



Sleepy Classes IAS
Awakening Toppers

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

**Previous Year Questions
2013 - 2023**



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2023

Paper 1

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.
- (b) Rawls' idea of the 'liberal self' is too individualistic. Explain, in this context, the communitarian critique of Rawls theory of justice.
- (c) 'Credo of Relevance' in post-behaviouralism advocates the importance of action science. Analyze.
- 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.
- (c) Eurocentrism is both the target and the motive force of the post-colonial political theory. Discuss.
- 4 (a) Buddhist thought on Dhamma facilitates the emancipation of political action. Explain.
- (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.
- (c) Sri Aurobindo's idea of Swaraj has deep significance in the Indian social, political and cultural history. Analyze.

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
- (c) 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.

(b) How does NITI Aayog as a 'policy think tank with shared vision' visualize the restructuring of planning in India? Justify your answer.

(c) The Constitution of India is the 'cornerstone of a nation'. (Grenville Austin). Analyze.

7 (a) Does the actual working of Indian federalism conform to the centralizing tendencies in Indian polity? Give reasons for your answer.

(b) The main goal of the Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution is to generate civic responsibility among the citizens. Explain.

(c) Dr. Ambedkar's clarion call, "Educate, Agitate and Organize", strategizes the Dalit movement towards achieving civil liberty. Discuss.

8 (a) The rise of caste politics is to be attributed to both regional aspirations and electoral manifestations, Comment.

(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.

(c) Do you agree that over the years the Supreme Court has become a forum for policy evolution? Justify your answer.

Paper 2

Section A

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

(a) What are the crucial functions of empirical political theory in comparative politics.

(b) What are the difficulties faced by political theorist in comparing the States?

(c) How does democratic politics construct citizenship?

(d) What is the structure and functions of International Court of Justice?

(e) Discuss the structure and functions of UN Security Council.

2 (a) Discuss the relevance of the normative ethos of the Not-Aligned Movement in magnifying India's soft power in pursuit of her national interest.

(b) In what ways does the functionalist approach in international relations help in maintaining peace and order, in global politics?

(c) How does the regime change and political crisis in Myanmar threaten regional security and peace?

3 (a) "During the Cold War, the Non-Aligned Movement tried to become a 'Third force' in World Politics, but failed because it was too large and unwieldy." Discuss.

(b) Account for the rise of European Union as a highly influential regional organisation.

(c) Narrate the various ways in which rapid environmental degradation is posing a serious threat to human security. Illustrate your answer with suitable examples.

4 (a) Critically examine the impact of globalization on the developing countries of the world.

(b) What do you mean by offensive and defensive realism?

(c) Discuss the various constraints on American hegemony today. Which of these are likely to become more prominent in the future?

Section B

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

(a) Explain the major features of India's Foreign Policy in the 21st century.

(b) What are the reasons for the lack of 'regionness' in South Asia?

(c) Why is the compromise reached at WTO regarding the Covid-19 vaccine manufacturing not a Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) waiver?

(d) Why do ethnic conflicts and insurgencies continue to remain major impediments to regional co-operation in South Asia?

(e) What diplomatic steps has India taken to articulate the interests of the Global South in international politics?

6 (a) Arms trade, economic ties and congruent geo-political interests are no longer the three pillars of India-Russia relationship in the emerging strategic context. Comment.

(b) Discuss the importance of India's role in UN peacekeeping operations as a ground for its claim to a permanent seat in the UN Security Council.

(c) Quadrilateral security dialogue (QUAD) performs an important role in India's strategic balancing act to withstand the dominance of China in Asia. Discuss.

7 (a) "India's nuclear policy is deeply influenced by its cultural beliefs and its pragmatic approach to foreign policy". Discuss.

(b) What steps has India taken to regain its foothold in Afghanistan since the Taliban has taken over the country in August 2021?

(c) What are the challenges and limitations in India-Iran relations?

8 (a) What are the external determinants of the Foreign Policy of the state?

(b) Discuss the significance of "West Asia Quad" in the light of India's Look West' policy.

(c) Discuss the major drivers of India's interests in Africa.

2022

Paper 1

Section A

1. Write on the following in about 150 Words each:

a) System Approach

b) Cultural Relativism

c) "Revolution in Permanence"

d) Bases of Power

e) Locke's Social Contract

2(a) Factors like community, culture and nation weaken the hegemony of neo-liberalism today. Discuss.

(b) "Equality of estates caused equality of power, and equality of power is liberty". Comment.

(c) Elitist theory of democracy denies the possibility of democracy as "rule of the people". Elucidate.

3 (a) Examine the liberal theory of State in contemporary politics.

(b) Human Rights are complex and contested social practice that organises relations between individuals, society and the state. Comment.

(c) Individualism is inherent in Hobbes' absolutist ideology. Comment.

4(a) 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.

(b) "The Panchayat with Gram Sabha should be so organised as to identify the resources locally available for the development in agriculture and industrial sectors". Examine the statement in the context of Gram Sabha.

(c) Examine the entitlement theory of justice.

Section B

5. Answer the following in about 150 words each

(a) Analyse the workers' movement in India in the Pre-Independence period.

(b) The preamble of the Indian Constitution reflects itself as a 'social contract'. Elucidate.

(c) Legislative council is a house without any effective powers. Comment.

(d) How far is the National Commission for Backward Classes an empowered body? Assess its role in the context of rising demand for backwardness among dominant communities.

(e) High concentration of economic activities and consumption patterns in post-liberalisation period has led to the failure of environmental movement in India. Elucidate.

6 (a) Electoral behaviour of voters is governed more by the social and economic factors than the political factors. Explain.

(b) The Doctrine of basic Structure of the Constitution has enhanced the power of judicial review of the supreme Court. Examine.

(c) Discuss the composition and functions of the Inter - state Council. To what extent has this body been successful in achieving its objective?

7(a) Examine the unique features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. Do you think this Amendment would contribute in achieving the goal of empowerment of marginalised sections of the society?

(b) The Speaker represents the freedom and dignity of the House. Examine.

(c) Discuss the policy initiatives of the fourteen Finance commission aimed towards promoting and strengthening agriculture development in India.

8 (a) Ethnicity is the underlying cause which poses a great challenge in the resolution of the problems in the North - East region of India. Comment.

(b) The making of the Indian Constitution is described as an attempt towards 'social revolution'. Comment.

(c) How far is it correct that the regional parties have strengthened Indian democracy and federal system? Substantiate your answer with suitable examples.

Paper 2

Section A

1. Write on the following in about 150 Words each: (10 X 5)

(a) Discuss the main limitations of the comparative method to the study Political Science.

(b) What are the main challenges faced by the developing countries in the era of globalisation?

(c) Discuss the commonalities between the Marxist and Realist approach to the study of International Politics.

