17. Examine the arguments in the Normative vs Empirical debate in the study of political theory. [2002/60m/2]
18. Comment: Relevance of contextualist approach to the study of political theory. [2001/20m/200w/1a]
19. '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]

20. 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]
21. 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]
22. Discuss the basic assumptions of behaviouralism. In what way post-behaviouralism differs from behavioural theory? [1996/60m/2]
23. Examine the fact-value dichotomy in political science. To what extent has post-behaviouralism resolved the conflict in the dichotomy? [1995/60m/2]
24. Examine the place of 'obligation' in political theory. [1995/60m/4]

2] THEORIES OF STATE

1. Comment on Pluralist theory of State [2024/10m/150w/1b]
2. Eurocentrism is both the target and the motive force of the post-colonial political theory. Discuss. [2023/15m/200w/3c]
3. Examine the liberal theory of State in contemporary politics. [2022/20m/250w/3a]
4. Comment on feminist critique of the State [2021/10m/150w/1a]
5. Comment on post-colonial theory of the state. [2020/10m/150w/1a]
6. Write a short note on pluralist theory of the State. [2019/10m/150w/1b]

7. Critically examine the neoliberal theory of State. [2018/20m/250w/2a]
8. Comment on neoliberal perspective of the State. [2017/10m/150w/1b]
9. Discuss the feminist theory of the State. [2016/15m/200w/2b]
10. Examine the challenges to sovereignty of the State in the contemporary world. [2015/20m/250w/2a]
11. Discuss in what sense Marx's understanding of State can be considered as materialistic. [2013/15m/200w/3c]
12. What is meant by 'relative autonomy' of State in Marxist analysis? [2012/20m/250w/2a]
13. Make an assessment of the post-colonial understanding of State. [2011/30m/2a]
14. Evaluate Marx's instrumentalist approach to the State. [2010/30m/3a]
15. Do you think that the modern nation-state has been declining in the wake of globalisation ? Justify your answer. [2010/30m/4a]
16. Critically examine Hamza Alvi's formulation of the 'Overdeveloped State'. [2009/60m/4]
17. 'State is the result of the irreconcilability of class antagonism'. (Lenin) . Comment. [2007/20m/200w/1c]
18. 'Because the society is federal, the authority must also be federal'. (Laski) . Discuss. [2007/20m/200w/1d]
19. Discuss the impact of globalisation on State Sovereignty. [2006/20m/200w/1c]
20. Comment: 'The discovery of Sovereign in a federal State is an impossible adventure'. (Laski) [2005/20m/200w/1c]
21. "Since society is federal, authority must be federal". (Laski). Comment. [2004/20m/200w/1d]
22. Comment: 'Will, not force, is the basis of the state'. (T H Green) [2002/20m/200w/1d]

3] JUSTICE

1. Rawls' idea of 'liberal self' is too individualistic. Explain, in this context, the communitarian critique of Rawls' theory of justice. [2023/15m/200w/2b]
2. Dr. Ambedkar's idea of social justice leads to 'egalitarian justice' as compared to Rawls' 'justice as fairness' which aims at the notion of 'pure procedural justice'. Comment. [2022/20m/250w/4a]
3. Examine the entitlement theory of justice. [2022/15m/200w/4c]
4. How has Rawls enriched the idea of justice in liberalism? [2021/20m/250w/2a]
5. Make a comparative assessment of Greek perspective of Justice with the Rawlsian concept of Justice. [2020/20m/250w/2a]
6. Examine communitarian perspectives on justice. [2019/15m/200w/2b]
7. Comment on distributive justice. [2018/10m/150w/1c]
8. Analyse John Rawls' justification of discrimination to achieve the goals of justice. [2018/15m/200w/2b]
9. 'Rawls' theory of justice is both contractual and distributive'. Examine. [2017/20m/250w/2a]
10. Critically examine John Rawls argument for democratic equality. [2016/15m/200w/2c]
11. Comment on difference principle in the Rawls theory of justice. [2015/10m/150w/1c]
12. Explicate the conception of justice in the critiques of communitarian theorists. [2014/20m/250w/3a]
13. Comment on 'Original position'. [2013/10m/150w/1b]
14. Write a short note on 'veil of ignorance.' [2010/15m/150w/1d]

15. 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]
16. "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. The nature of relationship between equality of democratic citizenship and liberty of citizens is influenced by economic equality. Comment. [2024/15m/200w/2c]
2. Affirmative action policies draws as much strong criticism as strong support. Analyze this statement in the context of equality. [2023/15m/200w/3b]
3. "Equality of estates caused equality of power, and equality of power is liberty." Comment. [2022/15m/200w/2b]
4. Comment on affirmative action [2021/10m/150w/1b]
5. Comment on equality of outcome as a political idea [2021/10m/150w/1c]
6. Comment on equality of opportunity. [2020/10m/150w/1b]
7. Equality means fair treatment rather than equal treatment. Comment. [2018/15m/200w/2c]
8. Comment on affirmative action. [2016/10m/150w/1c]
9. How is liberty a precondition for equality? Explicate the relationship between equality and liberty. [2014/15m/200w/3c]
10. Enumerate the differences between equality of opportunity and equality of outcome. [2012/12/150w/1b]

