

Derabis College, Derabish
UG – Ist Semester
Political Science(H) – CC – I
Understanding Political Theory
Part-I

Answer the following by filling in the blanks or one word/sentence answer 1×12=12

1. Political Science is a _____Science.
2. Feminism is totally opposed to _____.
3. Modernism was a product of _____ era.
4. Classical liberalism describes state as _____state.
5. What does popular sovereignty signify?
6. What is indirect democracy?
7. Who is the father of Political Science?
8. What is Oligarchy?
9. "Politics as a vocation"- whose speech is this?
10. Who is the author of the book, "The state in capitalist society"?
11. What did delegitimation movement do?
12. In which book Griffith has explained "State Elite"?
13. _____ used the term Politics first.
14. Femina means _____.
15. The underlying principle of democracy is _____.
16. Modern democracy is called as _____democracy.
17. Who wrote "The Republic"?
18. Who said that "Political Science begins and ends with the State"?
19. What is the other name of Liberal Feminism?
20. "Femine Mistique" was published in which year?
21. Who is the ultimate sovereign in a democratic state?
22. In which country Direct Democracy prevails?
23. What is the other name of Deliberative Democracy?
24. Recall is a device of which democracy?
25. The book "Politics" was written by the Greek Philosopher_____.
26. _____gave the theory of Historical Materialism.
27. _____ is the author of the book "The Spirit of Laws".
28. _____political theory is individual centric.
29. _____philosophy believes in total opposition to state.
30. Edmund Burke was a supporter of _____philosophy.
31. Machiavelli used _____approach to explain his political ideas.
32. _____feminism advocates revolution against Patriarchy.
33. _____system of government believes in rule of law.
34. In_____ democracy decision making is based on discussion.
35. The president of India is elected by_____ election.
36. _____representation ensures representation according to numerical strength.
37. The word politics is derived from Greek word_____.
38. The author of the book "Ethics and Politics" is _____.

39. The primary studies of political science begin with _____.
40. _____ is the emancipation of women related movement.
41. In India _____ years create a law for child marriage restraint act.
42. _____ opposed the unity and consensus.
43. _____ is the author of the book "Communist Manifesto".
44. _____ is the exponent of development theory of democracy.
45. Procedural Democracy is called as _____.
46. The _____ democracy is called a discursive democracy.
47. The people elect their representatives directly called as _____ election.
48. _____ is the political right of the citizens.

Part-II

Answer any ***eight*** of the following within two to three sentences each

2×8=16

1. State is elite
2. What is state?
3. What is delegitimation?
4. What is political theory?
5. What is Equalitarian Liberalism?
6. What is pacifism?
7. What is normativity?
8. What is behaviouralism?
9. What is modern approach?
10. What is territorial representation?
11. What is Theory?
12. What is the meaning of Anarchism?
13. What is Normative Approach?
14. What is Gender?
15. What is Liberal Feminism?
16. What is Economic Democracy?
17. What is initiative?
18. What is an Approach?
19. What is deliberative democracy?
20. What is direct political participation?
21. Meaning of politics?
22. Classical Liberalism?
23. Class struggle?
24. Post modernism?
25. Patriarchy
26. Universal adult franchise
27. Direct democracy
28. Psychological factors of political participation
29. Minority Representation

30. What is politics?
31. What is political theory?
32. What is liberalism?
33. What is surplus value?
34. What is class struggle?
35. What is Anarchism?
36. What is direct democracy?
37. What is conservatism?
38. What is procedural democracy?
39. What is Post modernism?
40. What is feminism?

Part-III

Answer any eight of the following within 75 words each

3×8=24

1. What is French Feminism?
2. Explain post behaviouralism?
3. Explain Empirical Theory.
4. Explain Historical Approach.
5. What is political representation?
6. Define and explain communal representation.
7. Define deliberative democracy.
8. What is substantive democracy? Explain.
9. Burke's views on conservatism.
10. Integrated political theory.
11. What are the characteristics of Behavioural approach?
12. What are the basic components of conservatism?
13. Define Historical Approach.
14. Define feminist political thought.
15. What is Post modernism?
16. Define referendum.
17. Write the merits of Recall.
18. Write the salient features of Marxist theory of Democracy.
19. Write the basic features of Proportional Representation.
20. What is the passive political participation?
21. Distinguish between politics and political science.
22. What do you mean by Pluralist society?
23. Define Dictatorship of the Proletariat.
24. What is Post-Behaviouralism?
25. Distinguish between sex and gender.
26. Discuss the origin of Modernism.
27. What is the social dimension of democracy?
28. What do you mean by popular sovereignty?
29. What is deliberate democracy?
30. What are the aims of Fundamental Duties?
31. Write the aims and objectives of Preamble.

32. What is no confidence motion?
33. Write the qualification of Rajya Sabha Member.
34. What is Right to Freedom?
35. What is federalism?
36. Write the 3 features of Directive Principles of State Policy.
37. What is Panchayati Raj?
38. Write the emergency powers of President.
39. What is judicial review?
40. Power and politics
41. Conservatism
42. Anarchism
43. Liberalism
44. Radical Feminism
45. Empirical Approach
46. Normative Approach
47. Contemporary feminism
48. Procedural democracy
49. Substantive democracy
50. Democracy in Greek city states
51. Marxian democracy
52. Advantages of deliberative democracy
53. Representation
54. Participation in political process
55. Critique of deliberative democracy
56. Meaning of theory
57. What is “political” imply?
58. Main tenets of Marxism
59. Historical Approach of Political Theory
60. Philosophical Approach to Political Theory
61. Post Feminism
62. Four parts of post-modernism
63. Direct Democracy
64. Define Democracy
65. Indirect Democracy
66. Characteristics of Procedural Democracy
67. Features of Deliberative Democracy
68. Criticism of Deliberative Democracy
69. Psychological factor of political participation
70. Functional Representation
71. Meaning of “political”
72. Distinction between politics and political science
73. Philosophical Approach
74. Behavioural Approach
75. Modernism

76. Liberal Democracy
77. Communist Democracy
78. Direct Democracy
79. Substantive Democracy
80. Demerits of Deliberative Democracy
81. Universal Adult Franchise
82. Territorial Representation

Part-IV

Answer any four the following within 500 words each

7×4=28

1. Explain the evolution of political theory.
2. What are the various versions of Marxist Tradition?
3. Explain Historical Approach in the Indian context and also draw different limitations of the approach.
4. What are different characteristics of modern approaches? Explain.
5. Describe the limitations of post modernism.
6. Compare and contrast the evolution of Feminism in the West and East.
7. Explain the role of representation in democratic country like India.
8. Explain Gutman and Thompson model of Deliberative Democracy
9. What is politics? Write an essay on theorizing the “political”.
10. Analyze the conservatism in political theory.
11. Discuss the meaning and features of post-modernism.
12. Analyze the Radical theory of Feminism.
13. Discuss the meaning and characteristics of Marxian Democracy.
14. Write an essay on Procedural Democracy.
15. Discuss the merits and demerits of Deliberative Democracy.
16. Discuss the meaning and forms of political participation.
17. Discuss the basic features of Anarchist theory.
18. Explain the main principles of post behavioural approach.
19. Discuss the characteristics of liberal feminism.
20. Define modernism and discuss its features.
21. Explain the liberal perspective on Democracy.
22. Provide a critique of Procedural Democracy.
23. Discuss the various factors that determine political participation.
24. Define Deliberative Democracy and discuss its weaknesses.
25. Discuss the basic principles of Marxist theory.
26. Discuss the behavioural approach of political theory.
27. Discuss the features of Feminism.
28. Discuss the meaning and features of post-modernism.
29. Discuss the Marxian view of Democracy.
30. What is Procedural Democracy? Discuss its main principles.
31. Discuss the various theories of representation.
32. Discuss the meaning and features of Deliberative Democracy.
33. Define politics and discuss the nature and scope of political theory.
34. Discuss the Marxist tradition of political theory.

35. Discuss the historical approach to political theory.
36. Define post-modernism and discuss its features.
37. Write an essay on Procedural Democracy.
38. Define deliberative democracy and discuss its features.
39. Discuss various methods of representation.
40. Trace the history of Democracy.
41. Discuss the necessity and use of political theory.
42. Explain the liberal tradition of political theory.
43. Examine the empirical approach to political theory.
44. Write an essay on Liberal Feminism.
45. Discuss John Stuart Mill's views on Democracy.
46. What do you mean by Procedural Democracy and discuss the views of its critics?
47. Write an essay on Deliberative Democracy.
48. Define political participation and discuss its types.
49. Discuss the traditional and modern perspectives on Politics.
50. Explain Marxist tradition of political theory.
51. Discuss Feminist Perspectives in political theory.
52. Trace the evolution of theory and practice of democracy.
53. Define Procedural Democracy and discuss its features.
54. Explain the features of Deliberative Democracy.
55. Define political participation and discuss the factors that determine political participation.

Derabis College, Derabish
UG – Ist Semester
Political Science(H) – CC – II
Constitutional Government and Democracy in India
Part-I

Answer the following by filling in the blanks or one word/sentence answer. 1×12=12

1. The Wardha session of Congress was held in _____.
2. August offer was declared by _____.
3. In which year 'August Offer' was declared?
4. In which year the Labour Party got power in England?
5. How many articles and schedules are there in Indian Constitution?
6. Mention two objectives of the Indian state according to the Preamble?
7. Who was the Chairman of steering committee of the constituent assembly of India?
8. Who was the Chairman of Provincial constitution committee of constituent assembly of India?
9. Who was the Chairman of Ad-hoc committee of the Supreme court?
10. What is the number of members with the chairman in the union power committee of the constituent assembly?
11. What is the source of authority according to the preamble?
12. What is the quorum for Lok Sabha?
13. Election to the constituent assembly was held in _____.
14. _____ said that 'Preamble is the Key to the Constitution'.
15. The maximum strength of Lok Sabha is _____.
16. _____ presides over the joint session of the parliament.
17. _____ said 'India is quasi-federal state'.
18. _____ is the guardian of the Indian constitution.
19. By which amendment Right to Property was omitted?
20. How many elected members are there in Rajya Sabha?
21. Education is under which list?
22. Which article of Indian constitution says about Gram Panchayat?
23. Zilla Parishad fund is managed by whom?
24. Who started local self government in India?
25. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the chairman of the _____ committee of the constituent assembly.
26. The constitution of India came into operation in the year _____.
27. _____ is known as the soul of the Indian constitution.
28. Abolition of untouchability is contained in _____ article of Indian constitution.
29. The Directive principles of state policy are contained in part _____ of the Indian constitution.
30. _____ is the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha.
31. A money bill is certified by the _____.
32. Under article _____ of the Indian constitution President's Rule may be declared.
33. _____ is the chief link between the President and the Cabinet.
34. The Indian constitution vests the power of law making on residuary subjects with the _____.
35. _____ is known as the agent of the center in the state.