(d) Bipolar structure of the world is more stable than the multipolar one. Comment

(e) National interest is an essentially contested concept. Comment.

2(a) How has the electoral democracy augmented the participation of people in the democratic process?

(b) Discuss the role of social movement in strengthening the democratic processes in developing societies.

(c) Describe the composition of the international Court of Justice (CJI). Discuss its voluntary jurisdiction. 15

3 (a) Critically examine the rise of people's Republic of China (PRC) as a great power and its implications on Asian Political order.

(b) Discuss the conceptual dimensions of collective security.

(c) Discuss the efficacy of global conventions to combat international terrorism.

4 (a) Identify and evaluate the reasons for deadlock in the WTO negotiations on fisheries between the developing and developed countries.

(b) What is the realist prescription to the states to ensure their survival in an anarchical world?

(c) Russian - Ukraine crisis has cast a dark shadow on the energy needs of the member states of the European Union (EU). Comment.

Section B

5. Answer the following in about 150 words each: (10 X 5)

(a) Peaceful co - existence remains the cornerstone of India's Foreign policy. Comment.

(b) Discuss the ways and means to realise greater economic co -operation among the Member States of South Asia.

(c) Discuss the steps required to realise 'hydro-co-operation' between Indian and Bangladesh.

(d) Explain the significance of basic exchange and Co-operation Agreement (BECA) for Indo- US strategic relations.

(e) Discuss the role of public diplomacy in the enhancement of India's Global standing.

6(a) Discuss the relevance of the demand for New International Economic Order (NIEO) in the present era of globalisation.

6(b) Critically examine the major factors responsible for a turnaround in the trajectory of India's foreign policy in the post - cold war period.

6(c) Discuss the reasons behind India's refusal to sign the nuclear non - proliferation treaty (NPT).

7 (a) What are the main drivers of Indian - Japan Strategic and Global Partnership?

(b) What are the implications of 'Look - East' Policy on the north-eastern region of India?

(c) Explain the factors which justify India's claim for a permanent seat at the UN security council.

8(a) How does India - Israel bilateral ties reflect the autonomy of India's foreign policy choices?

(b) Discuss the consequences of illegal cross-border migration in India's north - eastern region.

(c) Discuss India's vision of a New World order in the 21st century.

2021

Paper 1

Section A

1. Comment on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) Feminist critique of the State.
 - (b) Affirmative action.
 - (c) Equality of outcome as a political idea.
 - (d) Tools of legitimating of the State.
 - (e) J. S. Mill's ideas on women suffrage.
2. (a) How has Rawls enriched the idea of justice in liberalism?
- (b) Examine the importance of behavioral approach in political theory. What led to its decline?
- (c) Can there be a universal conception of human rights? Give your arguments.
3. (a) Explain the Aristotelian view of politics. To what extent do you think it has contributed to the development of modern-day constitutional democracies?
- (b) "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.
- (c) Political ideology is primarily concerned with the allocation and utilization of Power." Comment.
4. (a) Do you think that the Buddhist traditions have lent greater ethical foundation to the ancient Indian political thought? Give your arguments.
- (b) Marx's concept of 'alienation' is an essential part of the reality in capitalism. Explain.
- (c) Free and fair deliberation is key to the foundation of democracy." Explain.

Section B

5. Answer the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) "The Constitution of India is a product of a historical process, rich with constitutional antecedents." Comment.
- (b) "The Constitution makers faced the great task of forging a common national identity in the face of unparalleled social and cultural diversity in India." Comment.
- (c) Mention the founding principles that define India's Constitution.
- (d) Analyze the Marxist perspective of the nature of Indian National Movement.
- (e) Underline the significance of the first constitutional amendment.

6. (a) "Constitutionally reconciling the Fundamental Rights with the Directive Principles of State Policy has led to frequent amendments of the Constitution and judicial interventions." Comment.

(b) The role of the President of India becomes more significant during a minority government and a coalition government. Explain.

(c) Do you think that despite having significant limitations the Panchayati Raj institutions have strengthened the process of democratic decentralization? Give your views.

7. (a) "The Indian party system is shaped by a complex interaction of the country's federal structure, electoral system and social cleavages." Explain.

(b) Do you think that there has been a gradual shift in the basis on which the demands for the creation of new States have been raised in different regions of India? Explain.

(c) What explains India's modest improvements in social development outcomes even as the rate of growth has accelerated since the initiation of economic reforms?

8. (a) The success of electoral democracy can partly be attributed to the status and role of the Election Commission of India." Explain.

(b) Examine the evolution of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India as a Constitutional Court.

(c) Explain how caste as a social category is also becoming a political category in the democratic politics of India.

Paper 2

Section A

Answer the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

(a) Discuss the political economic approach to the comparative analysis of politics.

(b) "Political parties and pressure groups are sine qua none of democracy." Comment.

(c) "Marxist approach to the study of international relations has lost its relevance in the post-cold war era." Comment.

(d) What measures have been undertaken by the United Nations for its reforms?

(e) Discuss the five proposals made by India in the recent COP-26 conference held in Glasgow.

2. (a) "The post-colonial state was thought of as an entity that stood outside and above society as an autonomous agency." Explain.

2(b) Discuss the emergence of neo-realism and its basic tenets

2(c) What is 'complex interdependence'? Discuss the role of transnational actors in the international system.

3. (a) Explain the impact of electoral systems and cleavages in shaping party systems with reference to developing countries.
- 3(b) What is globalisation? Why is there an intense debate about globalisation and its consequences?
- 3(c) Critically examine the decline of the United States of America as a hegemon and its implications for the changing international political order.
4. (a) The modernization thesis asserts that affluence breeds stable democracy. How do you explain the success of India being the world's largest democracy as an exceptional case?
- (b) Explain the success of ASEAN as a regional organisation.
- (c) Explain India's relations with the European Union in the context of Brexit.

Section B

Answer the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) Discuss the strategic implications of India's 'Look East Policy' transforming into 'Act East Policy'.
- (b) Explain the philosophical foundations of India's foreign policy.
- (c) Explain India's position on the waiver of intellectual property rights on COVID-19 vaccines in WTO.
- (d) Write about the growing significance of QUAD.
- (e) How does the recent takeover of Afghanistan by Taliban impact India's strategic interests?
6. (a) "Non-alignment was little more than a rational strategy on the part of a materially weak India to maximize its interests with a bipolar distribution of global power." Comment.
- 6(b) Examine the Geo-strategic points of contention in the bilateral relationship between India and China.
- 6(c) Write a brief analysis of the ethnic conflicts and cross-border migrations along India-Myanmar and India-Bangladesh borders.
7. (a) Why is South Asia considered as the world's politically and economically least integrated region? Explain.
- (b) How do the constituent states influence the foreign policy making process in India?
- (c) Examine the evolution of India's role in the global nuclear order.
8. (a) "Relations between India and Russia are rooted in history mutual trust/and mutually beneficial cooperation." Discuss.
- (b) Discuss the "Sustainable Development Goals' as set by the United Nations.
- (c) Identify the drivers of India's new interest in Africa.