11. Why is 'affirmative action' important in provision of equal opportunity ? [2012/20m/250w/3c]

5] RIGHTS

1. The debate on human rights is caught between the limitations of both universalism and cultural relativism. Comment. [2024/20m/250w/3a]
2. Comment on multicultural perspective on rights [2023/10m/150w/1b]
3. Write on the Cultural Relativism. [2022/10m/150w/1b]
4. Human Rights are complex and contested social practice that organises relations between individuals, society and the State. Comment. [2022/15m/200w/3b]
5. Can there be universal conception of human rights? Give your arguments. [2021/15m/200w/2c]
6. Assess the significance of right to property in political theory. [2020/15m/200w/2c]
7. Discuss the doctrine of 'rights as trump'. [2019/15m/200w/4b]
8. What do you understand by three generations of human rights? [2018/20m/250w/3a]
9. What do you understand by multiculturalism? Discuss Bhikhu Parekh's views on multiculturalism. [2017/20m/250w/3a]
10. The implementation of human rights is regarded as a matter of changing the conduct of states. Comment. [2016/15m/200w/3c]
11. Comment on the idea of Natural Rights. [2015/10m/150w/1a]
12. Analyse the relation between natural rights and human rights. [2013/20m/250w/3a]
13. Explain Berlin's notion of value pluralism. [2013/20m/250w/4a]

14. Examine the multicultural perspectives on rights. [2012/25m/300w/2c]
15. Critically examine the cultural relativist approach to human rights. [2010/30m/4b]
16. Explain as to why Jeremy Bentham dismisses the theory of natural right as 'nonsense upon stilts'. [2009/20m/200w/2b]
17. "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]
18. Discuss the evaluation of the theories of human rights from natural rights to collective and environmental rights. [2002/60m/3]

