

2026 Edition

UPSC-CSE MAINS

PSIR Optional

(Political Science &
International Relations)

**Last 31 Years (1995-2025)
Unsolved Questions Book**

**Topic-wise Classification &
Year Wise Papers**



Compiled by

Abhijeet Pimparkar

(B. Tech COEP, M.A. Political Science)

PSIR Optional

Last 31 Years (1995-2025) Unsolved Questions Book

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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 2025. With this book, we intend to offer you the following:

1. 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 II 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 (2013-2025) vis-à-vis last 4 years (2022-2025).
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 III of the book also contains Yearwise papers from 1995 to 2025.** 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. Best wishes for your preparation!

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

PRACTICES ADOPTED IN THE BOOK

Considering the dynamic nature of Political science, and changing exam pattern, 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. However, care has been taken to ensure that such double occurrences of question do not skew the topic-wise weightage.
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. 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. [Know that UPSC prescribes a word limit of 150 words for 10 mark questions. However, for 15 and 20 marker questions in PSIR, no word limit is prescribed. You get 2 pages to write a 10 mark question, 3 for 15 marks, and 4 pages for a 20 marks question.]

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

PART I: PSIR OFFICIAL SYLLABUS

PAPER- I

SECTION A: POLITICAL THEORY AND INDIAN POLITICS :

1. Political Theory: meaning and approaches.
2. Theories of state : Liberal, Neo-liberal, Marxist, Pluralist, post-colonial and Feminist.
3. Justice : Conceptions of justice with special reference to Rawls's theory of justice and its communitarian critiques.
4. Equality : Social, political and economic; relationship between equality and freedom; Affirmative action.
5. Rights : Meaning and theories; different kinds of rights; Concept of Human Rights.
6. Democracy : Classical and contemporary theories; different models of democracy—representative, participatory and deliberative.
7. Concept of power : hegemony, ideology and legitimacy.
8. Political Ideologies : Liberalism, Socialism, Marxism, Fascism, Gandhism and Feminism.
9. Indian Political Thought: Dharmashastra, Arthashastra and Buddhist Traditions; Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Sri Aurobindo, M. K. Gandhi, B. R. Ambedkar, M. N. Roy.
10. Western Political Thought : Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, John S. Mill, Marx, Gramsci, Hannah Arendt.

SECTION B: INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

1. Indian Nationalism :
 - (a) Political Strategies of India's Freedom Struggle : Constitutionalism to mass Satyagraha, Non cooperation, Civil Disobedience; Militant and Revolutionary Movements, Peasant and Workers Movements.
 - (b) Perspectives on Indian National Movement; Liberal, Socialist and Marxist; Radical Humanist and Dalit.
2. Making of the Indian Constitution : Legacies of the British rule; different social and political perspectives.
3. Salient Features of the Indian Constitution : The Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles; Parliamentary System and Amendment Procedures; Judicial Review and Basic Structure doctrine.
4. (a) Principal Organs of the Union Government : Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and Supreme Court.
(b) Principal Organs of the State Government : Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and High Courts.
5. Grassroots Democracy : Panchayati Raj and Municipal Government; Significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments; Grassroot movements.
6. Statutory Institutions/Commissions : Election Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General, Finance Commission, Union Public Service Commission, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Women; National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Minorities, National Backward Classes Commission.

7. Federalism : Constitutional provisions; changing nature of centre-state relations; integrationist tendencies and regional aspirations; inter-state disputes.
8. Planning and Economic development : Nehruvian and Gandhian perspectives; Role of planning and public sector; Green Revolution, land reforms and agrarian relations; liberalization and economic reforms.
9. Caste, Religion and Ethnicity in Indian Politics.
10. Party System : National and regional political parties, ideological and social bases of parties; Patterns of coalition politics; Pressure groups, trends in electoral behaviour; changing socio-economic profile of Legislators.
11. Social Movement : Civil liberties and human rights movements; women's movements; environmentalist movements.