2020

Paper 1

Section A

1. Comment on the following in about 150 words each:

- (a) Post-colonial theory of the state
 - (b) Equality of opportunity
 - (c) Liberalism as a revolutionary idea
 - (d) Ambedkar's ideas on constitutionalism
 - (e) Machiavelli's secularism
2. (a) Make a comparative assessment of Greek perspective of Justice with the Rawlsian concept of Justice.
- (b) Representative democracy means the people as a body must be able to control the general direction of government policy. (J. S. Mill). Comment.
- (c) Assess the significance of right to property in political theory.
3. (a) Explicate the ideological components of Gandhism.
- (b) Examine the nature and meaning of power.
- (c) Explain the sources of ancient Indian political thought.
4. (a) Trace the evolution of Western Political Thought from ancient to contemporary period.
- (b) Discuss the significance of a normative approach to Political theory.
- (c) Discuss Karl Marx's concept of class.

Section B

5. Answer the following in about 150 words each:

- (a) Role of socialists in Indian National Movement
 - (b) Indian constitution makers' concerns on social inequality
 - (c) Right to constitutional remedies in India
 - (d) Judicial overreach in India
 - (e) Mechanism for settling inter-state disputes.
6. (a) Examine the role and functioning of the Election Commission of India and the Comptroller and Auditor General in the last two decades.
- (b) Trace the role of militant and revolutionary movements in Indian national movement.

- (c) To what extent has 73rd and 74th amendments of the Indian Constitution enhanced women's empowerment?
7. (a) Does the functioning of the federalism in India tend to make it appear as a unitary state in practice?
- (b) Has the thrust of government tilted towards executive in contemporary Indian Politics? Give your arguments.
- (c) 'Liberalisation of Indian Economy has not been accompanied with adequate reforms'. Comment.
8. (a) To what extent has the inadequate intra-party democracy affected the functioning of Indian Democracy?
- (b) Examine the role of religion in Indian Electoral Politics in the contemporary times.
- (c) Examine the nature of the civil liberty movement in India.

Paper 2

Section A

1. Answer the following in about 150 words each:

- (a) Discuss the subject matter of comparative politics. Outline the limitations of comparative political analysis.
- (b) Analyze the contribution of liberal democratic principles in the democratization of Indian polity.
- (c) Has the increased participation of the underprivileged in the political process of the developing societies strengthened democracy or created political chaos and conflict? Comment.
- (d) Critically examine the impact of the process of globalization from the perspective of the countries of the Global South.
- (e) What are the core assumptions of idealism as an approach to study International Relations? Explain its continuing relevance in peace building.
2. (a) Explain the concept of balance of power. What are the various techniques of maintaining balance of power?
- (b) Enumerate the challenges in the operation of the principles related to collective security in the UN Charter.
- (c) Critically analyze the implications of Sino-American strategic rivalry for the South and South-East Asian region.
3. (a) Discuss the ways to strengthen the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) to enable it to address the challenges faced by the developing countries.

(b) Critically evaluate the role of the United States of America in the World Trade Organization (WTO) dispute settlement mechanism and its implications for the future of the WTO.

(c) Explain the significance and importance of the demand raised by the developing countries for a New International Economic Order (NIEO). Are they likely to achieve their objectives of NIEO in foreseeable future?

4. (a) Discuss the significance and urgency of the UN Security Council reforms. Explain the relevance of the reform proposals made by the UN Secretary General António Guterres for the developing countries.

(b) Critically analyze the role of ASEAN in the promotion of regional peace and security through economic cooperation and trade.

(c) Examine the role of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and other major efforts by the UN to address the global environmental crisis.

Section B

5. Answer the following in about 150 words each:

(a) Describe the structure and function of the National Security Council of India. What role does it play in the formulation of Indian foreign policy?

(b) Outline the reasons for the low volume of trade in the SAARC region.

(c) Analyze the impact of hydro politics on Indo-Bangladesh relations.

(d) Discuss the future prospects of Indo-Nepal relations in the context of the recent publication of new Nepalese map wrongly claiming Indian territory.

(e) How does cross-border terrorism impede the achievements of peace and security in South Asia?

6. (a) How do the guiding principles of India-Africa relations seek to enhance harmony and mutual cooperation between India and Africa?

(b) What are the notable features of the recently concluded pact or the Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA) between India and Japan? How is it likely to address the security concerns of India?

(c) Discuss the significance of Indo-US strategic partnership and its implications for India's security and national defence.

7. (a) Explain the defence and foreign policy options of India to address the challenges emerging out of the current India-China standoff at the Line of Actual Control (LAC).

(b) Explain the importance of India's claim for a permanent seat in the UN Security Council.

(c) Discuss the efficacy of India's 'no first use' policy (nuclear weapons) in the context of the evolving strategic challenges from its neighbours.

8. (a) "The war in Afghanistan is crucial from the point of view of India's national security. If the Americans withdraw and Jihadis emerge with a sense of triumphalism, India will face increasing onslaught of terrorism." Comment.
- (b) Identify the key sectors of cooperation between India and Israel since 2014. Examine their significance in strengthening the bilateral ties between the two countries.
- (c) Critically examine the role of India in shaping the emerging world order.

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2019

Paper 1

Section A

1. Comment on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$ marks.

- (a) Resurgence of political theory.
 - (b) Pluralist theory of the State.
 - (c) End of Ideology debate.
 - (d) Deliberative democracy.
 - (e) M. K. Gandhi's concept of Swaraj.
2. (a) Explain Aristotle's critique of Plato's Idealism.
- (b) Examine communitarian perspectives on justice.
- (c) Compare negative and positive concepts of liberty.
3. (a) According to Gramsci, 'hegemony is primarily based on the organisation of consent.' Comment.
- (b) Discuss Kautilya's views on the elements of the State.
- (c) Distinguish between liberal feminism and radical feminism.
4. (a) Critically examine Hannah Arendt's conceptual triad of labour, work and action.
- (b) Discuss the doctrine of 'rights as trumps'.
- (c) What is the contemporary relevance of Marxism?

Section B

5. Comment on the following in about 150 words each: $50 \times 5 = 50$ marks

- (a) Unity and integrity of India was perhaps the single uppermost factor in the minds of the Constitution makers. Comment.
 - (b) Dalit perspective on Indian national movement. Discuss.
 - (c) Despite constitutional mandate the Inter-State Council has not come of age. Discuss.
 - (d) Political decentralization has not been matched by administrative decentralization at the grass roots level. Explain
 - (e) Write a short note on the significance of the Chipko Movement.
6. (a) National movement in India was anti-imperialist and increasingly radical in its socio economic and political programmes. Discuss.

