



# Political Science & International Relations

Paper 1 (Part A & B)



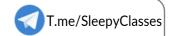


### **Section A**

# 1. Comment on the following in about 150 words each: (10 marks each)

- a) Normative approach in political science.
- (b) Multicultural perspective on rights.
- (c) State of Nature as State of War (Hobbes)
- (d) Foucault's concept of power.
- (e) Decline of political theory.
- 2. (a) Success of contemporary democracies lies in the state limiting its own power. Explain.20
- (b) Rawls' idea of the 'liberal self' is too individualistic. Explain, in this context, the communitarian critique of Rawls theory of justice. 15
- (c)'Credo of Relevance' in post-behaviouralism advocates the importance of action science. Analyze. 15
- 3 (a) Fascism displays an ambivalent stance towards parliamentary democracy. Explain. 20
- (b) Affirmative action policies draw as much strong criticism as strong support. Analyze this statement in the context of equality. 15
- (c ) Eurocentrism is both the target and the motive force of the post-colonial political theory. Discuss. 15
- 4 (a) Buddhist thought on Dhamma facilitates the emancipation of political action. Explain. 20
- (b) The legal subordination of one sex to another is wrong in itself, and now one of the chief hindrances to human development." (J. S. Mill). Comment. 15
- (c )Sri Aurobindo's idea of Swaraj has deep significance in the Indian social, political and cultural history. Analyze. 15





### Section B

# 5. Comment on the following in about 150 words each. (10 marks each)

- (a) Imprint of the British Constitution on the Indian Constitution
- (b) Environmentalism of the poor
- © Functions of District Planning Committee
- (d) Satyagraha and Indian Nationalism
- (e) National Commission for Minorities
- 6 (a) Discuss the main provisions of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. Do you think this Act is a 'unfulfilled dream'? Argue your case. 20
- (b) How does NITI Aayog as a 'policy think tank with shared vision' visualize the restructuring of planning in India? Justify your answer. 15
- (c) The Constitution of India is the 'cornerstone of a nation'. (Grenville Austin). Analyze. 15
- 7 (a) Does the actual working of Indian federalism conform to the centralizing tendencies in Indian polity? Give reasons for your answer. 20
- (b) The main goal of the Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution is to generate civic responsibility among the citizens. Explain. 15
- (c ) Dr. Ambedkar's clarion call, "Educate, Agitate and Organize", strategizes the Dalit movement towards achieving civil liberty. Discuss. 15
- 8 (a) The rise of caste politics is to be attributed to both regional aspirations and electoral manifestations, Comment. 20
- (b) The decade 1989–1999 has created an epochal shift in the Indian party system at the national level. Identify the major national trends in the party system during this era. 15
- (c) Do you agree that over the years the Supreme Court has become a forum for policy evolution? Justify your answer. 15