

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

CC I- UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. Behaviouralist has revolutionised political science. Discuss. How far it is correct to say that the behavioural approach to political analysis appeared in order to counteract the Marxist approach?
2. Discuss the normative and empirical debate in political theory.
3. Social justice is not reconcilable with right to property. Comment
4. Politics is concept driven by power. Discuss.
5. Freedom, justice and good government need not necessarily be identify with rule of majority. Critically discuss.

CC2 – PERSPECTIVES ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. Public administration consists of all those operations having for their purpose fulfillment of or enforcement of public policy. Critically analyze the statement with suitable examples. What approach would you suggest to the study of public administration?20
2. “Even after 130 years of its publication, Woodrow Wilson’s essay “The Study of Administration” continues to have great relevance even today.” Comment. 20
3. What is the central theme of Scientific Management Theory? Examine the validity of the statement “Scientific decision-making and bias in decisions cannot go together. 20
4. What is the distinction between the Classical and Human Relations schools of administration? Are they complementary to each other?
5. Gender equality and women’s rights have laid down a strong foundation of development.20

CC3 - INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

1. The Indian Constitution is, in a significant sense, a cosmopolitan constitution. 20
2. The working of our constitution over the years has exposed various weaknesses of the Indian political system and a comprehensive review of the constitution is necessary. Do you agree? 20
3. Write a note on the independence of the Supreme Court Judges. Analyze, in this context, the role assigned to the judiciary under the constitution of India. Is the judiciary competent to examine the decision of the Parliament to expel its members from the House?20
4. The fundamental Rights enshrined in the Indian Constitution have often met with a wide and varied criticism. Analyze. 20
5. To what extent, in your view, the Parliament is able to ensure accountability of the executive in India?20

CC4- WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

1. Explain Plato's Communism and compare it with modern Communism.
2. "Machiavelli's political philosophy was narrowly local and narrowly dated"-Sabine. Comment
3. Mill was the prophet of empty liberty and an abstract individual". Comment
4. How is Aristotle's defense of slavery in Greek society consistent with his ideals of democracy?
5. "Hobbes starts as an individualist but ends as and absolutist". Discuss.

CC5- COMPARATIVE POLITICS

1. Compare the foreign policies of US and UK.
2. What are the major approaches to comparative politics? Explain in brief the political economic approach to the study of comparative politics.
3. Do you agree that UN has failed to contain transnational terrorism? Elaborate with examples.
4. Identify the benefits of multi-polar world.
5. Compare the liberal democracies of UK, USA with that of Socialist political system of People's Republic of China.

CC6- PUBLIC POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

1. "Maximum social gain" in public policy making is an attractive goal which is rarely found in practices. Discuss.
2. "Institutional quality is a crucial driver of economic performance." In this context suggest reforms in civil service for strengthening democracy.
3. Policy is decision driven model of research use. Explain.
4. Public policy is not an independent variable and human history shows little evidence of systematic learning from policy experience. Discuss.
5. "Globalization is impacting the context of national policy making. The national policy agenda is becoming international". Explain

CC 7 NATIONALISM IN INDIA

1. Describe the nature of Indian Nationalism with special reference to the character of its leadership in the period between 1885 and 1905. 20
2. "The period between 1935 and 1939 witnessed no major agitation against the British but the country could manage to garner global support for its freedom struggle." Comment. 20
3. What were the programmes and activities of early nationalists? Did they succeed in their goals?20
4. What were the points of conflict between the moderates and extremists in the Indian National Congress during the initial stages of the nationalist movement?

Which of the two ideologies ultimately guided the nationalist movement in the later years?20

5. Give a brief account of the struggle of Gandhi during the initial years of his advent on the Indian scene, with special reference to Champaran Satyagraha. 20

SEC 301 PUBLIC OPINION AND SURVEY

1. What is meant by Public Opinion? Analyse the role of Public Opinion in a democratic political system.
2. Define Sampling. What do you mean by Non-Random sampling and random sampling?
3. What are different types of sampling? Discuss the importance of sampling in Social Research.
4. Discuss the different types and forms of interview.
5. Examine the key Challenges for poll prediction in India's changing electoral democracy.

GE 301 READING GANDHI

- Q.1. Describe the legacy of Gandhi found in the daily activities of the common people?
- Q.2. Explain with examples the perceptions and practice of popular Gandhigiri culture in India?
- Q.3. What is the relevance of Gandhian legacy for contemporary women's movement?
- Q.4. Explain the steps adopted by Gandhi for the empowerment of women?
- Q.5. Explain in brief the anti-racism movements of Gandhiji in South Africa?