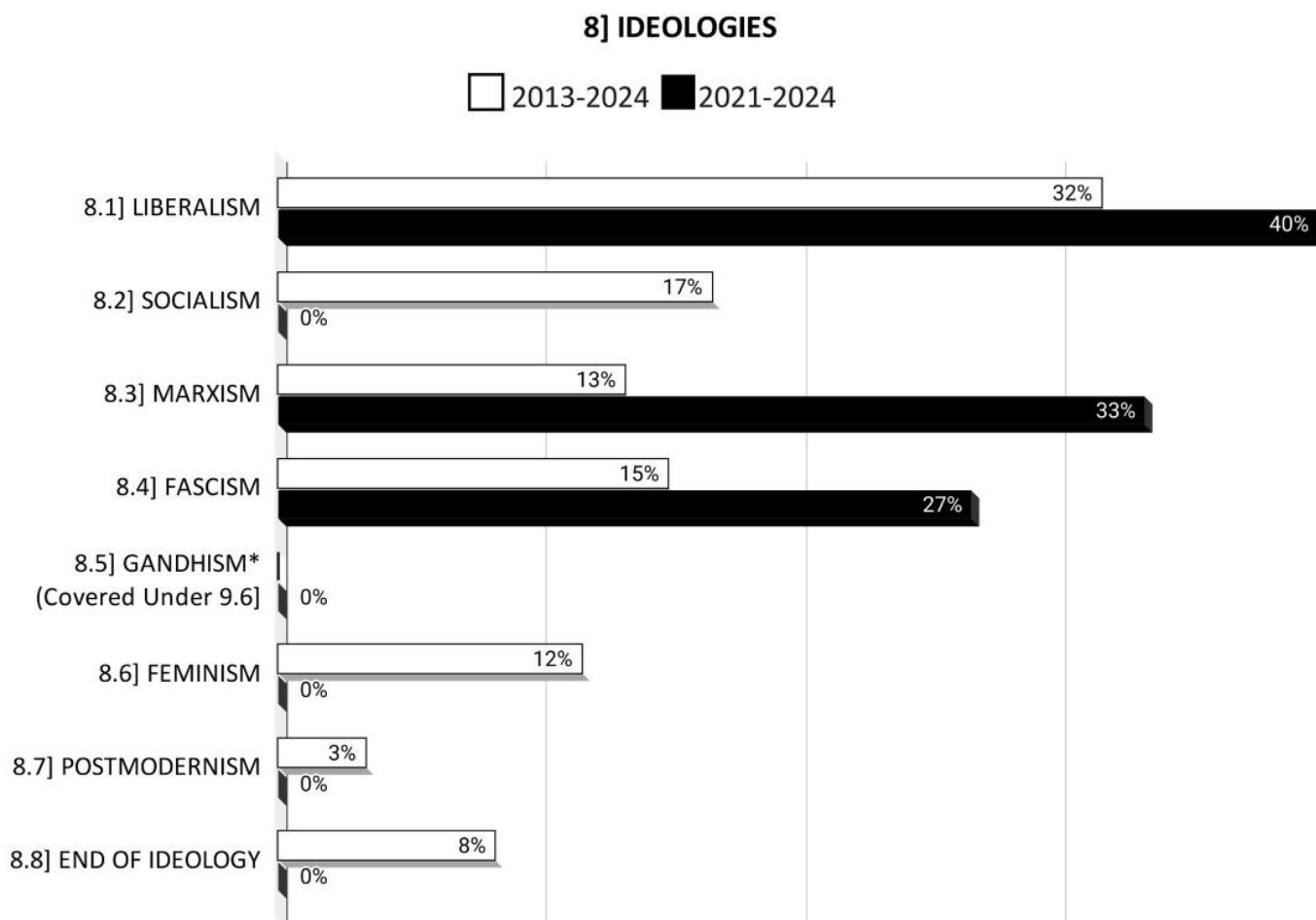
6] DEMOCRACY

1. Deliberative democracy seeks to promote democratic decision making about public issues among the citizens. Discuss. [2024/15m/200w/3b]
2. Success of contemporary democracies lies in State limiting its own power. Comment. [2023/20m/250w/2a]
3. Elitist theory of democracy denies the possibility of democracy as 'rule of the people'. Elucidate. [2022/15m/200w/2c]
4. Free and fair deliberation is key to the foundation of democracy." Explain. [2021/15m/200w/4c]
5. Write a short note on Deliberative democracy. [2019/10m/150w/1d]
6. Comment on Substantive democracy. [2018/10m/150w/1d]
7. Critically examine MacPherson's views on democracy. [2018/15m/200w/3b]
8. Deliberative democracy does not have its salience without participation and Participatory democracy does not have its credence without deliberations. Comment. [2017/15m/200w/3b]
9. Explicate the features of representative democracy. [2016/15m/200w/4b]
10. Elaborate the difference between participatory and deliberative democracy. [2015/10m/150w/1d]
11. '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]
12. Explicate the features of Deliberative democracy. [2014/15m/200w/4c]
13. Discuss the issues of debate in contemporary democratic theory. [2012/12/150w/1e]
14. Examine the Participatory Model of Democracy. [2011/30m/4b]
15. Discuss Robert Dahl's concept of deformed polyarchy. [2010/15m/150w/1b]
16. Assess the deliberative theories of democracy. [2010/30m/2a]
17. Political process in a country is merely the manifestation of political culture. Elucidate. [2007/60m/2]
18. Comment: 'The general will is not so much the will of the State as the will for the State'. (MacIver). [2006/20m/200w/1b]
19. 'Democratic theory presupposes self-determination, human rights and social justice'. Discuss this with particular reference to MK Gandhi. [2005/60m/3]
20. The modern pluralist democracies have posed a great threat to the fabric of nation state. Discuss [2000/60m/2]
21. Examine the nature and limits of the rights of Resistance and Revolution recognized in modern political theory. [1997/60m/3]
22. Discuss the philosophical basis of doctrine of popular sovereignty, and its significance for mankind. [1997/60m/4]

7] POWER

1. Comment on linkage between Power and Hegemony [2024/10m/150w/1e]
2. Legitimacy adds positive value to political authority and obligation. Discuss. [2024/20m/250w/4a]
3. Comment on Foucault's concept of power [2023/10m/150w/1d]
4. Write on the Bases of Power. [2022/10m/150w/1d]
5. Political ideology is primarily concerned with the allocation and utilization of Power." Comment. [2021/15m/200w/3c]
6. Comment on tools of legitimating of the State [2021/10m/150w/1d]
7. Examine the nature and meaning of power. [2020/15m/200w/3b]
8. Explain the relationship between power, authority and legitimacy. [2018/15m/200w/3c]
9. Distinguish between power and authority. [2015/15m/200w/3c]
10. Discuss the 'crisis of legitimacy' in capitalist societies. (Habermas). [2015/20m/250w/4a]
11. Examine the conditions that are required for the maintenance of legitimacy in modern societies. [2014/15m/200w/2b]
12. Distinguish between the concepts of legitimacy and hegemony. [2012/20m/250w/3b]
13. Attempt a Comparative examination of the views of Marx and Weber on 'Power'. [2011/30m/4a]
14. Comment: "Power flows throughout the system like blood in the capillaries of our body." (Foucault) [2010/15m/150w/1a]
15. Discuss 'politics as a power' concept. [2008/20m/200w/1a]
16. 'In so far as national events are decided, the power elite are those who decide them'. (C Wright Mills). Discuss. [2002/20m/200w/1c]
17. Write a short note on Polyarchy. [2001/20m/200w/1b]
18. Discuss the Constitution as a power map. [2001/20m/200w/1d]
19. Distinguish power from authority. How does reliance on authority affect the nature of power? [1996/60m/4]

8] IDEOLOGIES



8.1] LIBERALISM

1. Comment on decline of Liberalism [2024/10m/150w/1d]
2. Factors like community, culture and nation weaken the hegemony of neo-liberalism today. Discuss. [2022/20m/250w/2a]
3. Comment on liberalism as a revolutionary idea. [2020/10m/150w/1c]
4. Compare negative and positive concepts of liberty. [2019/15m/200w/2c]
5. The political ideology of Globalisation is neoliberalism. Comment. [2016/20m/250w/2a]

6. Discuss the communitarian critique of liberalism. [2013/20m/250w/2a]
7. Comment on the proposition that liberal constitutionalism precedes liberal democracy. [2009/20m/200w/2c]
8. 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]

8.3] MARXISM

1. Marxism is a political theory of action demanding strict compliance with its core principles. Comment. [2024/15m/200w/2b]
2. Write on the "Revolution in Permanence" [2022/10m/150w/1c]
3. What is the contemporary relevance of Marxism ? [2019/15m/200w/4c]

8.4] FASCISM

1. Fascism displays an ambivalent stance towards parliamentary democracy. Explain. [2023/20m/250w/3a]
2. 'Nothing against the state, nothing over it, nothing beyond it'. (Mussolini). Comment. [2018/10m/150w/1e]
3. Examine the conception of state in the ideologies of Fascism and Marxism. [2014/15m/200w/3b]
4. "Fascism is the destruction of liberal ideas and institutions in the interest of those who own the instrument of economic power." (Laski). Discuss. [2008/20m/200w/1b]

8.6] FEMINISM

1. Distinguish between liberal feminism and radical feminism. [2019/15m/200w/3c]
2. Comment on Ecofeminism. [2017/10m/150w/1d]
3. Comment on 'personal is political'. [2013/10m/150w/1a]
4. Discuss the differences between Liberal and Radical forms of Feminism. [2012/12/150w/1c]
5. 'Personal is political.' Comment. [2010/15m/150w/1c]
6. Distinguish between liberal feminism and socialist feminism in detail. [2010/30m/2b]
7. 'Women have always been man's dependent, If not his slave; the two sexes have never shared the world in equality'. (Simone de Beauvoir). Comment. [2009/20m/200w/1b]