- (b) What has been the political fallout of the Green Revolution in India? Explain.
- (c) The changing socio-economic profile of our legislators does not augur well for the health of Indian democracy. Comment.
7. (a) Development has overshadowed the influence of caste in electoral behaviour in recent elections. Discuss.
- (b) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India enhances the accountability of the Government and serves as the watchdog of the finances of the Government. Explain.
- (c) Discuss, in brief, the role of the National Commission for women. Do you think it is a toothless organization?
8. (a) "The basic structure doctrine is implicit in the Indian Constitution; the Supreme Court has only given it an explicit form." Comment.
- (b) Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has emerged as the most powerful institution in India. Discuss.
- (c) Comment on the relevance of the Directive Principles of State Policy in an era of liberalization and globalization.

Paper 2

Section A

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$ marks

- (a) Discuss the utility of Nuclear Deterrence Theory in the context of the recent standoff between India and Pakistan.
- (b) Write a brief note on the 17th NAM Summit in Venezuela.
- (c) In what way does the predominance of the USA in the UN funding affect its decision making?
- (d) Evaluate the role of BIMSTEC in multi-sectoral technical and economic cooperation.
- (e) Do you think that sustainable development goals are really attainable by 2030?
2. (a) Examine the significance of the comparative method in political analysis. Discuss its limitations.
- (b) Explain the reasons for low voter turnout in democratic countries with suitable examples.
- (c) Evaluate the role of the International Court of Justice in inter-State disputes.
3. (a) Explain the relevance of the Marxist approach in the context of globalization.
- (b) Identify the benefits of a multi-polar world.
- (c) Discuss the importance of personal data protection in the context of human rights.

4. (a) How are the rising powers challenging the USA and Western dominance in the IMF and the World Bank?

(b) Write an essay on 'New Social Movements in developing countries.

(c) Is democracy promotion in developing countries a feasible idea?

Section B

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$ marks

(a) Examine the role of 'parliamentary diplomacy' in India's foreign policy.

(b) Compare and contrast Non-alignment 1.0 with Non-alignment 2.0.

(c) How is India pursuing her foreign policy objectives through the IBSA Dialogue Forum (India, Brazil and South Africa)?

(d) How is India responding to the idea of Indo-Pacific?

(e) "The growing closeness between India and Israel will strengthen the cause of Palestine." Comment.

6. (a) Describe briefly China's 'One Belt One Road (OBOR)' Initiative and analyze India's major concerns.

(b) What are the current issues in Brahmaputra River water sharing between India and China?

(c) Analyze the recent trends in India's role in the UN peacekeeping operations.

7. (a) Examine the increasing significance of maritime security in India's foreign policy.

(b) Write a brief note on India's interests in West Asia. 15 marks

(c) How is the current standoff between the USA and Iran affecting India's energy security?

8. (a) Evaluate India's vision of a new world order.

(b) Critically examine India's position on South China Sea Dispute.

(c) Given the recent developments in the region, do you think that there is a need to change India's 'No First Use (NFU)' nuclear policy?

2018

Paper 1

Section A

1. Comment on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$ marks

- (a) John Stuart Mill is a 'reluctant democrat'. - C. L. Wayper.
 - (b) Decline of Political Theory.
 - (c) Distributive Justice.
 - (d) Substantive Democracy.
 - (e) "Nothing against the State, nothing over it, nothing beyond it." - Mussolini.
2. (a) Critically examine the neo-liberal theory of State.
- (b) Analyse John Rawls justification of discrimination to achieve the goals of Justice.
- (c) Equality means fair treatment rather than equal treatment. Comment.
3. (a) What do you understand by three generations of Human Rights?
- (b) Critically examine Macpherson's views on Democracy.
- (c) Explain the relationship between power, authority and legitimacy.
4. (a) John Locke is the father of liberalism. Explain.
- (b) Discuss Ambedkar's ideas on 'annihilation of caste'.
- (c) Critically examine Machiavelli's views on religion and politics

Section A

5. Comment on the following in about 150 words each: $50 \times 5 = 50$ marks

- (a) Revolt of 1857 is a 'Sepoy Mutiny' or 'First War of Independence'.
 - (b) Indian Constitution is a 'Lawyers' Paradise'. - Ivor Jennings.
 - (c) New Panchayat Raj is an effective instrument for women empowerment.
 - (d) Implementation of GST and NEET is a major challenge to Indian federalism.
 - (e) Political personalities are more significant than political parties in India.
6. (a) Whether judicial activism has undermined or strengthened Parliamentary Democracy in India? Discuss.
- (b) Do the Lieutenant Governors have more powers than the Governors of the States? Explain.
- (c) Critically examine the ethnic conflicts in North-East India.

7. (a) Examine the provisions of Panchayat Extension Services Act (PESA), 1996.
- (b) Analyse the arguments in favour and against the lateral entry into higher civil services in India.
- (c) Discuss asymmetrical federalism in India.
8. (a) Examine the various causes of agrarian crisis in India.
- (b) Explain the increasing role of regional political parties in the national politics.
- (c) Critically analyse the environmentalist movement in Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu.

Paper 2

Section A

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: 10 × 5 = 50 marks

- (a) Describe the changing nature of Comparative Politics. Briefly explain the Political Economy approach to the study of Comparative Politics.
- (b) Describe the changing nature of the State in the developing societies in the context of inclusive growth in the 21st century.
- (c) How big a role does identity play in determining political participation in the developing countries? Discuss your answer with suitable illustrations.
- (d) Bring out the major differences between the Classical Realism of Hans Morgenthau and the Neorealism of Kenneth Waltz.
- (e) What, according to Joseph Nye, are the major sources of a country's soft power? Discuss its relevance in the contemporary world politics.
2. (a) Discuss the significance of Non-Aligned Movement as a unique contribution of the Non-Western world to World Politics.
- (b) Discuss the consequences of Trump's "America First" and Xi's "Chinese Dream" on World Politics.
- (c) "Some feel Multinational Corporations (MNCs) are a vital new road to economic growth, whereas others feel they perpetuate underdevelopment." Discuss.
3. (a) Discuss the relevance of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on the security of women in conflict zones.
- (b) Would you agree that the on-going debates on international environmental politics continue to be marred by a new North-South ideological divide over historical responsibility and developmental model? Illustrate your answer with suitable examples.
- (c) "Since its inception the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) has failed to deliver on its promises." What initiatives should be taken to reinvigorate the organization?

4. (a) Critically examine the notion of "Asian Values" in the context of the on-going debates on human rights.
- (b) Discuss the implications of the Trump-Kim Singapore Summit on the prospects of denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula.
- (c) Critically examine the Functionalist approach to the study of International Relations.