CC8 INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. What is the Neo-Neo debate in international politics? Explain the two theories in detail.
2. What is feminism? How have feminist scholars redefined the concepts of international relations?
3. Describe the major international conferences on global environment. Also outline the outcome of these conferences.
4. Explain the process of decolonization and its impact on international politics. Define neo-colonialism.
5. What is globalization? What are the various ways in which it has impacted international politics.

CC 9 POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

1. Meaning of Political sociology. Discuss the nature, scope and development of political sociology as a discipline?
2. Define class. What are the features of class? State its classification with suitable examples.
3. What is political socialization? Discuss the nature and forms of political socialization. Write a note on the agents of political socialization.
4. Do you agree the caste system as an integral part of the Indian society has changed in its form and representation in recent times. Explain
5. What are Weber's three dimensions of Stratification. Give five basic view points on why Stratification exists.

CC10 POLITICAL THEORY

1. Write a note on the various concepts of freedom.
2. Discuss the basic foundations of the concept of Equality.
3. Make a critical assessment of the concepts of procedural and distributive justice.
4. How do you reconcile the ideas of rights with the concept of obligation.
5. Write a note on Rawl's theory of Justice.

SEC402- DEMOCRATIC AND LEGAL AWARENESS

1. "To constitute the offence of criminal conspiracy there must be an agreement to do, or cause to be done, an illegal act, or an act which is not illegal by illegal means." Critically examine.
2. The noble purpose of the anti- defection law is to bring stability to governments. However, it is sometimes said to be against the true spirit democracy. Discuss.
3. "No communication made in good faith is an offence by reason of any harm to the person to whom it is made if it is made for the benefit of that person". Critically examine.
4. "There is very thin but fine and subtle distinction between culpable homicide and murder. The difference lies merely is the different degrees of probability of death ensuing". Discuss the statement and refer to decided cases.
5. "From "Mathura" to "Nirbhaya" and beyond, discuss the development of Rape laws in India.

GE 402 FEMINISM: THEORY AND PRACTICE

1. Explain briefly the traditional historiography and social reforms movement, position and struggle of women in India?
2. 'women work more but are still paid less'. In the light of this statement, how do you understand women's work and labour. Make a comparative explanation of productive and Reproductive labour.
3. Explain the basic issues related to gender and politics, and the distinction between gender and sex.
4. write a note on the origin, nature and the concept of Marxist, Liberal and Socialist feminism.
5. Examine the various characteristics and role of Patriarchy in feminist theory.

CC11 UNDERSTANDING GLOBAL POLITICS

1. Describe the evolution of the sovereign state system. What does one mean by the "retreat of the state"?
2. Does war/violence impact women and children differently? Discuss with global examples.
3. How has the concept of security evolved in international relations? Explain the importance of human security.
4. Outline the debate within the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities' with respect to the global environment.
5. Discuss the meaning and importance of Global Civil Society with examples.

CC12 INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

1. Write an essay on major characteristic of Ancient Indian Political Thought. Discuss, in this context, contribution of Kautilya with special emphasis on his "Saptanga Theory"²⁰
2. Why is Raja Rammohan Roy considered a "pioneer of political liberalism in India"? Briefly analyse Roy's social and political ideas.²⁰
3. "History shows that where ethics and economics come in conflict, victory is always with economics. Vested interests have never been known to have willingly divested themselves unless there was sufficient force to compel them."- B R Ambedkar. Explain Ambedkar's idea of social justice in the light of the above statement. ²⁰
4. Tagore considered Nationalism as an evil epidemic. Evaluate.
5. To Ambedkar justice is another name of liberty, equality and fraternity. Examine.

DSE 501A PARTY SYSTEM IN INDIA

5th Semester (Honours and programme)

1. point out the emerging trend in party system in India. Any three challenges do you feel are being faced by political parties in India. Give your individual opinion. (20)
2. Critically comment on issues involved in funding of political parties in India and their implications on governance. (20)
3. Briefly discuss the ideology, policies, nature of Indian National congress and Bhartiya junta party and an account of electoral performance of INC and BJP. (20)
4. Features of Indian Party system. Explain in brief, Maurice Duverger's classification of Political parties. (20)
5. what are the impact of national political parties and state political parties. What are the criteria for classifications of state parties. (20)

DSE 501B HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Briefly highlight the major milestones in the development towards the framing of the Charter on Human Rights.
2. Discuss in brief, the major arguments within human rights relating to universalism.
3. Discuss in brief, the role of United Nations in the protection of Human Rights.
4. What are the major issues of human rights challenges in India? Discuss.
5. Write a note on National Human Rights Commission of India.