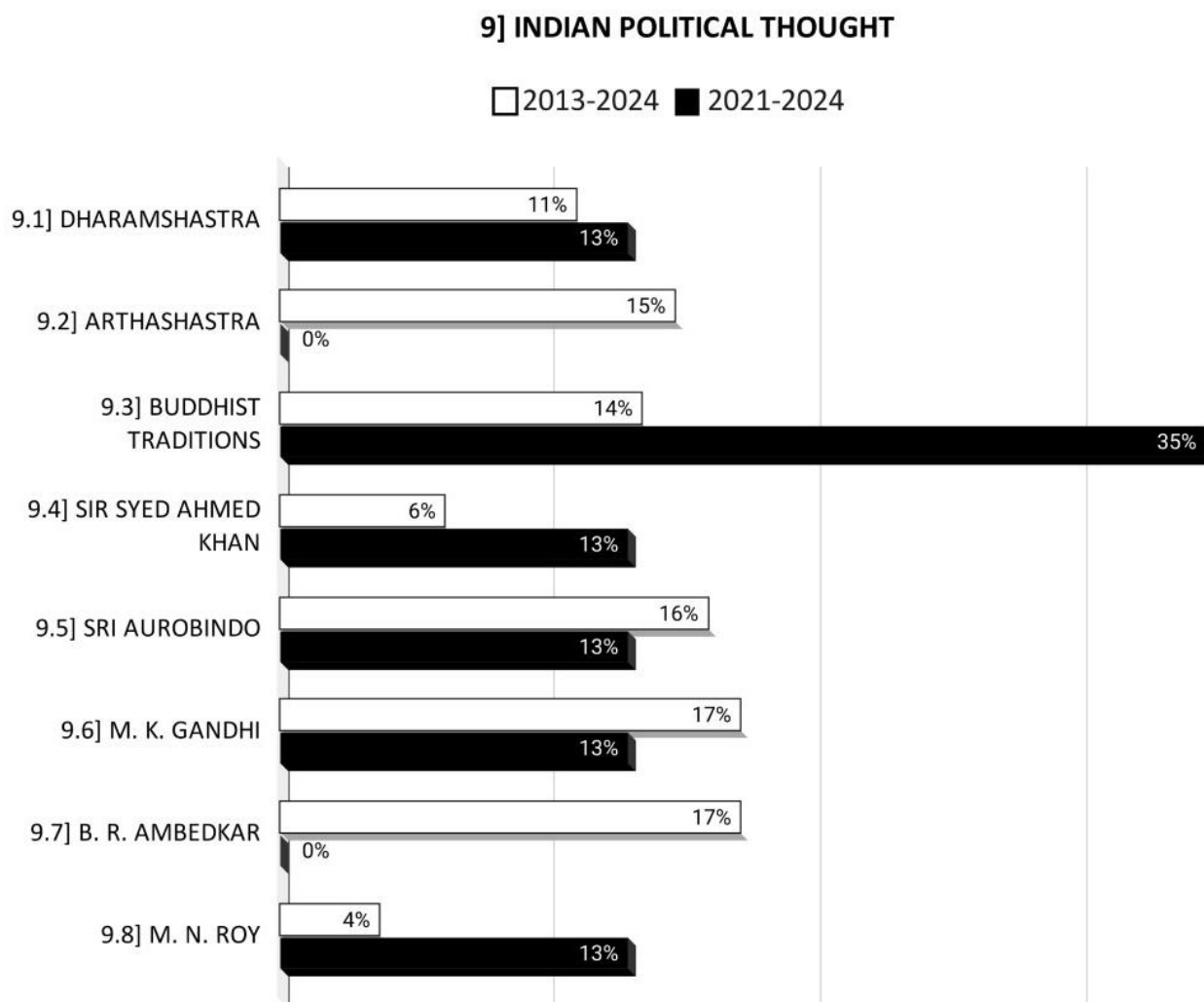
8.7] POSTMODERNISM

1. Comment on Postmodernism. [2017/10m/150w/1c]

8.8] END OF IDEOLOGY

1. Discuss the end of Ideology debate. [2019/10m/150w/1c]
2. Write a brief note on the End of History. [2017/15m/200w/4b]
3. Examine the debate on the 'End of Ideology'. [2011/30m/3b]
4. Define ideology. Critically examine the End of Ideology Debate. [2001/60m/2]

9] INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT



9.1] DHARMASHASTRA

1. Dharmashastra presents a duty-centric worldview for individuals and communities. Comment. [2024/15m/200w/3c]
2. Explain the sources of ancient Indian political thought. [2020/15m/200w/3c]
3. Examine the significance of Dharma in the ancient Indian political thought. [2013/15m/200w/3b]
4. Compare and contrast Dharmashastra and Arthashastra with reference to State power. [2010/30m/3b]

5. Comment on 'four Purusharthas' in Indian tradition. [2004/20m/200w/1a]
6. Write a short note on the main political ideas contained in the Manusmriti. [2003/20m/200w/1a]

9.2] ARTHASHASTRA

1. Discuss Kautilya's views on the elements of the State. [2019/15m/200w/3b]
2. What do you understand by the notion of statecraft? Discuss the theory of statecraft as given by Kautilya. [2017/15m/200w/4c]

3. Compare and contrast the views of Kautilya and Machiavelli on statecraft. [2015/15m/200w/2c]
4. Analyse, as per Kautilya, the Saptanga theory of the state. [2013/15m/200w/4b]
5. Draw parallels between 'Arthashastra' tradition and the 'Realist' tradition represented by Machiavelli. [2012/20m/250w/4b]
6. Compare and contrast Kautilya and Machiavelli on statecraft. [2009/20m/200w/2a]
7. In the happiness of his subjects lies the king's happiness and in their welfare, his welfare. (Kautilya). Comment. [2007/20m/200w/1b]
8. Critically examine the *Sapta Prakriti* of state as envisaged by Kautilya. [2007/60m/3]
9. Of those (officers) the ways of embezzlement are forty. (Kautilya). Discuss. [2005/20m/200w/1b]
10. Write a short note on Mandal theory. [2003/20m/200w/1b]

9.3] BUDDHIST POLITICAL TRADITION

1. Buddhist thought on Dhamma facilitates the emancipation of political action. Explain. [2023/20m/250w/4a]
2. Do you think that the Buddhist traditions have lent greater ethical foundation to the ancient Indian political thought? Give your arguments. [2021/20m/250w/4a]
3. Examine the contribution of Buddhist tradition to Indian political thought. [2014/15m/200w/2c]
4. Write a note on the Buddhist tradition in Indian political thought. [2012/20m/250w/4c]