Section B

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$ marks

- (a) Do you agree with the view that the Indian Foreign Policy is increasingly being shaped by the Neoliberal outlook? Elaborate.
- (b) "India is often said to have a rich strategic culture." Discuss.
- (c) Evaluate India's stand on the recent Rohingya refugee issue.
- (d) "India's current foreign policy marks significant qualitative shifts from that of the previous regimes." Discuss.
- (e) Analyse the significance of India's Look East Policy in the light of concerns of the indigenous peoples of North-east India.
6. (a) India's coalitional diplomacy within the WTO has earned it wide appreciation. What accounts for the success of India's coalitional diplomacy?
- (b) "India's capacity building programmes under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) has earned much goodwill for it in Africa." Discuss.
- (c) "India's Research and Information System for Developing Countries" (RIS) is a major initiative in the area of South-South Cooperation. Discuss.
7. (a) Discuss the role of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) in promoting India's soft power abroad.
- (b) Discuss the role of Indian diaspora in promoting Indo-US relations.
- (c) Discuss the various impediments in India's way to a permanent seat in the Security Council.
8. (a) Do you think that India's capacity building role in Afghanistan has shrunk the strategic space for Pakistan there? Discuss.
- (b) Critically assess the evolving convergence of India and China in the areas of trade and environment.
- (c) Do you agree that the growing assertiveness of China is leading to multilayered Indo-Japan relations? Comment.

2017

Paper 1

Section A

1. Comment on the following in about 150 words each:

- (a) According to Sri Aurobindo, Swaraj is a necessary condition for India to accomplish its destined goal
 - (b) Neo-liberal perspective of State
 - (c) Post-modernism
 - (d) Eco-feminism
 - (e) Hobbesian notion of Political Obligation
2. (a) Rawls' theory of justice is both contractual and distributive. Examine.
- (b) Everywhere, inequality is a cause of revolution - Aristotle. Comment.
- (c) Define Socialism. Discuss the salient features of Fabian Socialism.
3. (a) What do you understand by Multiculturalism? Discuss Bhikhu Parekh's views on Multiculturalism.
- (b) Deliberative democracy does not have its salience without participation and participatory democracy does not have its credence without deliberations. Comment.
- (c) Differentiate between Freedom and Liberty. Discuss Marx's notion of freedom.
4. (a) Political democracy could not last unless social democracy lay at its base - B.R. Ambedkar. Comment.
- (b) Write a brief note on The End of History debate.
- (c) What do you understand by the notion of Statecraft? Discuss the theory of statecraft as given by Kautilya.

Section B

5. Comment on the following in about 150 words each:

- (a) The success of Mahatma Gandhi lay in transforming both political and non-political movements into a unified nationalist movement.
- (b) Right to privacy is an intrinsic part of the right to life.
- (c) Indian federation has moved from cooperative federation to competitive federation.
- (d) State subvention/funding may be an effective instrument in strengthening electoral democracy in India.
- (e) In the post-liberalization era, Indian politics is moving from ascriptive politics to developmental politics.

6. (a) Differentiate parliamentary supremacy from parliamentary sovereignty. Would you consider the Indian Parliament as a Sovereign Parliament? Examine.
- (b) Has the 73rd Constitutional Amendment empowered women in panchayats in India? Discuss.
- (c) Religion is still an important factor in Indian politics. Discuss.
7. (a) India has moved from one-party dominant system to 'one-party led coalition'. Discuss.
- (b) How is the President of India elected? Outline the salient characteristics of the electoral college of the Indian President.
- (c) Examine the role of the National Commission for Minorities in preserving, promoting and protecting the rights of minorities in India.
8. (a) Judiciary has acquired the role of both a legislature and an executive in recent years. Examine with suitable examples.
- (b) What do you understand by Green Revolution? Do you think that a Second Green Revolution is needed to adequately address the agrarian challenges in contemporary India? Examine.
- (c) Differentiate Moderate Nationalism from Extremist/Militant Nationalism in terms of their objectives and means.

Paper 2

Section A

Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

- (a) Explain the Political-Sociological Approach in the field of comparative politics and discuss its limitations.
- (b) Critically examine the Globalisation in the past 25 years from the perspectives of the Western world.
- (c) Examine the LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender) movement in developed societies and how it is affecting the political participation in developing societies.
- (d) American President Donald Trump's proposal to withdraw from the 'NAFTA' would bring unforeseen consequences to the regionalisation of world politics. Elaborate.
- (e) Give an assessment of the Feminist critique of contemporary global issues.
2. (a) Is Realist Approach the best method to understand International Relations? Examine this in the context of Classical Realism.
- (b) How has the development of Global Capitalism changed the nature of socialist economies and developing societies?
- (c) Discuss the changing nature of the modern state with reference to transnational actors.

3. (a) "The development of advanced missile technology and nuclear threat by North Korea has challenged the American hegemony in South-East Asia." Evaluate the above statement in the context of recent developments in the region.

(b) Do you endorse the view that the end of Bipolarity and the rise of multiple regional organisations has made Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) more or less irrelevant?

(c) Do you agree with the view that despite the limitations in the functioning of the UN, it has distinguished and unique achievements to its credit?

4. (a) The recent move of USA to withdraw from the Paris Climate Agreement is a setback in the consensus achieved on protecting the world environment. In this context, assess the future prospectives on climate control.

(b) How has 'BREXIT' affected the regionalisation process initiated by the European Union and what could be its likely impacts in the regionalisation process of world politics?

(c) Examine the World Systems Approach as developed by Immanuel Wallerstein.

Section B

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(a) Examine the Indian National Movement and geographical location of India as determinants of India's foreign policy.

(b) What are the impediments in the development of South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA)?

(c) "The Treaty of Perpetual Peace and Friendship between India and Bhutan needs to be revised with more pragmatic, realistic obligations and responsibilities." Comment.

(d) "India has been the largest and consistent country contributing to the UN peacekeepers worldwide." Examine India's role in this perspective.

(e) Has the recent Indo-Israeli relationships given a new dynamic to India's stand on Palestinian statehood?

6. (a) Suggest measures so that India's partnership with Africa becomes a true symbol of South-South Cooperation, delivering clear-cut economic and political dividends to both sides of the equation.

(b) "Despite the differences between India and Pakistan on various issues, Indus Water Treaty has stood the test of times." In the light of this statement, discuss the recent developments over this issue.

(c) Analyse the stalled progress of Doha Round of WTO negotiations over the differences between the developed and the developing countries.

7. (a) How is the 'Belt and Road Initiative' of China going to affect India-China relations?

(b) The recent differences between India and Russia are the result of misconceptions than facts. Elucidate.

(c) 'Uniting for Consensus' also known as 'Coffee Club' has opposed the claims of India and other countries over permanent membership of the UN Security Council. Point out their major objections.