PAPER-II

SECTION A: COMPARATIVE POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. Comparative Politics : Nature and major approaches; Political economy and political sociology perspectives; Limitations of the comparative method.
2. State in Comparative Perspective : Characteristics and changing nature of the State in capitalist and socialist economies, and advanced industrial and developing societies. \
3. Politics of Representation and Participation : Political parties, pressure groups and social movements in advanced industrial and developing societies.
4. Globalisation : Responses from developed and developing societies.
5. Approaches to the Study of International Relations : Idealist, Realist, Marxist, Functionalist and Systems theory.
6. Key Concepts in International Relations : National interest, security and power; Balance of power and deterrence; Transnational actors and collective security; World capitalist economy and globalisation.
7. Changing International Political Order:
 - (a) Rise of super powers; Strategic and ideological Bipolarity, arms race and cold war; Nuclear threat;
 - (b) Non-aligned Movement : Aims and achievements.
 - (c) Collapse of the Soviet Union; Unipolarity and American hegemony; Relevance of non-alignment in the contemporary world.
8. Evolution of the International Economic System : From Brettonwoods to WTO; Socialist economies and the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance); Third World demand for new international economic order; Globalisation of the world economy.
9. United Nations : Envisaged role and actual record; Specialized UN agencies—aims and functioning; need for UN reforms.
10. Regionalisation of World Politics : EU, ASEAN, APEC, AARC, NAFTA.
11. Contemporary Global Concerns : Democracy, human rights, environment, gender justice terrorism, nuclear proliferation.

SECTION B: INDIA AND THE WORLD

1. Indian Foreign Policy : Determinants of foreign policy; the institutions of policy-making; Continuity and change.
2. India's Contribution to the Non-Alignment Movement Different phases; Current role.
3. India and South Asia :
 - (a) Regional Co-operation : SAARC-past performance and future prospects.
 - (b) South Asia as a Free Trade Area.
 - (c) India's "Look East" policy.
 - (d) Impediments to regional co-operation : River water disputes; illegal cross border migration; Ethnic conflicts and insurgencies; Border disputes.
4. India and the Global South : Relations with Africa and Latin America; Leadership role in the demand for NIEO and WTO negotiations.
5. India and the Global Centres of Power : USA, EU, Japan, China and Russia.
6. India and the UN System: Role in UN Peace-keeping; Demand for Permanent Seat in the Security Council.
7. India and the Nuclear Question : Changing perceptions and policy.
8. Recent developments in Indian Foreign Policy : India's position on the recent crises in Afghanistan, Iraq and West Asia, growing relations with US and Israel; Vision of a new world order.