DSE-502A - ELECTORAL PROCESS IN INDIA AND WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY

1. The role played by the Election Commission of India has bestowed a very high level of confidence in the minds of Indian citizens in ensuring the purity of the elected legislative bodies in the country. Critically examine.
2. Simultaneously election to the Lok Sabha and state assemblies will limit the amount of time and money spent in electioneering but it will reduce the governments accountability to the people. Discuss.

3. How do pressure groups influence Indian political process? Do you agree with this view that informal pressure groups have emerged as more powerful than formal pressure groups in recent years?
4. The growing use of technology in the election process has made cyber security a crucial issue. Analyse.
5. The state funding for election is not the only solution to bring transparency in political funding in India. Discuss.

DSE 502 B- INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

1. What are the key areas of reforms if the WTO has to survive in the present context of 'trade war', especially keeping in mind the interest of India?
2. 'Increasing cross- broader terrorist attack in India and growing interference in the internal affairs of member states by Pakistan are not conducive for the future of SAARC.' Explain with suitable examples.
3. Discuss the impediments India is facing in its pursuit of permanent UN Security Council.
4. The world bank and IMF, collectively known as the Bretton Wood institution are the two inter-governmental pillars supporting the structure of the world's economic and financial order. Superficially, the World Bank and IMF exhibit many common characteristics yet their role, function and mandate are distinctly different. Elucidate.
5. In the present geo-political scenario, the EU and India to be natural partners and they need to leverage existing opportunities. Discuss.

DSC CC 13 INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY IN A GLOBALISED WORLD

1. What were the main pillars of India's Foreign Policy under the Prime Ministership of Jawaharlal Nehru?
2. What is the Gujral Doctrine? Explain its importance for India's relations with South Asia.
3. Describe the evolution of India's relationship with China.
4. What do you mean by unipolar, bi-polar and multipolar? In your opinion, the world is moving towards which polarity and why?
5. What do you mean by Indo-Pacific? What is India's role in the Indo Pacific?

DSC CC 14 POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES

- a. Differentiate between classical and modern liberalism.
- b. Discuss the Elite Theory of Democracy.
- c. Examine the Marxian concept of Materialistic interpretation of History.
- d. Define Fascism. Discuss the features and development of fascism as a political ideal.
- e. Discuss critically the Marxian theory of Dialectical Materialism.

DSE 603A - INDIA AND HER NEIGHBOURS

1. Describe the wars and the peace treaties signed thereafter between India and Pakistan in 1947, 1965, 1971 and 1999 respectively.
2. Delineate India-Bangladesh relations in the case of water issues with a special focus on the Ganga Water Issue and the Teesta River.
3. Explain the Tamil Question in Indo-Sri-Lankan relations.
4. India and Nepal share a 'roti-beti ka rishta'. Explain.
5. China is biggest to India's national security. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.

DSE 603B- DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN CONTEMPORARY

1. Briefly discuss the development priorities pursued through the various five-year plans in India since independence.
2. Discuss the areas of cooperation and conflict between India and Bangladesh.
3. Discuss the relationship between India and Sri Lanka in the light of Tamil question.
4. Discuss an account of the growing farmer's unrest in contemporary India. What in your view, are the main reasons for the same?
5. Discuss the recent trends in women's movements in India.

DSE 604 A- GRASS ROOT DEMOCRACY IN INDIA

1. What do you mean by democratic decentralization? Discuss its merits and demerits with suitable examples from India.
2. Critically discuss the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.

3. Discuss the composition and functions of the Gram Panchayats in India.
4. Discuss in brief, the role played by Zilla Parishad in implementing developmental
5. schemes at the grassroots level in India.
6. Write a note on the composition and functions of Municipal Corporation.

DSE 604B- EMERGING TRENDS IN INDIAN POLITICS

1. What do you understand by Communalism? Examine the consequences of communal politics in India.
2. What is Caste? Write a note on Anti-Caste politics in India.
3. Explain briefly the nature of coalition politics in India.
4. Define Globalisation. Examine its effect on the Economy of India.
5. Write a note on the politicisation of caste in India.