36. _____ amendment act 1992 to the Indian constitution introduced reforms of Panchayati Raj institutions.
37. The Constitution of India was made by _____.
38. Preamble of Indian constitution was adopted on _____.
39. There are _____ fundamental duties in the Indian constitution.
40. Article _____ contains a set of fundamental duties of citizens.
41. President can be removed by _____ parliament.
42. A judge of the Supreme Court retires at the age of _____.
43. The judges of the High Court are appointed by _____.
44. The head of the Panchayat Samiti is _____.
45. The Panchayati Raj is based on the principles of _____.
46. The tenure of Zilla Parishad is _____ years.
47. _____ is the head of the NAC.
48. _____ says federation is the combination of the states.

Part-II

Answer any eight of the following within two to three sentences each 2×8=16

1. Rigidity of the Indian constitution.
2. Money Bill.
3. Tenure of Rajya Sabha.
4. National Emergency.
5. Ordinance.
6. India as a Secular Country.
7. Right to Constitutional Remedies.
8. Adjournment Motion.
9. Universal Adult Franchise.
10. How many members were there in the Constituent Assembly?
11. What is economic justice?
12. What is certiorari?
13. When can a proclamation of emergency be made?
14. Write the functions of the vice president of India.
15. Write any two features of a federation.
16. What is Residuary power?
17. What is Gram Sabha?
18. 73rd amendment act.
19. What is Article 19?
20. What is pocket veto?
21. Secularism in India.
22. Fundamental duties.
23. Right to Education.
24. Gandhian principle of Directive Principles of State Policy.
25. Qualification of Lok Sabha membership.
26. Financial Emergency.
27. Writ of Prohibition.
28. Co-operative Federalism.

29. Panchayat samiti.
30. Municipal Council.
31. What is Constituent Assembly?
32. What is Preamble?
33. What is Fundamental right?
34. Which article describe the structure of Supreme Court?
35. What is State list?
36. What is Union list?
37. What is concurrent list?
38. What is quorum?
39. What is Question hour?
40. What is NAC?
41. What is Municipality?

Part-III

Answer any eight of the following within five to six sentences each 3×8=24

1. Impeachment of the President.
2. Writs
3. Joint sitting
4. Election of the President
5. Functions of GP
6. Judicial Review
7. Public Interest Litigation
8. Function of Zilla Parishad
9. Write three fundamental duties
10. Write three Fundamental Rights
11. What is Independence of Judiciary?
12. What do you mean by a Secular State?
13. Basic features of Fundamental Rights
14. Special powers of Rajya Sabha
15. Article 368
16. What is unstarred question?
17. Removal of the Supreme Court judges
18. Challenges to Indian Federation
19. Objectives of Panchayati Raj
20. Residuary Power
21. Significance of the Preamble
22. Article 19
23. Basic principles of DPSP
24. Financial powers of Lok Sabha
25. Collective responsibility of Council of Ministers
26. What is Judicial activism
27. Method of appointment Judges of High Court
28. Objectives of Panchayati Raj system
29. Sources of income of Municipal Corporation

30. Aims of Fundamental duties
31. Objectives of Preamble
32. What is no-confidence motion?
33. Qualification of Rajya Sabha members
34. What is Right to Freedom?
35. What is Federalism?
36. Write three features of DPSP
37. What is Panchayati Raj?
38. Emergency powers of the President
39. India as a Republic
40. Philosophy of the Indian Constitution
41. Significance of DPSP
42. Legislative powers of the President
43. Composition of the Rajya Sabha
44. Role of the Prime Minister as the leader of the nation
45. National Emergency
46. Financial Emergency
47. Panchayat Secretary
48. Administrative relationship between center and state
49. Co-operative Federalism
50. Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

Part-IV

Answer any eight of the following within 500 words each 7×4=28

1. Discuss the features of the Indian Preamble.
2. Examine the significance of DPSP.
3. Discuss the role of PM of India.
4. Discuss the powers of the SC of India.
5. Prepare a note on Indian Federalism.
6. Discuss the recent trends in Indian Federalism.
7. Prepare a note on composition and functions of Panchayat Samiti.
8. Discuss the functions of Municipal corporation.
9. Analyse the philosophy of Indian Constitution.
10. Briefly describe the Right to equality.
11. Discuss the composition and functions of Lok Sabha.
12. Discuss the powers of the President of India.
13. Discuss the financial relation between center and state.
14. Discuss the unitary and federal features of Indian Constitution.
15. Discuss the composition and functions of Gram Panchayat.
16. Discuss the government's control over local self government.
17. Discuss the working of the constituent assembly of India.
18. Discuss the executive powers of the President of India.
19. Analyse the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.
20. Discuss the composition and functions of NAC.
21. Discuss the fundamental rights of the Indian Constitution.

22. Discuss the composition and functions of the Rajya Sabha.
23. Discuss the legislative relationship between center and state.
24. Discuss the administrative relationship between center and state.
25. Discuss the composition and functions of the Municipality.
26. Discuss the salient features of Indian Constitution.
27. Discuss the powers and functions of the Lok Sabha.
28. Write a note on the Emergency Provisions of the Constitution.
29. Discuss the composition and functions of Zilla Parishad.
30. Write a note on Panchayati Raj structure in India.

Derabis College, Derabish
UG 2nd Semester, Pol.Sc. (Hons) CC-III
Political Theory-Concepts & Debates

Part-I

Fill in the blanks

(1x12)

1. Laski was a supporter of _____ freedom.
2. Absence from restraints is known as _____ freedom.
3. The disagree from the majority opinion is known as freedom of _____.
4. To provide for special provisions for weaker sections is called _____ action.
5. _____ justice is enforceable in the court of law.
6. John Rawl was a supporter of _____ justice.
7. The concept of justice which considers entire world as a single community is known as _____ justice.
8. The rights which are available on birth are known as _____ rights.
9. _____ rights are recognized by the court of law.
10. Political rights are considered _____ generations rights.
11. _____ provided the Utilitarian grounds of political obligation.
12. The rights of various cultures to co-exist is called _____.

Part-II

Answer any eight of the following within two or three sentences each.

(2x8)

1. What is freedom of belief?
2. Write one merit of positive freedom.
3. Define equalitarianism.
4. Provide one demerit of social exclusion.
5. Define moral justice.
6. Why procedural justice is known as a narrow concept of justice.
7. Define natural rights.
8. What are second generation rights?
9. Define force as a ground of political obligation.
10. Define multiculturalism.

Part-III

Write short notes on any eight of the following within five or six sentences each. (3x8)

1. Negative freedom
2. Freedom of expression
3. Social exclusion
4. Political equality
5. Natural justice
6. Global justice
7. Moral rights
8. Second generation of rights
9. Consent as a ground of political obligation.
10. Cultural relativism.
11. Freedom of dissent.
12. Equalitarianism
13. Formal equality.
14. Procedural justice.
15. Distributive justice.
16. Meaning of justice.
17. Natural Rights
18. Legal Rights
19. Moral rights
20. Positive freedom
21. Mill's view on liberty.
22. Freedom of speech.
23. Social equality.
24. Natural equality
25. What is in equality.
26. Rawl's theory of justice.
27. Lucke's view on natural rights.
28. Why we should obey the state
29. Civil Liberty
30. Economic liberty
31. Freedom as development
32. Freedom as emancipation.

33. Political Equality
34. Legal Equality
35. Substantive justice
36. Utilitarian theory of justice.

Part-IV

Answer the following within 500 words each any four.

(4x7)

1. Discuss the relative merits and demerits of negative and positive freedom.
2. Provide your arguments for and against affirmative action.
3. Discuss various types of justice.
4. Define distributive justice and discuss its merits.
5. Explain various types of rights.
6. Discuss three generations of rights.
7. Analyse various grounds of political obligations.
8. Define cultural relativism and discuss its usefulness.
9. Define freedom and distinguish between positive and negative freedom.
10. Define equality and discuss its features and significance.
11. Define affirmative action and behave your arguments for and against affirmative action.
12. Define justice and discuss its various types.
13. Provide your arguments for and against capital punishment.
14. Write an essay on rights of the girl child.
15. What is political obligation? How is it related to civil disobedience.
16. Define liberty. Discuss characteristics.
17. Define equality. Discuss its features and types.
18. What is equalitarian society? How is it related to justice.
19. Define justice and elaborate various theories of justice.
20. Describe the utilitarian theory of justice.
21. Define rights and discuss its various theories.
22. What is human rights? Are they universal. Justify your answer.
23. Write an essay on negative freedom.
24. What is equality? Distinguish between negative and positive equality.
25. What is inequality? How it has aggravated in a modern stage?
26. Elaborate the concept of procedural justice in India.
27. Write a note on distributive justice.

28. Define natural right and discuss its characteristics.

29. What are the three generations of rights.

Derabis College, Derabish
UG 2nd Semester, Pol.Sc. (Hons) CC-IV
Political Process in India

Part-I

Fill in the blanks

(1x12)

1. India has _____ party system.
2. The majority voters of BJP belong to _____ religion.
3. _____ is the chief of the Election Commission of India.
4. Demand for separate state is a form of _____.
5. Politics based on religion is known as _____.
6. A state having no official religion is called _____ state.
7. Reservation policies is known as _____ action.
8. Impact of politics on caste is called _____ of caste.
9. Odisha has _____ percentage of reservation for woman in Panchayat Raj Elections.
10. _____ conducts elections to Rajya Sabha.
11. Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM) is a _____ political party.
12. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) is a _____ based party.

Part-II

Answer any eight of the following within two or three sentences each.

(2x8)

1. What do you mean by religion-based politics?
2. What is multi-party system?
3. Write one cause of regionalism.
4. Define secularism.
5. What do you mean marginalised class?
6. State one cause of communalism in India.
7. What is gender-based voting?
8. What do you mean by dynastic politics?
9. Suggest one electoral reform.
10. Mention one function of the Election Commission of India.

Part-III

Write short notes on any eight of the following within five or six sentences each. (3x8)

1. The Mandal Commission Report.
2. One dominant party system.
3. Class based voting behaviour.
4. Demand for regional autonomy.
5. India as a secular state.
6. Politicization of caste.
7. Electoral reservation for woman.
8. The Indian National Congress.
9. Developmental Dimension of India.
10. Composition of the Election Commission of India.
11. Biparty system.
12. One party dominant system.
13. Rise of regional parties.
14. Left and right parties.
15. Minority communalism.
16. Secularism.
17. Affirmative action.
18. Casteization of politics.
19. Affirmative action for caste.
20. Affirmative Action for class
21. Economic development of India
22. Coercive apparatus of the state
23. Changing nature of Indian state
24. Welfare dimension of Indian State
25. Congress system
26. Role of ideology in voting behaviour
27. Role of caste in Electoral behaviour
28. Growth of regionalism
29. Minority communalism
30. What is caste?
31. Politicization of caste.
32. Role of woman in politics.