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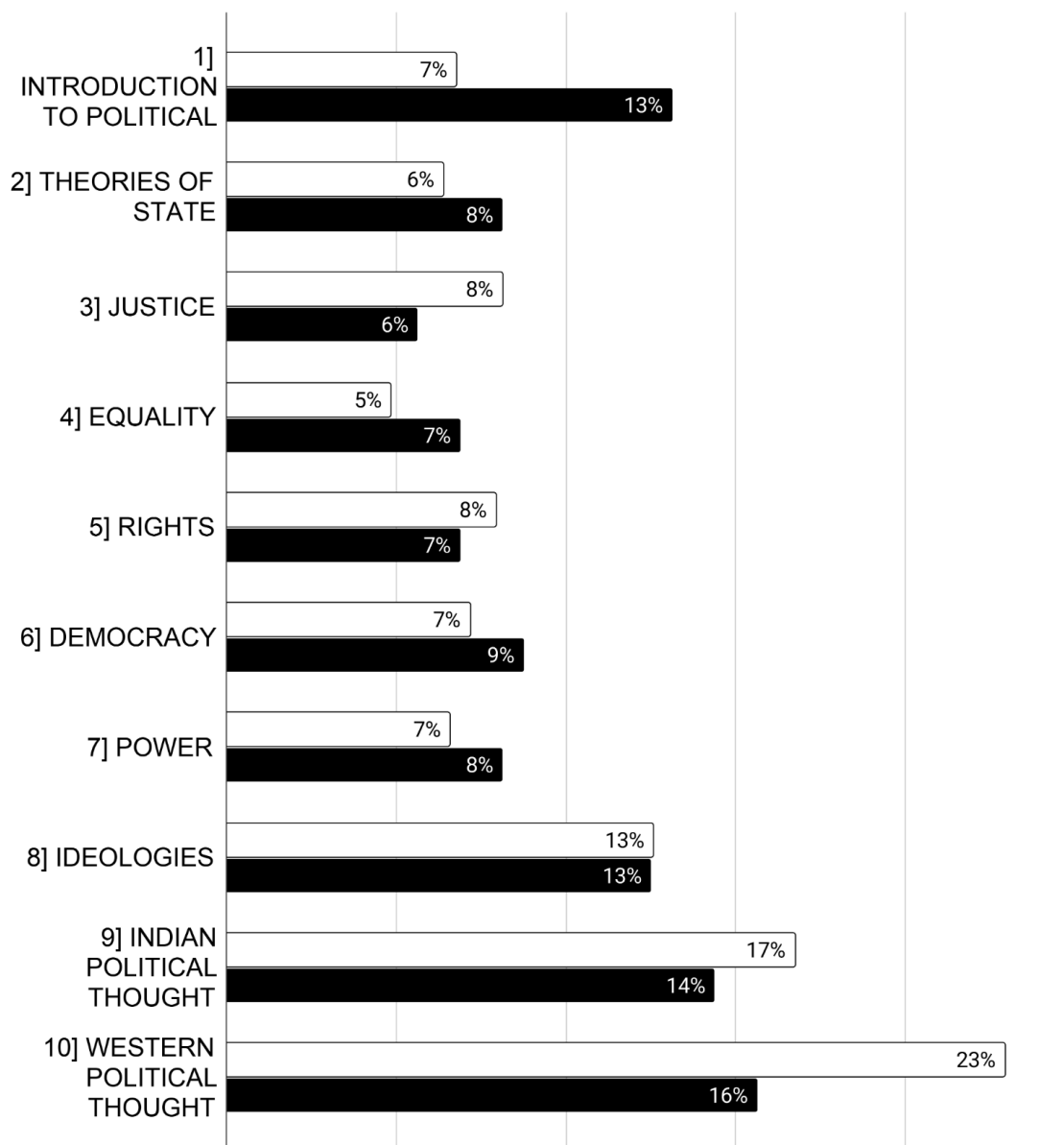


PART II: TOPIC WISE QUESTIONS [1995–2025]

PAPER 1 SECTION A: POLITICAL THEORY

PSIR 1A: POLITICAL THEORY

□ 2013-2025 ■ 2022-2025



1] POLITICAL THEORY: MEANING AND APPROACHES

1. Explain the Philosophical approach to the study of Political theory. [2025/10m/150w/1a]
2. Provide a comparative analysis of behavioural and institutional approach to the study of political theory. [2025/20m/3a]
3. Comment on Behavioural approach to Political Science [2024/10m/150w/1a]
4. Elucidate the meanings inherent in the term 'political' with appropriate illustrations. [2024/20m/2a]
5. Comment on normative approach in political science [2023/10m/150w/1a]
6. Comment on decline of political theory [2023/10m/150w/1e]
7. 'Credo of Relevance' in post behavioralism advocates the importance of action science. Analyze. [2023/15m/2c]
8. Write on the Systems Approach. [2022/10m/150w/1a]
9. Examine the importance of behavioural approach in political theory. What led to its decline? [2021/15m/2b]
10. Discuss the significance of a normative approach to Political theory. [2020/15m/4b]
11. Comment on resurgence of political theory. [2019/10m/150w/1a]
12. Comment on the decline of Political Theory. [2018/10m/150w/1b]
13. Comment on the post behavioural approach. [2016/10m/150w/1b]
14. Comment: '...Political theory is not an escape mechanism but an arduous calling'. (John Plamanetz). [2014/10m/150w/1a]
15. Discuss the differences between normative and empirical theories of politics. [2012/12m/150w/1a]
16. Examine the significance of the behavioural revolution in politics. [2011/30m/2b]
17. '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/1a]
18. Explain the changing analytical perspectives in the development of political theory. [2008/60m/2]
19. Examine the arguments in the Normative vs Empirical debate in the study of political theory. [2002/60m/2]
20. Comment: Relevance of contextualist approach to the study of political theory. [2001/20m/1a]
21. '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]
22. 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]
23. 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]
24. Discuss the basic assumptions of behaviouralism. In what way post-behaviouralism differs from behavioural theory? [1996/60m/2]
25. Examine the fact-value dichotomy in political science. To what extent has post-behaviouralism resolved the conflict in the dichotomy? [1995/60m/2]