9.4] SIR SYED AHMED KHAN

1. "When a nation becomes devoid of arts and learning, it invites poverty." (Sir Syed Ahmad Khan). In the light of this statement, assess the role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan as a reformer in modern India. [2021/15m/200w/3b]
2. Syed Ahmed Khan as a moderniser. Comment. [2013/10m/150w/1e]

9.5] SRI AUROBINDO

1. Sri Aurobindo's idea of Swaraj has deep significance in the Indian social, cultural and political history. Analyze. [2023/15m/200w/4c]
2. According to Sri Aurobindo, Swaraj is a necessary condition for India to accomplish its destined goal. Comment. [2017/10m/150w/1a]
3. Discuss Sri Aurobindo's views on cultural nationalism. [2016/20m/250w/3a]
4. Comment: 'Nationalism is not a mere political program, but a way of life like religion'. (Aurobindo). [2014/10m/150w/1c]
5. Comment on Sri Aurobindo's idea of freedom. [2013/10m/150w/1d]

9.6] MK GANDHI

1. "The Panchayats with Gram Sabhas should be so organised as to identify the resources locally available for the development in agricultural and industrial sectors." Examine the statement in context of Gram Swaraj. [2022/15m/200w/4b]
2. Explicate the ideological components of Gandhism. [2020/20m/250w/3a]
3. Discuss MK Gandhi's concept of Swaraj. [2019/10m/150w/1e]

PART II

COMPLETE QUESTION

PAPERS

[1995–2024]

PART II: COMPLETE QUESTION PAPERS [1995–2024]

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 opinion, 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)
7. It is not ideological differences but national interests and considerations of leadership in world affairs that are responsible for Sino-Russian schism. Discuss this statements and show its impact on India. (60)
8. Give us analysis of India's Africa policy. (60)

YEAR 1998

PAPER 1 SECTION A

1. Comment on any three of the following in about 200 words each: (20 X 3 = 60)
 - a. Polity is the best practicable form of government (Aristotle).
 - b. The prince must be fox and the lion at the same time (Machiavelli).
 - c. Hobbes relieved sovereignty completely from the disabilities which Bodin had inconsistently left standing (Sabine).
 - d. Leninism is Marxism in the epoch of imperialisms and proletarian revolution (Stalin).
2. 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? (60)
3. Rousseau's theory of Social Contract is Hobbes's Leviathan with its head chopped off. Discuss. (60)
4. Discuss how early radical liberation was modified by John Stuart mill. (60)

PAPER 1 SECTION B

5. Comment on any THREE of the following in about 200 words each: (20 X 3 = 60)

- a. The concept of empowerment
 - b. Raja Ram Mohan Roy as a social reformer
 - c. Politics of terrorism in India
 - d. Cooperation federalism in India-its problems and prospects
6. Discuss the structural-functional analysis of politics. (60)
 7. The recent spate of judicial activities has created problems for the operation of parliamentary democracy in India. Discuss. (60)
 8. Discuss how far the politics of regionalism and communalism have affected 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. Power
 - b. Alliances
 - c. Neo-Colonialism
 - d. Conventional Arm Trade
2. Examine the explanatory potential of Kaplan's system theory in explaining the phenomenon of international politics in the present context. (60)
3. People are concerned about the degradation of the environment and the problems that go with it. Discuss the international response. (60)
4. Analyse the challenges and prospects of the UNO in becoming a world state. (60)

PAPER 2 SECTION B

5. Comment on any THREE of the following in about 200 words each: (20 X 3 = 60)
 - a. Use of nuclear energy
 - b. Palestine-Israel conflict in the present context
 - c. SAARC

- d. Contending issue between India and Bangladesh
6. Analyse the barriers to arm control. (60)
 7. Assess the role of the rim countries of the Indian Ocean in making it a peace zone in the post Cold War era. (60)
 8. Evaluate the foreign policy of India with special reference Pakistan and China in the present context. (60)

YEAR 1999

PAPER 1 SECTION A

1. Comment on any three of the following in about 200 words each: (20 X 3 = 60)
 - a. Policy or constitutional government may be described generally as a fusion of oligarchy and democracy (Aristotle).
 - b. The great and chief end, therefore, of men uniting into commonwealths, and putting themselves under government, is the preservation of property, to which in the state of nature there are many things waiting (John Locke).
 - c. ____all human history is a process whereby ideas objectify themselves in material reality (Hegel).
 - d. Marx's work could be seen as a compound of three elements-Green philosophy, English political economy and French socialism (Lenin).
2. A scientific politics can develop only if the materials of politics are treated in terms of systems of actions. In the light of this statement of Kaplan with regard to application of systems theory to political science, critically examine the drawbacks of its application. (60)
3. Critically evaluate and bring out the weakest aspects of behavioral and post-behavioural approaches to analysis of

political systems. What measurable and quantifiable criteria are available in political science to evaluate political behaviour? (60)

4. Critically examine any two of the following statements: (30 x 2 = 60)
 - a. Liberty or freedom, signifies property the absence of opposition in external impediments of motion (Hobbes).
 - b. In the first place, it is mostly considered unjust to deprive anyone of his personal liberty, his property or any other thing which belongs to him by law ____ (John Stuart Mill).
 - c. ____ We believe that as a matter of principle each member of society has an inviolability founded on justice (Rawls).