33. Caste politics in India.
34. Nature of state system in India.
35. What is multi-party system.
36. Is India a secular state?
37. What is class?

Part-IV

Answer the following within 500 words each any four.

(4x7)

1. Discuss the features of Indian Party system.
2. Explain the function of the Election Commission of India.
3. Define regionalism and discuss its causes.
4. Analyse the debate between secularism and communalism.
5. Define affirmative action and discuss various steps towards affirmative action for woman.
6. Discuss the influence of caste and politics on each other.
7. Analyse the welfare dimension of the Indian state.
8. Discuss the nature of India as a coercive state.
9. Discuss the trends of Indian party system.
10. Explain the role of caste and religion as determinants of voting behaviour.
11. Critically examine both minority and majority communalism.
12. What is politicization of caste? Discuss its causes and impacts.
13. Explain various measures of socio-economic development undertaken by the Govt. of India.
14. What is voting behaviour? Describe the determinants of voting behaviour in India.
15. Describe party system and discuss the factors responsible for the growth of regional parties in India.
16. Define secularism and discuss how it is different from communalism.
17. Discuss the relationship between caste and politics in India.
18. What is the criteria for affirmative action and how it is different from reservation.
19. Discuss the role of state in India and explain the issues that concern them.
20. Analyse the challenges of secularism in India.
21. Describe the nature of Indian state.

Derabis College, Derabish
UG – 3rd Semester
Political Science(H) – CC – V
Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics
Part-I

Answer the following by filling in the blanks or one word/sentence answer 1×12=12

1. _____ has power to amend Chinese Constitution.
2. The new constitution of China was adopted in the year _____.
3. _____ is the lowest organ of the Communist Party of China.
4. Each state sends _____ number of senators to the Senate.
5. The President of USA is elected for a period of _____ years.
6. The lowest house of US Congress is called _____.
7. _____ developed the concept of 'Drain of Wealth'.
8. _____ referred 'Property as theft'.
9. _____ advocates for borderless trade and commerce across the globe.
10. Under capitalism, the means of production is aimed by _____.
11. _____ said comparative politics is comparative analysis of the various forms of government diverse political institution.
12. _____ is the chief exponent of structural functional approach to study of comparative politics.
13. Comparative Govt. seeks to study only _____ societies.
14. Comparative politics is a part of _____.
15. _____ was chief exponent of structural functional approach to comparative politics.
16. "The Analysis of political system" is written by _____.
17. Globalization stands for a global _____.
18. Globalization entered into India in the year _____.
19. _____ is regarded as the 'father of scientific socialism'.
20. The Constitution of _____ is regarded as the shortest written Constitution of the world.
21. The tenure of US President is _____.
22. Lenin belonged to _____ country.
23. _____ is the upper chamber of the Congress.
24. China has a _____ party system.
25. _____ is considered the father of comparative method.
26. _____ is an approach of comparative politics.
27. _____ wrote "The Wealth of Nations" book.
28. _____ said that "Imperialism is the highest stage of Capitalism".
29. _____ is called the father of Scientific Socialism.
30. _____ established communism in China.
31. Communism is derived from the word _____.
32. _____ had written the book 'Das Capital'.
33. Capitalist society is divided into _____ classes.
34. The Upper house of US Congress is _____.
35. NPC is elected for a term of _____ years.
36. _____ is the President of China.

Part-II

Answer any eight of the following within two to three sentences each 2×8=16

1. Define Capitalism.
2. Two features of Globalization.
3. Fabian Socialism.
4. Laisser-Faire Capitalism.
5. Utopian Socialism.
6. Features of Communism.
7. How senate is composed?
8. Two causes of the rise of anticolonial struggle.
9. Features of Constitution of China.
10. President form of government in America.
11. Meaning of comparative politics.
12. Interest aggregation.
13. Historical method.
14. Feudalism.
15. LPG model of economy.
16. Dictatorship of the Proletariat.
17. Guild Socialism.
18. Rigid Constitution.
19. Judicial Review.
20. Scope of comparative politics.
21. Two approaches of comparative politics.
22. Definition of Capitalism.
23. Two features of Globalization.
24. Definition of Socialism.
25. Meaning of Decolonization.
26. Two Communist countries in the world.
27. Two functions of House of Representatives.
28. National People's Congress.
29. Terms of US Supreme Court Judge.

Part-III

Answer any eight of the following within five to six sentences each 3×8=24

1. State Capitalism.
2. Revolutionary socialism.
3. Decolonization.
4. Negative impact of Globalization.
5. Role of Communist Party of China.
6. Special power of Senate.
7. Impact of colonialization on Indian Economy.
8. Free market Capitalism.
9. Significance of comparative politics.

10. Impeachment procedure of US President.
11. Difference between Comparative Government and Comparative Politics.
12. Nature of Comparative politics.
13. Fabian Socialism.
14. Features of Globalization.
15. Dialectical materialism.
16. Decline of Communism.
17. Meaning of Colonialism.
18. Separation of power in USA.
19. Composition of the House of Representatives.
20. Communist Party of China.
21. Difference between Capitalism and Socialism.
22. Meaning of Comparative politics.
23. Meaning of Globalization.
24. Two features of Capitalism.
25. Democratic Socialism.
26. Main difference between Colonialism and Imperialism.
27. Class struggle.
28. Forms of Colonialism.
29. Necessity of going beyond Eurocentrism.
30. Features of Capitalism.
31. Globalization.
32. Enterprise Capitalism.
33. Demerits of Socialism.
34. Role of UNO in De-colonization.
35. Anti-colonial movement in different colonies.
36. Political Economy of Brazil.
37. BREXIT.
38. Four features of 1954 Chinese Constitution.
39. Features of Chinese unitary form of Government.
40. Euro-Centrism.
41. Usefulness of Comparative politics.
42. Concept of Europe.
43. Evolutionary Socialism.
44. Industrial Capitalism.
45. Free Market.
46. Causes of De-colonization.
47. Imperialism.
48. Britain as a colonial power.
49. Economic Colonialism.
50. Magna Carta.
51. Socialist Constitution of China.
52. Capitalism in Britain.
53. State controlled economy in China.

54. Legal Approach.
55. Historical Approach.
56. Industrial revolution.
57. Rise of colonial empires.
58. Age of reason.
59. Changing concept of nation-state.
60. Effect of globalization on democracy.
61. Changing concept of Sovereignty.
62. Scientific socialism.
63. Elements of socialism.
64. Utopian socialism.
65. Impact of Colonialism on Law and Administration.
66. Neo- Colonialism.
67. Process of De-colonization.
68. Forms of Colonialism.
69. Whiteman's burden.
70. Westernization.
71. Political parties in Brazil.
72. Legislative process in Nigeria.
73. Political parties in UK.
74. Political economy of Brazil.
75. Forms of government in Brazil.
76. Political economy of corruption in Nigeria.

Part-IV

Answer any eight of the following within 500 words each 7×4=28

1. Briefly analyze the evolution of Comparative Politics.
2. Discuss the approaches to study Comparative Politics.
3. What is Capitalism? Discuss its rise and development.
4. Analyze the impact of globalization on state sovereignty and functions of the state.
5. What do you mean by Socialism? Discuss its types.
6. Analyze the process of de-colonial process in British colonies.
7. "US Senate is the Strongest Second Chamber in the World."- Discuss.
8. Discuss the organizational structure of Chinese Communist Party.
9. Scope of Comparative Politics.
10. System approach to Comparative Politics.
11. Development of Capitalism,
12. Positive impact of globalization.
13. Rise of Communism.
14. Forms of Colonialism.
15. Powers and Functions of US President.
16. Functions of National People's Congress.
17. Evolution of Comparative Politics.
18. Origin and development of Capitalism.
19. Good and Bad impacts of globalization.

20. Growth of Socialism as an ideology.
21. Decline of Communism.
22. Powers of the Senate.
23. Functions of National Assembly.
24. Define Comparative Politics and discuss its scope of study.
25. Discuss the problems and challenges of going beyond Euro-centrism.
26. Write a note on origin and development of Capitalism.
27. What is socialism? Discuss its elements.
28. Discuss the meaning and features of colonialism.
29. What is Anti- colonialism? What are the causes of its rise?
30. The House of Lords is the weakest chamber of the world. Discuss.
31. Discuss the salient features of the constitution of Nigeria.
32. Discuss the nature and scope of Comparative Politics.
33. What is the nature of Euro-centric politics? How has it changed today?
34. Define capitalism and discuss its nature and features.
35. Define Socialism and discuss its types.
36. What do you understand by colonialism. Discuss its various forms.
37. Explain the nature of Anti- colonial struggles with special reference to India.
38. Write an essay on constitutional development in Brazil.
39. Discuss the political economy of Nigeria.
40. Write an essay on nature and scope of Comparative Politics.
41. Write an essay on Euro-centrism.
42. Define capitalism. What are its stages?
43. Write a note on the development of Socialism.
44. Write a note on Colonialism and Imperialism.
45. Write on the Anti- colonial struggles in South-Asian countries.
46. Write a note on constitutional development of U. K.
47. What are the basic features of constitution of China?

Derabis College, Derabish
UG – 3rd Semester
Political Science(H) – CC – VI
Introduction to Public Administration
Part-I

Fill in the blanks

1×12=12

1. _____ is regarded as the father of Public Administration.
2. _____ is regarded as the father of Scientific Management Approach.
3. The main concept of _____ is that human behavior is dominated by 'self-interest'.
4. Anti-positivism is an _____ in New Public Administration.
5. In simple term _____ means "the process of decision making and the process by which decisions are implemented or not implemented.
6. The Black Box Model is coined by _____.
7. _____ is an exponent of Human Relations in Management.
8. _____ made a number of contributions in the field of decision-making theory.
9. _____ coined the term POSDCORB.
10. _____ coined the term 'Bureaucracy'.
11. Under the leadership of _____ Hawthorne experiments were carried out.
12. Theory of Bureaucracy by _____ mostly focuses on the structural aspects of the organization.
13. _____ is the Author of the book "The study of Administration".
14. _____ said "Public Administration is the art and science of management as applied to the affairs of the state".
15. The motive of _____ administration is profit making.
16. _____ is the father of classical theory of organization.
17. The concept of "Scientific Management" was first used by _____.
18. Max Weber told about _____ types of Legitimate Authority.
19. _____ studies are related to 'Human Relations Theory'.
20. Effect of external environment factors in the study of Public Administration is called _____ approach.
21. _____ is the author of the book "Administrative Behaviour".
22. _____ party system is applicable for the success of Public Policy.
23. _____ is the author of "Public Management for All Seasons".
24. The famous book of Kate Miller on 'Feminism' is _____.
25. _____ wrote the book "The Instruction of the study of Public Administration"
26. Private Administration is concerned with the affairs of _____ organization.
27. The term Development Administration is first coined by _____.
28. _____ wrote the book "Ecology of Public Administration".
29. _____ first coined the term "Scientific Management".
30. _____ is the father of 'Human Relations Theory'.
31. _____ coined the term "New Public Management".
32. _____ gives the idea 4Ps.
33. The idea of 'Functional Foremanship' was given by _____.
34. The First Minnow Brook Conference was held in _____.