8. (a) The natural behaviour of India and the United States is likely to serve each other's interests. Hence, a deliberate strategy of dovetailing their efforts will obviously benefit both. Elaborate.

(b) Do you subscribe to the idea that in the new evolving Asian dynamics, Japan and India have not only moved closer in economic cooperation, but also in strategic partnership?

(c) The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) has failed to achieve the ultimate objective of Global Nuclear Disarmament. Discuss the deficiency in the provision of NPT

2016

Paper 1

Section A

1. Comment on the following in about 150 words each : 10x5=50 marks

(a) "How would I and my fellow human beings behave if we were to find ourselves in a state of nature, and what does this behaviour tell us about our innate predispositions ?" (Thomas Hobbes)

(b) The Post-Behavioural Approach.

(c) Affirmative Action.

(d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's idea of state socialism.

(e) Gramsci's concept of Hegemony.

2.(a) "The Political ideology of Globalization is Neo-liberalism." Comment.

(b) Discuss Feminist theory of the State.

(c) Critically examine John Rawl's argument for democratic equality.

3.(a) Discuss Sri Aurobindo's views on Cultural Nationalism.

(b) Explain Marx's understanding of Human Essence and Alienation.

(c) "The implementation of human rights is regarded as a matter of changing the conduct of States." Comment.

4.(a) Discuss Hannah Arendt's analysis of the role of Ideology in modern totalitarian regimes.20 mar

(b) Explicate the features of Representative Democracy.

(c) Examine Gandhi's critique of Modernisation.

Section B

5. Comment on the following in about 150 words each: 10x5=50 marks

(a) Critically examine the Radical Humanist perspective on Indian National Movement.

(b) Cultural and Regional differences are the enduring bases on which politics is played out in India.

(c) Article 368 does not enable Parliament to alter the basic structure or framework of the Constitution'.

(d) The purpose of the 42nd Constitutional Amendment was to make the economic and social democracy explicitly visible.

(e) The philosophy and administration of the distribution of powers between Centre and State is required to be re-assessed.

- 6.(a) Critically examine the politics of Economic growth in India.
- (b) Comment on the emergence of Backward classes in the Indian Politics.
- (c) Discuss the pattern of Political Parties from one dominant party system to coalition politics in national politics.
- 7.(a) Land reforms have failed in the eradication of rural poverty. Comment.
- (b) Critically examine the role of Governor in recent times.
- (c) Discuss the Right to Information and underline challenges being posed before it.
- 8.(a) The goal of Good governance will be achieved only by strengthening the grass root level democracy.
- (b) Examine the objective and role of the National Human Rights Commission.
- (c) Critically examine the provisions made in the Constitution for the protection of Environment.

Paper 2

Section A

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each : 10x5=50 mark

- (a) Critically examine the Marxist aspect of political economy approach to the study of comparative politics
- (b) Comment on the decline of political parties and examine whether slow social movements shall be alternative strategy for establishing link between government and society
- (c) Discuss the impact of globalization on the internal functioning of the state
- (d) Critically examine the functional and system approaches to the study of international relations
- (e) "A combination of internal pressures (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.
- 2.(a) Why does global human security need to be emphasized along with economic security? Explain with examples.
- (b) Do you endorse that the United Nations needs major changes in its structures and functioning? Suggest the changes for efficient improvements.
- (c) Discuss the evolution of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in the post-Cold War period.
- 3.(a) "The IMF, World Bank, G-7, GATT and other structures are designed to serve the interests of TNCs, banks and investment firms in a 'new imperial age'." Substantiate with examples of governance of new world order.
- (b) Examine in brief the rise and fall of the Cold War.

(c) How does the regionalism shape the world politics? Explain with examples.

4.(a) Explain the instruments and methods devised for the promotion of national interest

(b) "The notion of balance of power is notoriously full of confusion." In the light of this quotation, do you think that the concept of balance of power is relevant?

(c) Do interest groups help to promote democracy or to undermine it? Give your opinion.

Section B

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each 10x5=50 marks

(a) Which determinant factors play an important role in making India's foreign policy? Illustrate with examples

(b) Comment on India's contribution to Non-Alignment Movement and its contemporary relevance

(c) Illustrate the main causes of tension between India and China. Suggest the possibilities of improving relationship

(d) Critically analyze India's nuclear policy

(e) "Sometimes we visualize that SAARC's efforts come to halt because of various impediments to regional cooperation." Elaborate with reasonable examples of impediment

6.(a) Explain Britain's ouster from EU and bring out its consequences on world economy in general and India in particular.

(b) Comment on India's growing relationship with USA in the background of constrained relations between India and China.

(c) Critically analyze China's role in international politics against India's demand for permanent seat in UN Security Council.

7.(a) Examine the main problems and challenges involved in looking after environmental concerns in world politics.

(b) Explain the concept of the North-South divide and suggest how structural inequalities between the high wage, high investment industrial North and low wage, low investment predominantly rural South can be reduced.

(c) Discuss the positive and negative impacts of Soviet Union's disintegration on developing nations.

8.(a) Explain the socio-economic impacts of arms race and identify the obstacles in the way of disarmament.

(b) What are the hopes and aspirations of 'Look East Policy of India? Explain.

(c) Discuss the shift of India's foreign policy towards Pakistan in the light of Pathankot incident.

2015

Paper 1

Section A

1. Comment on the following in about 150 words each: 10x5=50 marks

- (a) Idea of Natural Rights
 - (b) Aristotle's Conception of Equality
 - (c) Difference Principle* in Rawls' Theory of Justice
 - (d) Difference between Participatory and Deliberative Democracy
 - (e) Gandhi's Views on State
- 2.(a) Examine the challenges to sovereignty of the State in the contemporary world.
- (b) Discuss the key features of pre-Marxist socialist theory.
- (c) Compare and contrast the views of Kautilya and Machiavelli on Statecraft.
- 3.(a) "Plato was an enemy of the open society." (Popper) Comment.
- (b) Discuss the relationship between base and superstructure in Marxist theory.
- (c) Distinguish between Power and Authority.
4. (a) Discuss the 'crisis of legitimacy' in capitalist societies. (Habermas)
- (b) Discuss Gramsci's notion of 'organic intellectuals'.
- (c) Discuss David Easton's model of systems analysis.

Section B

5. Comment on the following in about 150 words each : 10x5=50 marks

- (a) Secularism in the Indian Constitution
 - (b) Satyagraha as a Strategy in the Indian National Movement
 - (c) 99th Amendment of the Indian Constitution
 - (d) Structure and Function of NITI Aayog
 - (e) Cooperative Federalism in India
- 6.(a) Discuss the efficacy of judicial review in India.
- (b) Critically analyze the discretionary powers granted to the Governor by the Indian Constitution.
- (c) "Identity politics has trumped development politics in India." Comment.