26. Examine the place of 'obligation' in political theory. [1995/60m/4]

2] THEORIES OF STATE

1. What is the Marxist and liberal approach towards the state? On what grounds the theoretical differences between them are premised? Explain. [2025/20m/2a]
2. Comment on Pluralist theory of State [2024/10m/150w/1b]
3. Eurocentrism is both the target and the motive force of the post-colonial political theory. Discuss. [2023/15m/3c]
4. Examine the liberal theory of State in contemporary politics. [2022/20m/3a]
5. Comment on feminist critique of the State [2021/10m/150w/1a]
6. Comment on post-colonial theory of the state. [2020/10m/150w/1a]
7. Write a short note on pluralist theory of the State. [2019/10m/150w/1b]
8. Critically examine the neoliberal theory of State. [2018/20m/2a]
9. Comment on neoliberal perspective of the State. [2017/10m/150w/1b]
10. Discuss the feminist theory of the State. [2016/15m/2b]
11. Examine the challenges to sovereignty of the State in the contemporary world. [2015/20m/2a]
12. Discuss in what sense Marx's understanding of State can be considered as materialistic. [2013/15m/3c]
13. What is meant by 'relative autonomy' of State in Marxist analysis? [2012/20m/2a]
14. Make an assessment of the post-colonial understanding of State. [2011/30m/2a]
15. Evaluate Marx's instrumentalist approach to the State. [2010/30m/3a]
16. Do you think that the modern nation-state has been declining in the wake of globalisation ? Justify your answer. [2010/30m/4a]
17. Critically examine Hamza Alvi's formulation of the 'Overdeveloped State'. [2009/60m/4]
18. 'State is the result of the irreconcilability of class antagonism'. (Lenin) . Comment. [2007/20m/1c]
19. 'Because the society is federal, the authority must also be federal'. (Laski) . Discuss. [2007/20m/1d]
20. Discuss the impact of globalisation on State Sovereignty. [2006/20m/1c]
21. Comment: 'The discovery of Sovereign in a federal State is an impossible adventure'. (Laski) [2005/20m/1c]
22. "Since society is federal, authority must be federal". (Laski). Comment. [2004/20m/1d]
23. Comment: 'Will, not force, is the basis of the state'. (T H Green) [2002/20m/1d]
24. Write a short note on Polyarchy. [2001/20m/1b]

3] JUSTICE

1. Explain how Rawls used the liberal and egalitarian perspective to develop his concept of distributive justice. [2025/15m/2c]
2. Rawls' idea of 'liberal self' is too individualistic. Explain, in this context, the communitarian critique of Rawls' theory of justice. [2023/15m/2b]
3. Examine the entitlement theory of justice. [2022/15m/4c]
4. How has Rawls enriched the idea of justice in liberalism? [2021/20m/2a]
5. Make a comparative assessment of Greek perspective of Justice with the Rawlsian concept of Justice. [2020/20m/2a]
6. Examine communitarian perspectives on justice. [2019/15m/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/2b]
9. 'Rawls' theory of justice is both contractual and distributive'. Examine. [2017/20m/2a]
10. Critically examine John Rawls argument for democratic equality. [2016/15m/2c]

PART III: COMPLETE QUESTION PAPERS

[1995–2025]

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 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