PAPER 1 SECTION B

5. Comment on any THREE of the following in about 200 words each: (20 X 3 = 60)
 - a. Right to Constitutional Remedies under Article 32 of the Indian Constitution and application of the principle of Res Judicata.
 - b. Ideas of Gokhale and Tilak and their impact on the Indian struggle for freedom.
 - c. Influence of Gandhi, Nehru and Ambedkar in the framing of the Indian Constitution.
 - d. Views of Lenin, Michels and Duverger on political parties.
6. The electoral behaviour of Indian votes is more or less caste-ridden, including the selection process of party candidates. In the light of the above statements, critically examine the positive or the negative role of caste in the Indian political system. (60)
7. Differentiate a political party from a pressure group. Explain the role of RSS and Bajrang Dal units of Sangh Parivar as a

pressure-group in the Indian political system. (60)

8. Write on any two of the following in not more than 300 words each. (30 x 2 = 60)
 - a. Divisionism in Indian political parties with special reference to Janta Dal, Congress, CPI and Akali Dal.
 - b. Impact of modernisation and new communication technologies on political processes of Afro-Asian countries.
 - c. Public Interest Litigation and Judicial Activism.

PAPER 2 SECTION A

1. Comment on any three of the following in about 200 words each: (20 X 3 = 60)
 - a. National Interest and Ideology
 - b. Agenda 21 and after
 - c. The European Union
 - d. Relevance of Diplomacy in the Nuclear Age.
2. The decision-making is only a partial theory of international politics. Critically examine the above statement. (60)
3. In a unipolar world, non-alignment has lost its relevance. Do you agree with this view? Give arguments in support of your answer. (60)
4. Critically examine the various controversial issues in the functioning of the World Trade Organization from the point of view of developing countries, particularly India. (60)

PAPER 2 SECTION B

5. Comment on any THREE of the following in about 200 words each: (20 X 3 = 60)
 - a. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
 - b. Indo-Russian Summit 1997
 - c. China's foreign policy towards Pakistan in the present context.

- d. The Gulf Crisis 1991 – 92.
6. Write a critical essay on the role of the Third World in international relations, especially in the United Nations. (60)
7. Examine the changing perspective of the US foreign policy towards South Asia in recent times and its implications for prospects of peace in the region. (60)
8. Discuss some of the major issues of conflict and cooperation between India, Nepal and Bhutan. (60)

YEAR 2000

PAPER 1 SECTION A

1. Comment on any three of the following in about 200 words each: (20 × 3 = 60)
 - a. Until philosophers are kings. Or kings and princes of this world have the spirit and power of philosophy, cities will never have rest from evil (Plato).
 - b. Power is an end in itself and he (Machievelli) inquires into the means that are best suited to acquire, retain and expand power, thus separates power from morality, ethics, religion and metaphysics (Ebenstein on Machievelli).
 - c. I give the name to every state that is governed by laws, no matter what the form of its administration (Rousseau).
 - d. State is a march of God on the Earth (Hegel).
2. The modern pluralist democracies have posed a great threat to the fabric of nation state. Discuss (60).
3. 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 (60)?

4. To what extent does the Rawlsian goal of achieving social justice depend on an overarching consensus among cultural, religious and ideological groups (60)?

PAPER 1 SECTION B

5. Comment on any THREE of the following in about 200 words each: (20 × 3 = 60)
 - a. Shared rule to be as important as self rule in explaining the possibility of federal power sharing.
 - b. Women empowerment in India and its impact on democracy.
 - c. Corruption in Administration in India and its impact on socio-economic reconstruction.
 - d. Caste and religion as operative factors with Indian policy.
6. What are the salient features of Sarkaria Commission Report as regard to federal restructuring in India with special reference to autonomy demanded by states (60)?
7. Critically evaluate Weber's ideas on Bureaucracy and highlight the significance of the Weberian model from India's point of view (60).
8. The role of Indian Prime Ministers in the federal system was always controversial. Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer with apt examples (60).

PAPER 2 SECTION A

1. Comment on any three of the following in about 200 words each: (20 × 3 = 60)
 - a. Rethinking on sovereign state
 - b. Information Technology as element of national power
 - c. Pan-Americanism

- d. The UN General Assembly Millennium Summit (Sept. 2000).
2. International politics, like all politics, is a struggle for power. Comment (60).
3. Do you agree with the stand that the Non-Alignment Movement needs to be reinvented (60)?
4. Liberalization and Globalization are feared by the developing countries, as the Trojan Horses of the developed countries. Elucidate (60).

PAPER 2 SECTION B

5. Comment on any THREE of the following in about 200 words each: ($20 \times 3 = 60$)
 - a. The New International Economic Order
 - b. Peaceful Nuclear Explosions (PNE)
 - c. Potentials of Non-conventional energy sources
 - d. Summit Diplomacy
6. Examine the Israel-Arab conflict as a conflict of interest between the USA and the Soviet Union (60).
7. Is the reforms of the UN. India's claim on the permanent seat in the Security Council is national and equally justifiable. Elucidate (60).
8. Indo-Pak relationship veers around the peaceful settlement of the Kashmir issue. Critically evaluate various alternatives for its solution. (60)

YEAR 2001

PAPER 1 SECTION A

1. Comment on any three of the following in about 200 words each: ($20 \times 3 = 60$)
 - a. Relevance of contextualist approach to the study of political theory.
 - b. Polyarchy.
 - c. Validity of the statement that most prominent among Gandhian principles are non- violence, adherence to truth and dignity of labour.
 - d. Constitution as a power map
2. Define ideology. Critically examine the End of Ideology Debate (60).
3. What are the major components of Modern Indian Political Thought? Examine then with reference to Gandhi and M N Roy (60).
4. Critically examine Marxist theory of the state with reference to the dictatorship of the proletariat (60).

PAPER 1 SECTION B

5. Comment on any THREE of the following in about 200 words each: ($20 \times 3 = 60$)
 - a. The debate over judicial activism in India
 - b. Impact of disinvestment and privatization on planning in India.
 - c. Concept of committed bureaucracy
 - d. Factors for the growth of regionalism in India.
6. Critically examine the impact of the national movement on the making of the constitution of India (60).
7. Indian democracy began with the unique advantages of an efficient civil service and a well organized political party yet its

record is dismal. What are the causes for such poor performance (60)?