7.(a) In the light of neo-economic policies adopted since 1991, examine the relevance of the term 'socialist' in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

(b) Identify the contested areas in Centre-State relations in India.

(c) Discuss the 'Right to Education*' and the concerns raised by it.

8. (a) Examine the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies in deepening of democracy in India.

(b) Compare the Nehruvian and Gandhian models of development.

(c) Account for the rise of regional political parties and assess their role in contemporary India.

Paper 2

Section A

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each : 10x5=50 marks

(a) Which are the major approaches of comparative politics? Explain in brief, the political economy approach to the study of comparative inquiry.

(b) 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?

(c) Identify the major differences between the classical realism of Hans J. Morgenthau and the neorealism of Kenneth Waltz. Which approach is best, suited for analysing international relations after the Cold War?

(d) Is globalization essentially a process of 'universalisation' of capitalist modernity?

(e) What is the difference between Interest Groups and Pressure Groups? Are the Pressure Groups in India in a position to fully protect or promote the interests of their members?

2.(a) 'The struggle for democracy has been marked by bitter strife and tribulations.' Examine the statement, illustrating the cases of Pakistan, Nepal and Myanmar.

(b) Discuss the theory of Nuclear Deterrence. Did Nuclear Deterrence prevent a superpower war?

(c) What are the real objectives of Millennium Development Goals (MDG) ? Do you think that millennium development goals have been able to achieve the desired goals of poverty alleviation and sustainable development?

3.(a) Do you endorse that the conventional discourse on human rights has failed to include women's rights? Explain in the context of feminist theories.

(b) How far are the world governance mechanisms, dominated by IMF and World Bank, legitimate and relevant? What measures do you suggest to improve their effectiveness in global governance?

(c) Discuss the collapse of the Soviet Union and its impact on international politics.

4.(a) Has the reform of the economic and social arrangements of the United Nations been effective?

(b) 'The European Union has become, the most politically influential, economically powerful and demographically diverse regional entity in the world.' Discuss.

(c) How is it that economic and neo-liberal globalization is being interrogated from inside even in developed countries? What are the economic consequences of such globalization?

Section B

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: 10x5=50

(a) The social structure of a country influences its foreign policy-making. How does the social structure of India impact the course and direction of its foreign policy?

(b) 'Non-alignment' has been the basic principle of India's foreign policy since independence. Discuss its relevance in the contemporary context.

(c) Identify the constraints challenges to the regional cooperation in . South Asia.

(d) Ethnic conflicts and insurgencies in North-East India can be better managed by improving relations with the neighbouring countries. Substantiate the statement with suitable examples.

(e) How does the Parliament determine and influence the making of India's foreign policy?

6.(a) Before the year 2000, the Indo-U.S. relationship has been marked more with estrangement than cordiality. Why?

(b) 'Economic interest has emerged as the main component of India's foreign policy.' Discuss the statement in the light of India's initiatives to improve relations with China, Japan and the Central Asian republics. 15 marks

(c) In 1998, India declared itself as a nuclear weapon state. India refuses to sign, NPT and CTBT. What would be the implications for India's nuclear - policy in case it signs both the treaties ?

7.(a) Vision of a new world order has emerged as the major objective of India's foreign policy. Discuss the policy initiative taken by India in this regard and the challenges faced by it.

(b) Discuss the factors for the decline of India's presence in Latin America.

(c) River water disputes are emerging as a major source of irritation between India and its neighbours. Identify the sources of conflicts and suggest the remedial measures.

8.(a) The United Nations completes 70 years of its establishment in 2015. What reforms is India asking for to strengthen the global institutions of governance and why?

(b) Discuss the realistic foreign policy initiatives taken by India to balance its relations between Israel and the Arab world.

(c) Discuss the humanitarian role played by India in the crisis-stricken Gulf countries like Yemen and Iraq.

2014

Paper 1

Section A

Q1. Comment on the following in about 150 words each : 10 marksx5=50

- (a) " ... political theory is not an escape mechanism but an arduous calling." (John Plamanetz)
- (b) "All silencing of discussion is an assumption of infallibility." (J. S. Mill)
- (c) "Nationalism is not a mere political programme but a way of life like religion." (Aurobindo Ghose)
- (d) "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)
- (e) "Power is never the property of an individual; it belongs to a group and remains in existence only so long as the group keeps together." (Hannah Arendt)

Q2. (a) Comment on the view that socialism in the 21st century may be reborn as anti-capitalism.

(b) Examine the conditions that are required for the maintenance of legitimacy in modern societies.

(c) Evaluate the contributions of Buddhist tradition to Indian political thought.

Q3. (a) Explicate the conception of justice in the critiques of communitarian theorists.

(b) Examine the conception of the State in the ideologies of Fascism and Marxism.

(c) How is liberty a precondition for equality? Explicate the relationship between equality and liberty.

Q4. (a) Explain how Machiavelli's application of empirical method to human affairs marks an important stage in the evolution of political science.

(b) Central to Aristotle's political thought is his classification of the different types of political constitutions in the Politics. Evaluate.

(c) Explicate the features of deliberative democracy.

Section B

Q5. Comment on the following in about 150 words each : 10 marksx5=50

(a) The dilemmas of the human rights movements in India

(b) Relation between ethnicity and democracy in India

(c) Increasingly higher focus on Directive Principles of State Policy

(d) Marginalization of the left ideology in India

(e) The role of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in promoting good governance

Q6. (a) Discuss the working of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes to curb violence against Dalits.

(b) Examine the scope and limitations of women's movements in India.

(c) Explain how peasant movements promoted nationalist ideas during the struggle for Indian independence.

Q7. (a) Discuss the nature of reforms of the electoral process in India and explain the further scope for reforms.

(b) Examine the debates on the appointment procedure of judges to the higher judiciary in India.

(c) Explain how the participation of women impacted the functioning of rural local bodies in India.

Q8. (a) Explain how pressure groups have been influencing public policy-making with suitable illustrations.

(b) What are the provisions for constitutional protection of right to freedom of religion and how far have they succeeded in promoting secularism in India?

(c) Account for the changes in the socio-economic profile of legislators during last one decade in India.

Paper 2

Section A

Q1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each : 10 marks x 5 = 50

(a) Party system in India is neither western nor indigenous. Explain.

(b) In what respect is the new social movement new in nature? Discuss.

(c) Do you agree that the U.N. has failed to contain transnational terrorism? Elaborate your answer with examples.

(d) "The Feminist approach to international politics is biased." Comment.

(e) "Ukraine crisis is a product of power politics and geo-politics." Comment.

Q2. (a) "Despite so many agreed areas of cooperation, innumerable institutional mechanisms and a permanent secretariat, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) has not taken off as a meaningful regional grouping." Discuss.