35. Ecological Approach was initiated by _____.
36. _____ is a prominent Feminist thinker.

Part-II

Answer any eight of the following within two to three sentences each

2×8=16

1. What is the relevance of New Public Administration?
2. Briefly state the feminist perspective on Public Administration.
3. Define e-Governance.
4. What do you mean by good governance?
5. What is the integral view of Public Administration?
6. What is the First Minnow Brook Conference?
7. What is the new public service approach?
8. State the significance of Human Relations Theory.
9. How public policy is formulated?
10. What is Taylorism?
11. What do you mean by 'Public Administration'?
12. What is Planning?
13. What is 'POCCC'?
14. What is Rational-Legal Authority?
15. Who is Louis Brandies?
16. What is meant by Ecological Approach?
17. What is 3Es of Good Governance?
18. What is Entrepreneurship?
19. What is system model?
20. What is Union list?
21. Public Policy.
22. Good Governance.
23. Administration.
24. Social Equality.
25. Mental Revolution.
26. POSDCORB.
27. Fused Society.
28. New Public Management.
29. Bureaucracy.
30. Taylorism.

Part-III

Answer any eight of the following within five to six sentences each

3×8=24

1. State the objectives of 'New Public Management'.
2. Discuss the features of Good Governance.
3. Differentiate between Public Administration and New Public Administration.
4. Briefly explain Bounded Rationality.
5. Briefly explain Rational-Legal Authority.
6. Briefly state the scope of Public Administration.

7. What do you mean by gender issue in Governance?
8. What is Politics- Administration Dichotomy?
9. What is the Innovation and Entrepreneurship theory of Peter Drucker?
10. What are the objectives of Human Relation theory of Elton Mayo?
11. Significance of Public Administration.
12. POSDCORB view.
13. Features of Scientific Management theory.
14. Unity of Command.
15. Bank wiring experiment.
16. Differentiate between 'Programmed and Non-Programmed DecisionK'.
17. Prismatic-sala model.
18. The First Minnow Brook Conference.
19. Policy making organs in India.
20. Fourth wave of Feminism.
21. Differentiate between Public Administration and Private Administration.
22. Administrative Management.
23. Hawthorne Experiment.
24. Decision-Making theory.
25. Politics- Administration Dichotomy.
26. Rule of Thumb.
27. Three features of Good Governance.
28. Differentiate between formal and informal organization.
29. Fred Riggs.
30. Entrepreneurship.
31. Managerial view of Public Administration.
32. POSDCORB.
33. Crisis of Identity in Public Administration.
34. Integral view of Public Administration.
35. Mental Revolution.
36. Charismatic Authority.
37. Principle of Administration by Henry Fayol.
38. Implementation of public policy.
39. Functions of public policy.
40. Institutional Approach to public policy.
41. System view of public policy.
42. New Public Management.
43. New Public Service Approach.
44. Feminist perspective of Public Administration.
45. Private Administration.
46. Comparative Administration.
47. Project motive in Public Administration.
48. Significance of Public Administration.
49. Max Weber on bureaucracy.
50. Peter Ducker on Entrepreneurship.

51. Meaning of public policy.
52. Evaluation of public policy.
53. Relevance of public policy.
54. Policy Cycle.
55. Meaning of Public Administration.
56. Definition of Private Administration.
57. Administrative evaluation of Policy.
58. Philosophy of Scientific Management theory.
59. Impact of Scientific Management theory.
60. Public Administration is an art.

Part-IV

Answer any eight of the following within 500 words each

7×4=28

1. Trace the evolution of Public Administration.
2. Differentiate between Public and Private Administration and state the significance of Public Administration.
3. Critically examine the ideal type bureaucracy of Max Weber.
4. Analyze the Administrative Management theory of H. Fayol with reference to his 14 principles of management.
5. Discuss ecological approaches of W. Riggs.
6. Discuss the views of Drucker on Innovation and Entrepreneurship.
7. Discuss the meaning and nature of public policy.
8. Discuss various issues of Good Governance.
9. What is Private Administration? Discuss the Difference between Public and Private Administration.
10. Write an essay on the evolution of Public Administration.
11. Analyze Scientific Management theory as portrayed by F. W. Taylor.
12. Discuss the contribution of Luther Gullick and Urwick to classical theory of organization.
13. Write an essay on Human Relations Theory of Elton Mayo.
14. Write an essay on Ecological Approach of Fred Riggs.
15. What is Public Policy? Discuss various approaches of it.
16. Discuss the meaning and characteristics of Good Governance.
17. Meaning and scope of Public Administration.
18. Ideal Type Bureaucracy.
19. Henri Fayol's contribution to Management.
20. Relational Decision making process.
21. Peter Ducker's Theory.
22. Process of Public Formulation.
23. Feminist perspective of Public Administration.
24. Define Public Administration. Explain its significance.
25. What is Private Administration? Bring out the Difference between Public and Private Administration.
26. Critically examine Scientific Management theory.
27. Explain elaborately about 'Ideal Type of Bureaucracy' of Max Weber.
28. What is Public Policy? Discuss its relevance.
29. What is the meaning of Policy Evaluation? Discuss its types.

30. Write in detail the features of New Public Administration.
31. Describe in detail the principles and parameters of Good Governance.
32. Discuss the meaning, dimensions and the significance of Public Administration.
33. Explain various stages and the evolution of Public Administration.
34. Discuss Rational Decision Making approach of Herbert Simon.
35. Explain the Ecological Approach of Fred Riggs.
36. Discuss various approaches to Policy making.
37. Discuss the process of Public Policy formulation.
38. Discuss the context and features of New Public Administration.
39. Discuss the role of Public Administration in a Welfare state.
40. Discuss the philosophical context and goals of New Public Administration.
41. Evaluate the policy in India.
42. Discuss the system approach in Public Administration.

Derabis College, Derabish
UG 3rd Semester, Pol. Sc. Hons(CC)-VII
Perspectives on International Relations

Part-I

Fill in the blanks:

1 X 12

1. UN was founded in _____.
2. The term 'international' was first used by _____.
3. _____ theory believes that struggle for power is inherent in human nature.
4. According to _____ "Politics is the struggle for power".
5. Cuban missile crisis occurred in _____.
6. NATO was formed in _____.
7. _____ became General Secretary of USSR in 1985.
8. The United Nations Organisation was formed in the year _____.
9. The World War-I broke out in the year _____.
10. In _____ system there is private ownership over the means of production.
11. _____ theory states that the third world countries do not enjoy political freedom.
12. _____ began on 1st September, 1939 due to German attack on Poland.
13. The first chair of International Relations was established in 1919 at the University of _____.
14. Treaty of Versailles was signed in the year _____.
15. _____ presents a six fold classification of National Interest.
16. _____ wrote the book "Theory of International politics".
17. Andrew Hacker in his book 'Political theory' says about _____ types of liberalism.
18. Every year _____ is celebrated as International Woman's Day.
19. The first Balkan War took place in the year _____.
20. Benito Mussolini came to power through constitutional method on _____ in the year 1922.
21. _____ was the Chief of Nazi party.
22. The USSR was disintegrated in the year _____.
23. _____ coined the term 'non-alignment for the first time.
24. Cold war ended due to _____.

25. Treaty of West Phalia was signed in the year _____.
26. _____ coined the term Eurocentrism.
27. _____ wrote the book "Politics among Nations"
28. _____ defined national interest in terms of power.
29. _____ was the chief proponent of Neo-Realism.
30. _____ was one of the advocates of liberalism.
31. Bolshevik Revolution happened in the year _____.
32. Fascism is derived from the word _____.
33. _____ used the principle 'one people, one Empire and one Leader'.
34. _____ coined the term 'Cold War'.
35. Glasnost means _____.
36. NATO was formed in the year _____.

Part-II

Answer any eight of the following within two to three sentences each:

2 X 8

1. Fall of Berlin Wall
2. When USSR was dissolved and why?
3. Cold war
4. Two features of Fascism.
5. What is imperialism?
6. Who had signed the Dual Alliance and when?
7. Feminist perspective of International Relation
8. What is Neo-Liberalism?
9. National Interest
10. Political Realism
11. Treaty of Westphalia
12. National Interest
13. Morgenthau
14. Two features of liberalism.
15. Meaning of Euro-centrism
16. Main cause of First World War
17. Formation of soviet Government
18. Meaning of Fascism
19. Meaning of Cold war

20. Policy of non-alignment.
21. Definition of International Relations
22. Definition of National Interest.
23. Two characteristics of Classical Realism.
24. Two main arguments of Neo-liberalism.
25. Euro-centrism meaning.
26. Meaning of Global South.
27. Two implications of Bolshevik Revolution.
28. Two consequences of World War I.
29. Truman Doctrine
30. Meaning of Third World

Part- III

Write notes on any eight of the following within 75 words each:

3 X 8

1. State system.
2. Truman Doctrine
3. Third world?
4. Importance of Détente
5. Elements of National Power
6. Significance of Russian Revolution, 1917
7. New Cold War
8. Treaty of Versailles
9. International Relation
10. Neo-colonialism Theory.
11. Distinction between International Relations and International politics
12. Causes of origin of Nation-state system.
13. Hindrances of National power
14. Structural Realism.
15. Critical Feminism
16. Causes of Bolshevik Revolution
17. Foreign Policy of Fascist party.
18. Consequences of second World War.
19. Second phase of Cold War
20. Failure of Mikhail Gorbachev.

21. Significance of West Phalia Treaty
22. Nation State
23. Three Elements of National power
24. Two main tenents of Neo Realism.
25. Communist International
26. Two causes of World War II
27. Two causes of the rise of Nazism.
28. Hitler's Ideology
29. Détente
30. Perestroika
31. State sovereignty
32. Imperialism
33. Global capitalist economy
34. Right of self-determination.
35. Anarchical society
36. Fascism
37. Collapse of communism in the Soviet Union.
38. Cold War.
39. Bipolarity
40. War on terror.
41. Neo-liberalism
42. End of the Cold War.
43. Collective security
44. 9/11
45. Globalization
46. Gorbachev's Reforms.
47. Define International Relations
48. International State System.
49. Pre-Westphalian System
50. Post-Westphalia System
51. Neoliberalism
52. Neo-Realism
53. Relevance of Marxist Approaches to International Relations.
54. Global South Perspectives.