8. The women activists did not support Quota till 1974. What led to the subsequent change in their stand (60)?

PAPER 2 SECTION A

1. Comment on any three of the following in about 200 words each: ($20 \times 3 = 60$)
 - a. National interest and national peculiarities: A guide to foreign policy
 - b. Nature of political process in the Third World.
 - c. Cuban Missile as a factor in the US relationship with the USSR.
 - d. The compulsory jurisdiction clause under the statute of the International Court of Justice.
2. Identify some of the major issues challenging the North-South countries (60).
3. The Arab-Israeli conflict is basically a conflict between two resurgent nationalism (60).
4. Moral claims of today become the human rights of tomorrow. Trace the efforts in the international protection of human rights in the twentieth century (60).

PAPER 2 SECTION B

5. Comment on any THREE of the following in about 200 words each: ($20 \times 3 = 60$)
 - a. India and Bandung Conference: Hope and Reality.
 - b. India and the UN peacekeeping Force.
 - c. India's opposition to the Non Proliferation Treaty: A realist paradigm.
 - d. SAARC: Problems and Prospects.
6. Has the Non-Alignment Movement lost its relevance in the present day situation and how has India evolved its foreign policy

goals to the changing international scenario (60)?

7. Examine Pakistan as a factor in Indo-American relations during the Cold War (60).
8. Explain India's role in global disarmament (60).

YEAR 2002

PAPER 1 SECTION A

1. Comment on any THREE of the following in about 200 words each: ($20 \times 3 = 60$)
 - a. The polis exists by nature and that it is prior to the individual (Aristotle).
 - b. The true source of light is duty. If we all discharge our duties, rights will not be far to see (MK Gandhi).
 - c. In so far as national events are decided, the power elite are those who decide them (C Wright Mills).
 - d. Will, not force, is the basis of the state (T H Green).
2. Examine the arguments in the Normative vs. Empirical debate in the study of political theory (60).
3. Discuss the evaluation of the theories of human rights from natural rights to collective and environmental rights (60).
4. Analyse M. N Roy's ideational journey from Marxism to Radical Humanism (60).

PAPER 1 SECTION B

5. Comment on any THREE of the following in about 200 words each: ($20 \times 3 = 60$)
 - a. Dyarchy under Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
 - b. Comptroller and Auditor General of India
 - c. Tribal people movement in the North-East

- d. New Economic Policy (1991).
6. Examine the salient features of the Indian Independence Act (1947) relating to the transfer of power. What specific provisions did this Act make for the lapse of paramountcy (60)?
7. It is generally believed that federalism suffers in the system of centralized planning. Do you agree with this point of view? Would you advocate decentralized governance for India in the context of liberalization since 1991 (60)?
8. Bring out the common and unique features of the 73rd and the 74th amendments to the Constitution of India. Do you think that these amendments would contribute to the achievement of gender and social justice at the grass root level (60)?

PAPER 2 SECTION A

1. Comment on any three of the following in about 200 words each: ($20 \times 3 = 60$)
 - a. Marxist approach to international politics.
 - b. Changing nature and dynamics of national security.
 - c. Human rights and humanitarian intervention.
 - d. ASEAN as the third world model of regional cooperation.
2. Critically examine the roots of Afghan Civil War. What role the Soviet Union and the United States played in it (60)?
3. Discuss various elements and limitations of national power (60).
4. How far the existing international economic order is unjust and hegemonic towards developing countries (60)?

PAPER 2 SECTION B

5. Comment on any THREE of the following in about 200 words each: ($20 \times 3 = 60$)
 - a. Look East policy of India.
 - b. Role and consequences of IPKF in Sri Lanka.
 - c. India and European Union.
 - d. India's claim for a permanent seat in the UN Security Council.
6. Critically examine India's objectives to CTBT and NPT (60).
7. Examine the recent developments in Sino-Indian relations (60).
8. Discuss India's contribution to the growth and development of the Non-Aligned Movement (60).

YEAR 2003

PAPER 1 SECTION A

1. Comment on any three of the following in about 200 words each: ($20 \times 3 = 60$)
 - a. The main political ideas contained in the Manusmriti
 - b. Mandal theory
 - c. The reason why men enter into civil society is the preservation of their property (Locke).
 - d. Machiavelli's political philosophy was narrowly local and narrowly dated (Sabine).
2. Explain Plato's communism and compare it with modern communism (60).
3. The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggle (Karl Marx). Comment (60).
4. Discuss the political philosophy of Hannah Arendt (60).

PAPER 1 SECTION B

5. Comment on any THREE of the following in about 200 words each: ($20 \times 3 = 60$)
 - a. Simon Commission
 - b. Right against exploitation under the Indian Constitution
 - c. Union Public Service Commission
 - d. Gandhi's concept of Truth and Non-violence. Why was he opposed to modern civilisation?
6. Pandit Jawaharlal Nahru comes before us as a great nationalist, Internationalist and Humanist. Discuss (60).
7. The Directive Principles of State Policy are not mere pious declarations but clear directions for the guidance of State Policy. Comment and show how far they have been applied in practice (60).
8. Identify the major pressure-group in Indian politics and examine their role in it (60).

PAPER 2 SECTION A

1. Comment on any three of the following in about 200 words each: ($20 \times 3 = 60$)
 - a. Traditional approach and its significance
 - b. Balance of power and its impact on world politics
 - c. Main features of WTO
 - d. Obstacles in the way of SAARCs smooth functioning
2. Clearly explain Realist theory to the study of International Politics (60).
3. Do you think the Cold War still exists after the disintegration of the Soviet Union (60)?
4. Critically examine the protection and enforcement of Human Rights under the UN System (60).