(b) Critically evaluate the approaches of global south towards addressing environment concerns.

(c) Critically assess the changing nature of the concept of national security.

Q3. (a) Argue a case for U.N. reform in the context of changing global milieu.

(b) Who was Mr. 'X' in international politics? Elaborate his approach to foreign policy.

(c) "Morton A. Kaplan's system theory is contrary to the fundamental precepts of systems approach." Comment.

Q4. (a) How do you explain the growing importance of multi-national corporations (MNCs) and civil society in contemporary international politics?

(b) What is 'global village'? Elaborate its main characteristics and also the factors that contributed to its growth.

(c) Discuss the main factors that have contributed to the gradual transformation of the world from 'Billiard Ball Model' to 'Cobweb Model'.

Section B

Q5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each : 10 marksx5=50

(a) Is India's quest for a permanent seat in the Security Council a possibility or just a pipedream? Elaborate with reasons.

(b) "Afghanistan is a litmus test for India's ascendance as a regional and global power." Discuss.

(c) "EU - India relations have a long way to go before they can purposely be termed strategic." Discuss.

(d) Do you agree with the view that the USA is of late willing to treat India as a partner rather than merely a camp-follower? Give reasons for your answer.

(e) Discuss the grounds for India's opposition to NPT.

Q6. (a) Evaluate the recent changes in Indo - Japan relations.

(b) "Federal units are critical in the making of India's foreign policy." Examine this statement with reference to the role of West Bengal vis-à-vis Bangladesh.

(c) "India's policy of non-alignment has been guided by the genius of the Indian people and their interests." Explain.

Q7. (a) Analyse the drivers of Indo - Russian relations in the post-Cold-War era.

(b) Examine the implications of turmoil in Iraq and West Asia for India's security and foreign policy concerns.

(c) Evaluate India's participation in United Nations peace-keeping operations over the years.

Q8. (a) The Ministry of External Affairs is losing its importance in the making of India's foreign policy with the parallel rise of the P.M.O. Explain.

(b) "Some of the major changes that occurred in India's foreign policy after the Sino - India war in 1962 were within the larger framework of continuity." Discuss.

(c) In the history of foreign policy, seldom have relations between any two nations blossomed as fast as they have in the case of India and Israel. Discuss.

2013

Paper 1

Section A

Q.1 Comment on the following in approximately 150 words each, 10 marks each

- (a) "Personal is political"
- (b) "Original position"
- (c) "Covenants without swords are but words, and of no strength to secure a man at all."
- (d) Sri Aurobindo's "idea of freedom"
- (e) Sri Ahmed Khan as modernizer

Q. 2(a) Discuss the communitarian critique of liberalism.

- (b) Examine Ambedkar's critique of Marxism.
- (c) Explain, as per Gramsci, the distinction between hegemony and domination.

Q.3(a) Analyze the relationship between natural rights and human rights.

- (b) Examine the significance of Dharma in Ancient Indian political thought.
- (c) Discuss in what sense Max's understanding of state can be considered as materialistic.

Q.4 (a) Explain Berlin's notion of value pluralism.

- (b) Analyse, as per Kautilya, the Saptanga theory of the state.
- (c) Comment on the Assertion of Laslett that Filmer and not Hobbes was the main antagonist of Locke.

Section B

Q.5 Comment on the following in approximately 150 words each, 10 marks each

- (a) Marxist understanding of India's freedom movement
- (b) Significance of the Preamble
- (c) Decline of Indian Parliament
- (d) Gandhian perspective of development and its contemporary relevance.
- (e) Compare and contrast Chipko Movement with Narmada Bachao Andolan.

Q.6(a) Explain the phenomenon of ethnic politics in India in recent times.

- (b) Analyse the significance of Article 32 of the Indian Constitution.
- (c) Examine the role of Supreme Court as the final interpreter of the Indian Constitution.

Q.7 (a) "Cooperative federalism produces a strong central, or general government, yet it does not necessarily result in weak provincial governments that are largely administrative agencies for central policies. Indian federation has demonstrated this." (Granville Austin) Examine the uniqueness of Indian federalism in the light of the above statement.

(b) Explain to what extent the concept of "one-party dominance" (W.H. Morris-Jones) model is relevant in Indian policy today.

(c) Analyze the position of the Prime Minister of India in a coalition regime.

Q.8(a) Examine the significance of the verdicts of the Supreme Court in the Golaknath and Keshavananda Bharati cases for an understanding of the scope of Article 368 in regard to Fundamental Rights.

(b) Point out and comment on the historic importance of the document "Towards Equality (1974)" for women's movement in India."

(c) Examine the changing structure of Panchayati Raj institutions with special reference to the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act.

Paper 2

Section A

Q1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each x 10 mark each

(a) Identify the elements of change in India's foreign policy.

(b) Sketch the leadership role of India in WTO negotiations.

(c) Examine the recent developments in India-Japan relationship.

(d) Bring out the objectives of India seeking permanent seat in Security Council

(e) Is India's Nuclear doctrine a viable one?

Q2. (a) Compare and contrast social movements in advanced industrial and developing societies.

(b) Give reasons for Regionalism of world politics.

(c) Compare and Contrast Sin-India approaches to global Environmental concerns.

Q3 (a) What roles do norms, taboos and epistemic play in the context of nuclear proliferation?

(b) Substantiate APEC as a regional economic and trade arrangement.

(c) Identify the major changes in the International Political economy in post-Cold War period.

Q4 (a) Is the rise of social movement a sign of opening up of popular space in political process or decline of representative politics? Examine.

(b) Highlight the major features of Non-alignment 2.0 document.

(c) Identify the role and place of Gender in the global economy.

Section B

Q5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each x 10 marks each

(a) Identify the challenges to American hegemony in post-Soviet world.

(b) What does the pace of nuclear proliferation in post-Cold War suggest?

(c) State the place of Gender Justice in global agenda.

(d) "Global commons belong to global society and requires global attention". Comment.

(e) Sketch the journey of global political economy from Washington consensus to the present.

Q6. (a) Examine major principles of State centric world views.

(b) How does Marxist approach explain contemporary International Relations?

(c) 'National Interests are Dynamic'. Identify the dynamic nature of National Interests in the contemporary world politics with suitable examples.

Q7. (a) 'The economic content of India's foreign trade is increasingly growing'. Substantiate the statement with economic diplomatic engagements of India in the last decade.

(b) Write a note on Intellectual precursors of Realism.

(c) 'Building 'peace by pieces' is the basis of functionalism'. Elaborate.

Q.8 (a) 'Transnational actors have become driving forces of global politics'. Elaborate.

(b) 'A minimal State ensures maximum of Individual Liberty'. Examine the concept of Minimal State.

(c) 'Collective Security and Collective Defense are the institutional and State mechanism to sustain the domination of powers that be in International politics'. Elaborate.