55. Significance of the Bolshevik Revolution.
56. Features of Fascism.
57. Nazism
58. Consequences of World War-II
59. Who won the Cold War?
60. Third World?
61. Collapse of USSR
62. Rise of China as a powerful actor in global politics

Part-IV

Answer the following within 500 words each

7 X 4

1. Explain the scope of International Relations.
2. Discuss the features of Modern International state system.
3. Analyze the Marxist approach to the study of International Relations.
4. Discuss the Liberal theoretical perspectives of International Relations.
5. Examine the causes of World War-II.
6. Discuss the causes, consequences and significance of Bolshevik Revolution.
7. Discuss the different phases of Cold War.
8. Analyze the role of Third World in International Relations.
9. Discuss the meaning and evolution of international relations.
10. What is National power? Discuss the elements of National power?
11. Neoliberals oppose to International Institutions. Explain?
12. Discuss the relevance of Feminism in International politics.
13. Discuss the causes of the rise of Nazism-in Germany.
14. Discuss the impact of Cold War on World politics.
15. Discuss various reasons behind the collapse of the USSR.
16. Characteristics of International State system.
17. Dimensions of National power.
18. Morgenthau's principles of Realism
19. Principles of Feminism.
20. Consequences of World War I.
21. Principles of fascism.
22. Phases of Cold War.
23. Emergence of Third World.

24. Discuss the peace of Westphalia as a new stage in the evolution in international society.
25. Give an approximate chronology of the evolution of international society.
26. What do you think are the problems of global international society.
27. What do you mean by timeless wisdom of realism?
28. What were the causes and consequences of World War I?
29. What is Nazism? Examine the features of Nazism.
30. State the factors responsible for the collapse of the Soviet Union.
31. What do you know by emergence of the Third World? What were the causes and consequences of the emergence of the third world?
32. Discuss the various levels of analysis to understand the complex process of International Relations.
33. What do you mean by Westphalia state system and discuss its principles?
34. Examine the basic assumptions of Classical Realism?
35. What are the main schools of Feminist Theory and over what do they disagree?
36. What were the causes and consequences of World War-I? Elaborate them.
37. Discuss the factors that resulted in the outbreak of the World War-II.
38. Why did the Cold War emerge after 1945 and how did it end?
39. What are the major factors that have shaped post-Cold War world history?

Derabis College, Derabish
UG 4th Semester, Pol. Sc. Hons (CC)-VIII
Political Process and Institutions in Comparative Perspective

Part-I

Fill in the blanks:

1 X 12

1. _____ wrote the book “Issues and methods in comparative politics”.
2. _____ is the author of “Comparative Politics”.
3. New institutionalism is also called _____.
4. Who for the first made classic study of political culture ?
5. In _____ country rational choice institutionalism was started.
6. Two most popular form of Election are and Indirect.
7. After _____ Revolution Nation-state was formed in France ?
8. How many types of democracy wave have been mentioned by Huntington ?
9. In which type of democracy, indirect election is found ?
10. Representation can be Territorial and _____.
11. _____ said India is a quasifederal state.
12. In USA and Britain there are _____ party system.
13. Political values are a main component of _____.
14. _____ wrote the book ‘The Civic culture’.
15. _____ institutionalism emphasizes on women participation and women empowerment.
16. _____ first opined about Here system.
17. Party system was first evolved _____ country.
18. Indian National Congress was formed in the year _____
19. Treaty of Westphalia was signed in the year _____.
20. _____ is regarded the hall mark of the Nation State.
21. Third World countries are also known as _____.
22. _____ is the Author of the book “On Democracy”.
23. _____ is the first federal state in the world.
24. _____ said India is a quasi-federal state.
25. _____ were the first proponents of the concept of political culture.
26. Archaic political systema have _____ type of political culture.
27. March and Olsen are considered as founders of _____ approach.

28. In first past the post system of election there is _____ member constituency.
29. Single transference vote system is a form of _____ representation.
30. Where a country is ruled by a single political party, the system is called _____ party system.
31. America is an example of _____ party system.
32. The Treaty of West Phalia was concluded in the year _____.
33. Nation has culture meaning, but state has _____ meaning.
34. Authoritarian state restricts _____ of the citizens.
35. In a federal system there is division of power between the center and the _____.
36. A _____ is a union of sovereign states united for purpose of common action.

Part-II

Answer any eight of the following within two to three sentences each:

2 X 8

1. Define New Institutionalism.
2. What is the historical institutionalism ?
3. Write importance of Political parties in a democracy.
4. What do you mean by Nation-State ?
5. Define Election.
6. What is Federation ?
7. Meaning of Biparty system.
8. What was the gold of democratization ?
9. Evolution in west Europe.
10. What is Sovereignty?
11. What is political culture?
12. What is Parochial political culture?
13. What is normative Institutionalism?
14. What do you mean by Election?
15. What is Hare system?
16. What do you mean by Bi-party system?
17. What is state system?
18. What do you mean by Federalism?
19. What do you mean by Fundamental Equality?
20. What is confederation?

21. Subject political culture
22. Institutionalism
23. List system of voting
24. Minority representation
25. Biparty system
26. Competitive party system
27. Post colonial context
28. Confederation
29. Written Constitution
30. Direct elections

Part- III

Write notes on any eight of the following within 75 words each:

3 X 8

1. What is cooperative federalism ?
2. Essential feature of political party.
3. Merit of Direct Election.
4. What is Dual-federalism ?
5. What is parochial political culture ?
6. What is list system of election ?
7. Define multiparty system.
8. What is the process of integration ?
9. Difference between Nation and Nation state.
10. Define post-colonialism.
11. Relevance of Political culture.
12. Background of New Institutionalism.
13. Universal Adult Franchise.
14. Women suffrage.
15. Merits of Proportional Representation system.
16. Role of Political Parties.
17. Crisis of Nation-state.
18. Treaty of Westphalia.
19. Various types of federal-state.
20. Present position of confederation.
21. What is political sub-culture?

22. What do you mean by Historical Institutionalism?
23. What are the weaknesses of New Institutionalism?
24. What are the advantages of single transference vote system?
25. What are the demerits of indirect elections?
26. What is a multi-party system?
27. Trace the origin of Nation-State.
28. What do you mean by civil society?
29. What do you mean by cooperative federalism?
30. Is India a federal state? Give reason.
31. Relation between Political Culture and political Socialization.
32. System approach
33. Foundations of Political culture.
34. Structural- Functional Approach
35. Women suffrage
36. Multiparty system
37. Proportional Representation
38. Pressure Groups
39. Third World
40. Direct Democracy
41. Nation-building
42. Representative Democracy
43. Elements of federalism
44. Conditions for success of federalism.
45. Future of federalism.
46. Problems of American Federalism.
47. Political culture
48. New institutionalism
49. Structural-Functional Analysis
50. Dimensions of Political culture
51. Election Commission
52. Proportional Representation
53. Determinants of voting behavior
54. Types of Political Parties
55. Westphalia system

56. Rise of Non-State Actors
57. Democratization in Post Authoritarianism
58. Post-Communist Democratization
59. Mode of formation of federation
60. Prerequisites for a federation
61. Confederation
62. Define the federal system in India.

Part-IV

Answer the following within 500 words each

7 X 4

1. Discuss the different determinants of political culture.
2. Explain the significance of new institutionalism.
3. What are the functions of political party ?
4. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of Proportional Representation system.
5. Give a short note on how did Nationalism help for the evolution of Nation-state.
6. Discuss the basic features of post-colonialism.
7. Discuss the important features of Federalism.
8. Discuss about the Democratization.
9. Define Political cultural and discuss its types.
10. What is new Institutionalism? Discuss its significance.
11. What do you mean by First-past- the Post voting? Discuss its merits and demerits.
12. Discuss various types of Party system.
13. Discuss an essay on the evolution of Nation- State.
14. Discuss various challenges to Nation-Building in India in Post Independence period.
15. Decentralization of power provides fuel to modern democracy – Justify.
16. Discuss the features of Federalism.
17. Define political culture and discuss its types.
18. Explain the background and significance of New Institutionalism.
19. Discuss the merits and demerits of proportional representation.
20. Analyze various theories of Party System.
21. Discuss the evolution of nation state in West Europe.
22. Analyze various challenges to nation states in the post-colonial context.
23. Discuss the process of democratization in post-Communist countries.
24. Explain the meaning and feature of federalism.

25. Define Political Culture and elaborate its elements.
26. Discuss the significance and Types of New Institutionalism.
27. Describe the merits and demerits of Universal Adult Franchise.
28. Describe the merits and demerits of Bi-party system.
29. Define Nationalism and elaborate its characteristics.
30. Discuss the Pluralist theory of democracy.
31. Describe the various problems of federalism.
32. What is confederalism? Elaborate its elements.
33. Define comparative politics and elaborate the traditional approach to it.
34. Elaborate David Easton's system analysis with special reference to input-output analysis.
35. What do you mean by election? Discuss its procedures.
36. Write the meaning, definition and theories of Political Party.
37. Define Nation-State and discuss its evolution in Western Europe.
38. What do you mean by democratization? Explain different waves of Democratization.
39. Provide a historical context of federalism and enlist its basic features.
40. Discuss the merits and demerits of Federalism.

Derabis College, Derabish
UG 4th Semester, Pol. Sc. Hons (CC)-IX
Public Policy and Administration in India

Part-I

Fill in the blanks:

1 X 12

1. _____ is known as father of public policy in India.
2. The institution at the apex in the Panchayati Raj System of Rural Local Government in India is _____.
3. SMART (Governance) stands for _____.
4. Preparation of budget is the responsibility of _____.
5. Every Municipal Corporation has a political Executive known as _____.
6. _____ authored the book 'Social Science and Public Policy'.
7. In the word of _____ the essence of Public Administration is policy making.
8. In which year Public Policy is emerged as an academic discipline?
9. 'The Government is finance' is said by _____.
10. In which year Municipal Governance in India was first introduced?
11. In which month budget is passed in India?
12. Who made the resolution of local self-Government, the outline and structure of Municipal Governance in India in 1882?
13. _____ is the exponent of structural functional approach.
14. 'The 73rd Amendment Act. Of the Constitution deals with _____.
15. Panchayati Raj system in Odisha was established in the year _____.
16. _____ is the political head of corporation.
17. 'Budget' is derived from the word _____.
18. In the year _____ Sarva Sikha Abhiyan was introduced.
19. In which month budget is passed in India?
20. In which year Right to Food security Bill was introduced?
21. In which year RTI was introduced?
22. Anna Hazare had brought a movement to establish what in India?
23. 'E' stands for what in 'E'-Governance?
24. Which article of the Indian Constitution incorporates 'Right to Education' as a fundamental right?

15. What is Gram Sabha?
16. What are the main sources of income to the Gram Panchayat?
17. What is zero-based budget?
18. What are the chief objectives of Food security Act?
19. What is E-Governance?
20. Who is public information officer?
21. Meaning of Public Policy
22. Administrative decentralization
23. Gram Panchayat
24. Deficit Budget
25. Qualifications for membership of Lok Pal
26. Public Information Officer
27. Poverty Line in India
28. Purpose of Citizens' Charter
29. MGNREGA Mission statement.