PAPER 2 SECTION B

5. Comment on any THREE of the following in about 200 words each: ($20 \times 3 = 60$)
 - a. Impact of Sino-Indian conflict of 1962 on International Politics
 - b. India's role in the independence of Bangladesh
 - c. Areas of cooperation between India and Russia
 - d. IMF and India's development
6. Assess the merits of India's case against signing the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (60).
7. Examine the areas of cooperation and conflict in the Indo-American relations (60).
8. Critically examine the view that in the Post-Cold War era India policy of non-alignment has become irrelevant (60).

YEAR 2004**PAPER 1 SECTION A**

1. Comment on any three of the following in about 200 words each: ($20 \times 3 = 60$)
 - a. The authority of the master and that of the statements are different from one another (Aristotle).
 - b. As soon as a nation appoints representatives, it is no longer free, it no longer exists (Rousseau).
 - c. Rulership can be successfully carried out (only) with the help of associates: One wheel alone does not turn (Kautilya).
 - d. The end of law is not to abolish or restrain but to preserve and enlarge freedom (Locke).
2. What is the concept of justice in modern political theory? How is it related to Liberty and Equality? (60)
3. What is the nature of the crisis in political theory? Suggest remedies to overcome it. (60)

4. Critically examine the Marxian theory of social stratification. (60)

PAPER 1 SECTION B

5. Comment on any THREE of the following in about 200 words each: (20 × 3 = 60)
 - a. Cultural secularisation
 - b. Reserve discrimination
 - c. Public interests litigation
 - d. Tribalism in Africa
6. Trace and analyse the co-operation trends in Indian federalism. (60)
7. Political reforms must precede and not follow social reforms (Tilak). Discuss. (60)
8. How far do regional groupings pose a threat to the stability of Indian political system? (60)

PAPER 2 SECTION A

1. Comment on any three of the following in about 200 words each: (20 × 3 = 60)
 - a. UNs peacekeeping role in domestic conflicts
 - b. GATT treaty and developing countries
 - c. Sovereign National State and International concern for Human Rights
 - d. An oligopolistic global system.
2. One of the truisms in world politics is that nothing is distributed equally on the face of the globe, not people or their talent, not resources, not even climate, geographic features, technology or air quality. Elucidate. (60)
3. Diplomacy is not only a technique of foreign policy implementation, but also an instrument by which other techniques-military and economic can be successfully deployed. Discuss the significance of diplomacy in the conduct of foreign relations. (60)

4. Discuss, the illustrations, the way decision making is influenced by the external and internal environment as perceived by the decision maker. (60)

PAPER 2 SECTION B

5. Comment on any THREE of the following in about 200 words each: (20 × 3 = 60)
 - a. US trade relations with Japan
 - b. China one China policy
 - c. Peace in West Asia
 - d. Political and legal status of C. I. S
6. Non-proliferation has now acquired the status of a vested interest with the nuclear weapon state which, in the name of political stability, are trying to perpetuate a global order which will preserve their hegemonic position. Discuss. (60)
7. Despite some problems which the US is facing in Asia, it is unlikely that pressure on India over the nuclear issue, Kashmir and missile programme will be released. Discuss. (60)
8. Regional cooperation makes sense only in the event of there being, at least as the bottom line, a degree of ideological cohesion and/or economic dependence. The SAARC members have neither. (60)

YEAR 2005

PAPER 1 SECTION A

1. Comment on any three of the following in about 200 words each: (20 × 3 = 60)
 - a. The State is Individual Writ Large (Plato).
 - b. Of those (officers) the ways of embezzlement are forty (Kautilya).
 - c. The discovery of Sovereign in a federal state is an impossible adventure (Laski).

- d. The sole end for which mankind is warranted, individually or collectively, in interfering with the liberty of action of any of their number is self protection (J S Mill).
2. Do you agree with the view that liberal theories are based on atomism, whereas communitarians have a social thesis? Present your line of argument. (60)
3. Democratic theory presupposes self-determination, human rights and social justice. Discuss this with particular reference to M K Gandhi. (60)
4. The root of politics, according to Marx, does not lie in the state; it lies in the social conditions underlying this institution, that is, in the material conditions of life as reflected through the mode of production. Comment. (60)

PAPER 1 SECTION B

5. Comment on any three of the following in about 200 words each: ($20 \times 3 = 60$)
 - a. Views of Jaya Prakash Narayan on Total Revolution
 - b. Fundamental Duties under Article 51A of the Constitution of India.
 - c. Coalition Governments in India at the Centre since 1998
 - d. Role of Gram Sabha under the Constitution (Seventy third-Amendment) Act, 1992
6. Explain the federal scheme under the Government of India Act, 1935. Why could this scheme not be implemented? (60)
7. Do you agree with the view that Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy constitute the Core and Conscience of the Indian Constitution? Comment on the emerging trends in their interrelationship. (60)

8. Make an assessment of the composition, functioning and the role of the Election Commission of India in the conduct of free and fair elections. (60)

PAPER 2 SECTION A

1. Comment on any three of the following in about 200 words each: ($20 \times 3 = 60$)
 - a. Game Theory for the study of International Politics and its limitations
 - b. Sustainable Development
 - c. Basic issues in movements for Gender Justice
 - d. Relevance of Non-Alignment in Post-Cold war era
2. Analyse the basic goals of the Third World movement for global justice. What is the importance of South-South cooperation to achieve these? (60)
3. Critically evaluate the nature of the capitalist model of development and its usefulness and limitations for developing countries. (60)
4. Describe and assess the role and importance of Geopolitical and Geo-economic factors in the determination of foreign policy of a country (60)

PAPER 2 SECTION B

5. Comment on any three of the following in about 200 words each: ($20 \times 3 = 60$)
 - a. India's interest in ASEAN.
 - b. India's claim for acceptance as a nuclear power.
 - c. India as leader of Non-Aligned movement.
 - d. Emerging areas of cooperation between India and Japan.