Part- III

Write notes on any eight of the following within 75 words each: 3 X 8

1. Define the role of Administration in social welfare.
2. What was the main recommendation of Balwant Rai Mehta Committee?
3. What do you mean by zero-based budgeting?
4. Define contingency fund.
5. What is non-programmed decision?
6. Functions of Sarpanch.
7. What are the various measures to strengthen Urban Governance?
8. What is the significance of Decentralization?
9. Duties of Lokpal.
10. What is MGNREGA?
11. Rational policy making model.
12. Write significance of decentralization.
13. Write features of 74th Amendment Act.
14. Write qualification of a Sarpanch.
15. Enlist significance of budget.
16. Causes of failure of MNREGA

17. Write functions of Lok Pal.
18. Describe punishment system in RTI.
19. What are the goals of E-Governance?
20. Objectives of National Health Mission.
21. What are the various Characteristics of Public Policy?
22. Describe the Policy Cycle in India
23. What is the significance of decentralization?
24. What are the functions of Municipality?
25. What are the functions of Central Information Commission?
26. What is the purpose of food security?
27. What are the benefits of e-governance?
28. What are the six principles of Citizens' Charter?
29. Under which circumstances cannot be provided under RTI Act 2005.
30. Discuss the composition of Zilla Parishad.
31. What is Public Policy.
32. What is Policy Implementation.
33. Delegated Legislation.
34. Policy Evaluation
35. Significance of Decentralization
36. What is Budget?
37. Types of Decentralization
38. Corporation.
39. Public Service Delivery
40. Lokpal
41. Causes of corruption
42. Citizen's charter.
43. What is Social Welfare?
44. Food Security.
45. Domestic violence against Women Act
46. Dimensions of universalization of Education.
47. What is Group Model?
48. What is elite theory?
49. External source of Public Policy in India.
50. Identify the process of policy formulation in India.

51. Doctrinal Approach
52. Types of Decentralization
53. Local self-government in India
54. Types of Budgeting
55. Lokpal
56. Citizen's charter
57. E-Governance
58. Role of Information and Communication Technology in Public Service Delivery.
59. Right to Education
60. National Health Mission
61. Right to Food Security
62. MNREGA

Part-IV

Answer the following within 500 words each

7 X 4

1. Explain in brief the makers of public policy in India.
2. Explain the role of the PMO in Public Process.
3. Discuss the different types of decentralization and its relevance.
4. Discuss the measures necessary to strengthen Rural governance in India.
5. Discuss about the history of social welfare administration in India.
6. Define Budget. Explain the budgetary process in India.
7. What are the obstacles in implementing e-Governance?
8. Discuss about the Public Service Delivery System.
9. Define public policy and discuss its features.
10. Discuss the public policy process in India.
11. Discuss the various types of decentralization.
12. Examine the composition and functions of Municipality.
13. Discuss the formulation of budget in India.
14. Discuss various approaches to social welfare. Discuss the basic features of Lok Pal Act, 2013.
15. Analyze the chief features of Right to Information Act, 2005.
16. Discuss various models of Public Policy.
17. Explain the public Policy process in India.
18. Analyze various approaches to decentralization.

19. Discuss various features of the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act.
20. Discuss various approaches to social welfare.
21. Write a note on National Health Mission.
22. Define Public Service Delivery and discuss various challenges to public service delivery system in India.
23. Explain various functions of Lok Pal.
24. Write a note on Public Policy Analysis.
25. Evaluate Public Policy Process in India.
26. Point out the merits and demerits on Decentralization.
27. Explain the objectives of Panchayat Raj system and elaborate its problems.
28. What is Right to Information Act? Discuss its Characteristics.
29. What is E-Governance? Elaborate its objectives significance and problems.
30. Explain the various Laws on Women Development.
31. Prepare a note on Right to Food Security Act.
32. Define Public Policy and elaborate its characteristics.
33. Explain the basis (sources) of public policy making in India with ample emphasis on internal sources.
34. Define Decentralization. Explain its meaning and significance.
35. What do you mean by budget? Explain the significance of Budget.
36. Discuss the role of RTI in Public Service delivery in India.
37. What do you mean by Public Service Delivery? Analyze the challenges it faces.
38. What is Social Welfare? Explain the concept and meaning of Social Welfare.
39. What is Social Welfare Policy? Discuss some of the social welfare policies of Government of India.

Derabis College, Derabish
UG 4th Semester, Pol. Sc. Hons (CC)-X
Global Politics

Part-I

Fill in the blanks:

1 X 12

1. Sovereignty is derived from the Latin word _____.
2. "Globalization and Discontent" is written by _____.
3. Bretton Woods conference was held in the year _____.
4. NSG was established in the year _____.
5. The other name of Earth Summit is _____.
6. Privatization is the process of transfer of state-owned enterprises and services to _____.
7. GATT was established in the year _____.
8. 'Atoms for peace' is written by _____.
9. 'The Orange revolution' took place in _____.
10. According to Marx and Saint Simon, "Globalization is an idea of modernization within the _____".
11. _____ has invented Human Development Index.
12. Hamas terrorist organization was established in the year _____.
13. Bretton Woods Conference was held in the year _____.
14. The _____ economy refers to the economy of the world.
15. Nuclear era began in the year _____.
16. The World Trade Organization has been working since the year _____.
17. 'The Orange revolution' took place in _____ country.
18. The _____ of each year observed as the World Environment Day.
19. The U.N. convention of Human Environment was held at _____ from June 5th to 16th June 1972.
20. _____ said "The World as a whole will be benefitted if nitrogen is to be used for manufacturing fertilizer rather than explosives".
21. _____ treaty prohibits any nuclear weapon test explosion any where in the world.
22. The founder of AI-Qaeda _____ was killed during 'Operation Neptune spear' by the American soldiers.

15. What is 'CARE International' ?
16. What is Green House Effect?
17. What is 'Sea-Bed-Treaty'?
18. What is 9/11 attack?
19. What is food security?
20. What is BRICS?
21. Nuclear Non-proliferation?
22. The World Bank?
23. Cultural globalization?
24. World Social Forum?
25. World Environment Day?
26. Non-State Actors?
27. Global industrial shift?
28. Internal Migration?
29. Intellectual Property Right?
30. Bretton Woods Conference?

Part- III

Write notes on any eight of the following within 75 words each:

3 X 8

1. What are the tree effects of globalization on culture ?
2. What is liberalization
3. Features of Global Economy ?
4. What is Greenhouse Effect ?
5. Causes of Col War ?
6. Objective of WTO ?
7. Rose Revolution ?
8. Local and general proliferation ?
9. What is Human security ?
10. Disadvantages of Globalization?
11. Functions of World Trade Organization?
12. Characteristics of state sovereignty?
13. Rose Revolution?
14. Water Pollution?
15. Technological Globalization?
16. Challenges to Nuclear Non-Proliferation?

17. Religious Terrorism?
18. Causes of Migration?
19. Key Drivers of Global shift?
20. What do you mean by Non-proliferation regimes?
21. Explain the composition of World Bank?
22. What are the functions of WTO?
23. How has globalization impacted state sovereignty?
24. What is the attitude of NGOs to globalization?
25. What is Kyoto Protocol?
26. What do you mean by state-terrorism?
27. Why India is not a member of NPT?
28. What are the causes of migration?
29. When and how did the global shift start?
30. Demerits of globalization?
31. Features of globalization?
32. Explain IMF?
33. Explain Global Social Movements?
34. Explain Paris Climate Agreement 1915?
35. Explain Sustainable Development?
36. Explain Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
37. Explain Challenges of disarmament? \
38. Explain Methods of terrorism?
39. Explain Nuclear Terrorism?
40. Explain Issues of global migration?
41. Explain UN initiative on human security?
42. Explain Emerging powers?
43. Explain Non-state Actors?
44. Explain Factors of global governance?
45. Explain Global governance of finance?
46. Explain Borderless Globe
47. Explain Globalization and state sovereignty?
48. Explain World Bank?
49. Role of NGOs against Globalization?
50. Explain Kyoto Protocol?

51. Explain Nuclearisation of Global Politics?
52. Explain North Korea Nuclear Crisis?
53. Explain Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty?
54. Explain Migration as global problem?
55. Explain Human security as contemporary issue of concern?
56. Explain Refugee crisis?
57. Explain Terrorism?
58. Explain North-South Relations?
59. Explain Rise of BRICS?
60. Explain UNSC Reform?
61. Explain Rise of India and China?

Part-IV

Answer the following within 500 words each

7 X 4

1. Define Globalization. Discuss the merits and demerits of Globalization.
2. Discuss the significance of Global Economy.
3. Explain the Technological and cultural dimensions of Globalization.
4. Discuss the meaning and importance of social movements.
5. Discuss the impact of nuclear weapons on International Relations.
6. How does terrorism undermine governmental credibility, Legitimacy and how does it destabilize the society?
7. Discuss the obstacles in the path of Human security.
8. Define Global Governance and explain the basic features of Global Governance.
9. What is Globalization? Discuss the characteristics of Globalization?
10. Discuss the objectives and functions of World Bank?
11. Describe how the process of Globalization leads to the decline of states sovereignty?
12. Discuss the causes and impact of climate change?
13. Discuss the major steps taken towards Nuclear Non-proliferation?
14. Discuss the Hindrances on the way of Human security?
15. Discuss the impact of Covid-19 on Global power?
16. Discuss the various alternative perspectives to globalization?
17. Discuss the composition and functions of IMF?
18. Explain the debates on sovereignty and territoriality in the context of Globalization?
19. Write a note on issues related to climate change?
20. Discuss the causes and consequences of proliferation of nuclear weapons?

21. Define international terrorism and discuss its various types?
22. What is the meaning of Human security? Explain various components of Human security?
23. Discuss the process of Global shifts in power and governance?
24. Explain the dimension of globalization and its effect on states sovereignty?
25. Discuss the impact of globalization on culture?
26. Discuss the causes of climate change and its effects on people?
27. Examine the major steps towards disarmament and Arms control?
28. Define terrorism and discuss its causes?
29. What is Migration? Discuss its causes and consequences?
30. Discuss the global shift of Economic and Political power?
31. Define global governance. Discuss the innovative approaches to global governance?
32. Define Globalization and discuss its various perspectives?
33. Globalization is Americanization of the Globe Explain?
34. Elaborate Climate change as contemporary issue of global common concern?
35. Give a historical overview of the International Environmental Agreements?
36. Examine the role of terrorism as non-state actor in threatening security?
37. Is human security part of international security? Explain with ample justification?
38. Critically examine the global shift of power and governance?
39. Discuss the dynamics of changing global power structure and the challenges it faces from both North and South?

Derabis College, Derabish
UG 5th Semester, Pol. Sc. Hons (CC)-XI
Western Political Philosophy

Part-I

Fill in the blanks:

1 X 12

1. _____ was the teacher of Plato.
2. _____ was the name of the educational institute that Plato had established.
3. _____ defended slavery.
4. According to Aristotle democracy was the perverted form of _____.
5. Machiavelli belonged to _____ country.
6. The name of the most famous book written by Hobbes was _____.
7. Hobbes gave _____ concept of Sovereignty.
8. According to Locke right to property is a _____ right.
9. Rousseau belonged to _____ Century.
10. Rousseau gave _____ concept of sovereignty.
11. J.S. Mill belonged to _____ school of thought.
12. Marx and _____ wrote the Communist Manifesto.
13. What was the Plato's real name?
14. Who is the Author of the Book "The Statesman"?
15. What was the name of the school that Aristotle set up to preach his ideas?
16. Who first separated Ethics from Politics?
17. In which year Machiavelli wrote the book 'The Prince'?
18. Who is the Author of "De Cive"?
19. The Principle of Public good' was borrowed by Rousseau from whom?
20. Who said, "Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains"?
21. Who is the Author of the book "Two Treaties of Government"?
22. What was the name of the book of J.S. Mill, that was dedicated for his wife Tylor?
23. Who said, "History is the product of material forces"?
24. In which year the book "Communist Manifesto" was published?

Part-II

Answer any eight of the following within two to three sentences each:

2 X 8

1. What was traditional theory of justice during Plato's time?
2. What was the objective of Plato's theory of Communism?
3. Mention any one cause of revolution that Aristotle provided?
4. Why Machiavelli is called a realist?
5. What was Hobbes views on human nature?
6. Why Hobbes is called an absolutist?
7. What was natural right according to Locke?
8. What was the condition of state of nature according to Rousseau?
9. Why J.S. Mill is called an Utilitarian?
10. What is dialectics method according to Karl Marx?
11. Features of Platonic theory of Justice?
12. What are the two categories of property as defined by Aristotle?
13. What is normal state?
14. What is Leviathan?
15. Write any two features of Individualism of Hobbes?
16. Write Lock's views on 'Human Nature'?
17. What is real will?
18. What is freedom to J.S. Mill?
19. What is theory of 'Surplus value'?
20. What is class struggle?

Part- III

Write notes on any eight of the following within 75 words each:

3 X 8

1. Plato's Communism of property
2. Aristotle on citizenship
3. Machiavelli's views on Morality
4. Hobbes views on state of nature
5. Lock's views on social contract
6. Limited government according to Locke.
7. Rousseau's contribution to political thought.
8. J.S. Mill's views on democracy
9. Surplus value
10. Dictatorship of the proletariat.

11. Philosopher King or Ruler
12. The Republic
13. Aristotle's views on slavery
14. Human Nature of Machiavelli
15. Nature of Sovereignty of Hobbes
16. Features of Social Contract of Hobbes
17. Lock's views on State of Nature
18. Rousseau's views on Sovereignty
19. Pleasure and Pain theory
20. Capitalism sows the seeds of its own destruction, Justify.
21. Influence of Republic
22. Greek city states
23. Hypothetical deductive method
24. Plato's Republic
25. Aristotle views on Slavery
26. Aristotle's views on citizenship
27. Plato's views on justice
28. Plato's views on Communism.
29. Machiavelli on Religion
30. Machiavelli on Morality
31. Machiavelli on State craft
32. Machiavelli on virtue and vice
33. Locke's views on state
34. Locke's views on private property.
35. Hobbes on Human Nature
36. Hobbes Method.
37. Greek city states
38. The Peloponnesian war.
39. Aristotle as father of Political science
40. Ethical approach in Greek political philosophy.
41. Aristotle's state
42. Aristotle's concept of virtue.
43. Plato's philosopher king
44. Plato's views on Education.

45. Machiavelli on Virtue and Vice
46. Machiavelli on Republicanism.
47. Machiavelli on State craft
48. Machiavelli on morality
49. Locke on natural rights
50. Locke on private property
51. Hobbes' state of nature
52. Hobbes on Social Contract.
53. Greek language
54. Philosophy of Socrates
55. Dogmatism
56. Fundamentalism
57. Theory of Education
58. Justice as Non-interference
59. Theory of Citizenship
60. Theory of Slavery
61. Classification of Government
62. Features of Aristocracy
63. Theory of state craft
64. Machiavelli as first modern thinker
65. State of nature by Hobbes
66. Individualism by Hobbes
67. Human nature by Locke
68. Justification of Property

Part-IV

Answer the following within 500 words each

7 X 4

1. Discuss Plato's concept of Justice
2. Explain Aristotle's Ideal state.
3. Discuss Machiavelli's advice to the King regarding his duties.
4. Explain the theory of absolute sovereignty by Hobbes.
5. Discuss Lock's theory on Liberalism.
6. Explain Rousseau's theory of General will.
7. Analyze J.S. Mills concept of Liberty.

8. Discuss the theory of Historical Materialism by Karl Marx.
9. Discuss Platonic theory of Justice
10. Discuss Aristotle's views on Revolution
11. Machiavelli is the father of modern Political thought, examine.
12. Hobbes is perhaps the greatest Individualist in the History of Political thought, explain.
13. Write an essay on Locke's contribution to political philosophy.
14. Examine the concept of General Will' of Rousseau.
15. Discuss J.S. Mill's views on Representative Democracy.
16. Discuss Marx's views on Revolution and Dictatorship of proletariat.
17. Explain the aims of the Interpretation?
18. Discuss the features of ancient Greek political philosophy?
19. Discuss the Plato's concept of Ideal State?
20. Discuss the Aristotle theory of revolution?
21. Explain Machiavelli as the harbinger of Modern age?
22. Discuss the Machiavelli views on republicanism?
23. Explain Hobbes views on Social Contract theory?
24. Discuss Lock's views on Human Nature and state of nature?
25. Provide a critical analysis of Plato's book, 'The Republic'?
26. Discuss the features of ancient Greek political philosophy?
27. Explain Plato's theory of Justic?
28. Discuss Aristotle's theory of Citizenship?
29. Analyze Machiavelli's views on morality and state craft?
30. Write an essay on Machiavelli's theory of Religion?
31. Explain Hobbes views on state of nature and nature of state?
32. Discuss Locke's views on property?
33. Write a note on Greek Political Philosophy?
34. What is Political? Write a note on Textual Approach? Write a critical analysis on Platonic Philosopher King/ Queen?
35. Critically analyze Aristotle's nature of State?
36. Write a note on Machiavellian Method?
37. Critically analyze Machiavellian theory of separation between Politics and Ethics?
38. Write an essay on Hobbes' theory of Leviathan?
39. Write a note on Locke's theory of Natural Rights?

Derabis College, Derabish
UG 5th Semester, Pol. Sc. Hons (CC)-XII
Indian Political Thought (Ancient and medieval)

Part-I

Fill in the blanks:

1 X 12

1. Vedas were also known as _____ because these were based on oral tradition.
2. The Shramanic tradition rejected the authority of the _____.
3. Din-i-ilahi was proposed by the Mughal emperor _____.
4. HI-Hidayah, a religious book belongs to _____ tradition.
5. _____ is the most famous book of Manu.
6. According to Manu, social order is based on _____.
7. _____ is regarded as the author of Mahabharat.
8. According to Arthashastra Amatyas means _____.
9. In Kautilya's espionage system there were _____ kinds of spies.
10. _____ contains the discourse imported by Buddha to two Brahmins.
11. _____ has written Fatawa-i-Jahandari.
12. _____ advocated one guru as a means of salvation.
13. Which Veda is the oldest Veda ?
14. Who removed Jizya-Pilgrims tax on Hindus ?
15. Who was the mother of Dhritarashtra ?
16. Who taught Rajadharma to Yudhisthira ?
17. What is the best creation of Manu ?
18. How many types of spices were created by Kautilya ?
19. What type of forces or armies were given top priority by Kautilya ?
20. Who is the author of Sutta Pitaka ?
21. Who was the only female Muslim ruler of Delhi Sultanate ?
22. Who wrote Ain-i-Akbari ?
23. Who assassinated Abul Fazal ?
24. Kabir was strongly influenced by whom ?

Part-II

Answer any eight of the following within two to three sentences each:

2 X 8

1. What is Kabir Panth ?
2. What is Ideal polity according to Barani ?
3. According to Aggannasutta how did Kingship origin ?
4. Mention one characteristics of Brahamanic tradition.
5. Point out one difference between Brahamanic and Shramanic tradition.
6. What is the meaning of Padshahat according to Abul Fazal ?
7. What is Kautilya's views on Revenue Administration ?
8. What is dharma according to Manu ?
9. Define syncretism.
10. Mention one feature of Islamic tradition.
11. Mahabharata
12. Din-e-Ilahi
13. Kurukshetra War
14. Arthashastra
15. Digha Nikaya
16. Dag and Huliya
17. Kautilya's views on Durga or Fort
18. Jiziya
19. Akbarnama
20. Nirguna Brahman

Part- III

Write notes on any eight of the following within 75 words each:

3 X 8

1. Islamic syncretism
2. Kabir Panth
3. Manu's Varnashrama concept
4. Shramanic views on caste system
5. Ved Vyasa's advice to the king
6. Manu's theory of danda
7. Executive duties of King according to Kautilya
8. Kautilya's views on foreign policy.
9. AlBarani's views on state and religion
10. Theory of Karma according to Aggnnasutta

11. Shramanism
12. Muslim Priesthood.
13. Shantiparva
14. Manu's social laws.
15. Foreign Policy of Manu
16. Ethics and politics of Kautilya.
17. Tripitaka
18. Duties of king as prescribed by Barani
19. Akabar's Municipal Administration.
20. Kabir's Bhakti Marg.
21. Mokshadarma Parva of Vedavyasa.
22. Manu as the father of Indian polity.
23. Sources of law according to Manu.
24. Theory of punishment according to Manu.
25. Meaning of Buddhism.
26. Principles of Buddhism.
27. Importance of Buddhism.
28. Enlightenment of Buddha.
29. Kautilya's Arthashastra.
30. Kautilya's Government.
31. Kautilya's judicial Administration.
32. Kautilya's views on military and diplomatic duties of King.
33. Qualities of Kingship of Fazal.
34. Life sketch of Abdul Fazal.
35. Works of Barani.
36. What is Wazir ?
37. Meaning of Rajadharma.
38. Political ideas of Vedvyasa on Shantiparava.
39. Views of Manu on Varna system.
40. Importance of Manusmriti today.
41. Give a short life-sketch of Buddha.
42. What is Bodhisattva.
43. Non-violence in Buddhism.
44. Four noble truths of Buddha.

45. Kautilya on Spy system.
46. Importance of 'Kosha' in a Country.
47. Kautilya on 'Amatya'.
48. Kautilya on Revenue Administration.
49. Life-sketch of Barani.
50. Views of Barani on military system.
51. What are the duties of a King as described by Abul Fazal ?
52. Views of Abul Fazal on Administrative system.
53. What is Manusmriti ?
54. Political thought of Manu.
55. What is Rajadharma ?
56. Importance of Shantiparva.
57. Difference between Buddha and Bodhisattva.
58. Four Noble Truths of Buddha.
59. Buddha and Enlightenment.
60. Give a short life history of Buddha.
61. Importance of Arthashastra.
62. Views of Kautilya on Monarch.
63. Views of Kautilya on Council of Ministers.
64. Views of Kautilya on Punishment.
65. Barani and Indian Politics.
66. Views of Barani on Justice.
67. Political Ideas of Abul Fazal.
68. Who was Abul Fazal ?

Part-IV

Answer the following within 500 words each

7 X 4

1. Discuss the similarities and differences between brahminic and Shramanic tradition
2. How has Islamic syncretism influenced Indian religious tradition.
3. Write an essay on Rajadharma as explained by Veda Vyasa.
4. Discuss Manu's social laws.
5. Explain Kautilya's theory of state.
6. Discuss the features of Barani's Ideal Polity.
7. What are Abul Fazal's views on Monarchy ?
8. Discuss Kabir's syncretism.

9. Analyse the Brahminic tradition in India.
10. Discuss the Islamic and syncretic traditions India.
11. Discuss Veda Vyasa's Ideas on Shabti parva.
12. Discuss Nanu's contribution to Political thought.
13. Discuss Kautilya's views on state.
14. Examine Ziauddin Barani's views on the concept of Ideal Polity' .
15. Examine Abul Fazal's views on Monarchy.
16. Kabir was neither a Hindu nor a Muslim: Explain.
17. Discuss the Raja dharmanu sasana Parva of Vedavyasa briefly.
18. Write an essay on the Manu smriti of Manu.
19. Discuss briefly four noble truths of Buddha.
20. Discuss the beliefs and evolution of Buddhism ?
21. Discuss Kautilya's views on the Government ?
22. Discuss the various elements of Kautilya's theory of state ?
23. Discuss the qualities of Ideal ruler according to Barani ?
24. Write an essay on monarchy of Abdul Fazal ?
25. Write an essay on Shanti parva of Ved Vyasa.
26. Analyze the views of Manu regarding social laws.
27. Analyze the basic principles of Buddhism.
28. Discuss the importance of Buddhism today.
29. Discuss the main ideas of Kautilya's Artha sastra.
30. Broadly discuss Kautilya's views on theory of state.
31. What are the main features of Barani's ideal polity.
32. Discuss the system of Monarchy in the philosophy of Abul Fazal.
33. Discuss the views of Manu regarding the relationship between the Hindu castes and social laws.
34. Discuss the socio-economic and political ideas of Ved Vyasa as mentioned in Shanti parva.
35. What are the contributions of Gautam Buddha towards Buddhism?
36. Discuss the basic principles of Buddhism.
37. Discuss Kautilya's Saptanga Theory of State.
38. Discuss the contribution of Kautilya towards Indian Politics and Administration.
39. Discuss the views of Barani on Ideal Polity.
40. What are the views of Abul Fazal on Monarchical System?

Derabis College, Derabish
UG 6th Semester, Pol. Sc. Hons(CC)-XIII
Contemporary Political Philosophy

Part-I

Fill in the blanks:

1 X 12

1. Lenin was born in the year _____.
2. _____ wrote "Socialism and war".
3. Lenin's idea of imperialism has been derived from _____.
4. In _____ year Mao-Tse-Tung accepted Marxism.
5. _____ was the father of Communist Revolution in China?
6. Mao was a bitter critic of _____.
7. The Communist Party of China was established by _____.
8. Basically, China was an _____ society.
9. In _____ year Gramsci probably joined the Italian socialist party.
10. The sand society has been described as _____.
11. 'A Theory of Justice' was published in the year _____.
12. John Rawls's second principle of Justice has _____ components.
13. The slogan 'Workers of the world Unite' is associated with _____ Revolution.
14. _____ is the father of Russian Revolution.
15. _____ was the editor of the paper called 'ISKARA'
16. _____ Mao Zedong was born.
17. Let _____ flowers bloom was the slogan of Mao.
18. _____ proposed system called 'New Democracy'.
19. _____ is the author of Modern Prince.
20. Hegemony is essentially a _____ concept.
21. _____ is the last book of John Rawls.
22. For Rawls Justice is _____.
23. His book A Theory of Justice was written in _____.
24. Gramsci's Philosophy of Praxis is a reformed and developed form of _____.

Part-II

Answer any eight of the following within two to three sentences each:

2 X 8

1. Write about Philosophy of Lenin?
2. What is dialectical materialism?
3. Write Lenin's views on Marxism?
4. Give an idea on Mao's 'Little Red Book'.
5. What is the aim of Maoist? What was Mao Zedong's slogan?
6. What is Gramsci's theory?
7. What is the role of intellectuals in Society according to Gramsci?
8. Who was John Rawls?
9. John Rawl's views on Justice as fairness?
10. Define Party Dictorship?
11. What is 'Surplus Value'?
12. What is Long March?
13. Define New Democracy?
14. What is Contradiction in Mao's view?
15. Define Hegemony?
16. Define Civil Society?
17. What do you mean by Philosophy of Praxis?
18. Define Rawls Original Position?
19. What is Chain Connection?

Part- III

Write notes on any eight of the following within 75 words each:

3 X 8

1. Write Lenin's views on the role of party.
2. Give brief account of Lenin's theory of state.
3. What is Dictatorship of proletariat?
4. Write the factors which influenced Mao.
5. 'Maoism is the Chinese version of Marxism' Explain.
6. Write about Mao's state policy.
7. Explain the cultural Hegemony of Gramsci.
8. Describe Gramsci as a Neo-Marxist.
9. What was John Rawls known for?
10. What is Rawls's ideal theory?

11. What was Bolshevism? Explain its revolutionary ideas?
12. Enlist Lenin's contribution to Marxism.
13. Write briefly on Mao's life and education?
14. Define on Practice as advocated by Mao?
15. Who was Antonio Gramsci?
16. Why Gramsci was famous for?
17. What are the roles of Civil Society?
18. What influenced Rawls to write the book 'A Theory of Justice'?
19. What is Veil of Ignorance?
20. Define the Difference Principle?
21. Habermas' views on modernity
22. Rousseau's views on Democracy
23. Wollstonecraft's views on Education
24. Wollstonecraft's views on Legal Rights
25. Mill's views on rights of minorities
26. Mill's views on Democracy.
27. Dialectical Materialism.
28. Surplus value.
29. General Will of Rousseau
30. Self Govt. views of Rousseau.
31. Rousseau views on State of Nature
32. Origin of Modernity.
33. Major works of Wollstonecraft
34. Wollstonecraft views on paternalism.
35. Wollstonecraft views on Rights of woman
36. Wollstonecraft views on Education.
37. Mill's views on Liberty
38. Mills on utilitarianism.
39. Mill's views on woman
40. Mill's views on democracy suffrage.
41. Karl Marx views on surplus value
42. Marx views on dialectical Materialism.
43. Marx views on Class struggle
44. Marx on dictatorship of Proletariat.

45. Life and times of Rousseau
46. Rousseau's State of Nature
47. Direct Democracy
48. General Will
49. Life and times of Mary Wollstonecraft.
50. Wollstonecraft on Education
51. Wollstonecraft as a feminist.
52. Wollstonecraft on Paternalism.
53. Life and time of Mill.
54. Mill on Democracy.
55. Mill on Suffrage.
56. Mill's views on Rights of Minorities.
57. Life and times of Karl Marx.
58. Marx on Alienation.
59. Marxian definition of Class
60. Historical Materialism.

Part-IV

Answer the following within 500 words each

7 X 4

1. Discuss the basic principles of Leninism.
2. Discuss Lenin's theory of state and Revolution.
3. Describe Mao-Tse-Tung's state policy.
4. Give a brief account of Mao's ideas of "New Democracy".
5. Discuss the views of Gramsci on 'Passive Revolution and State'. Discuss the life sketch of Antonio Gramsci.
6. Critically analyses "The difference principle" of John Rawls.
7. Briefly analyses the principles of International Justice.
8. Imperialism is the highest state of Capitalism, Explain?
9. Discuss Lenin's contributions to Marxism with special emphasis on Party Dictatorship.
10. How Mao is different from Marx and Lenin in analyzing Marxism and devising its application in the Chinese society.
11. Write a note on Mao's contribution to the Theory of Contradiction.

12. Elucidate Gramsci's concept of 'Hegemony and explain how he was modified the Orthodox Marxian position in his analysis of base and super structure.
13. What according to Gramsci is the role of the Civil Society? Elaborate his logic of Organic Intellectual as part of the Civil Society.
14. What is Rawls' theory of Justice and explain its two distinct principles.
15. Justify Rawls' Theory of Justice with special emphasis on Difference Principle.
16. Define modernity and discuss its phases.
17. Examine Rousseau's concept of "General Will".
18. Mary Wollstonecraft is called as the first feminist: Justify.
19. Discuss Wollstonecraft's criticism of Rousseau's idea of Education.
20. Discuss J.S. Mill's views on Liberty.
21. J.S. Mill modified the utilitarian philosophy of his master, Bentham: Analyze.
22. "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggle. "Explain".
23. Discuss Karl Marx's views on Alienation.
24. Discuss the meaning of Modernity and various phases of Modernity?
25. Discuss Rousseau views on direct democracy?
26. Discuss the marry Wollstonecraft views on Education?
27. Discuss the Wollstonecraft views on legal rights?
28. Discuss the J.S. Mill views on Rights of minorities?
29. Discuss the Mill's views on subjection of women?
30. Discuss the basic principles of Karl Marx or Marxism?
31. Discuss the Marx views on alienation?
32. Discuss the concept of General will of J.J. Rousseau?
33. Discuss Rousseau's views on origin of Inequality?
34. Discuss Mary Wollstonecraft views on woman and Paternalism?
35. Explain Wollstonecraft's opinion on Legal Rights.
36. Discuss J.S. Mill's theory on Liberty?
37. Explain Mill's views on Utilitarianism?
38. Discuss the Marxian theory on Materialism?
39. Explain the Marxian theory of Class Struggle?

Derabis College, Derabish
UG 6th Semester, Pol. Sc. Hons (CC)-XIV
Modern Indian Political Thought

Part-I

Fill in the blanks:

1 X 12

1. Atmiya Sabha was founded in _____.
2. _____ abolished Sati system in 1829.
3. _____ conferred on Ramabai the title of Pandita.
4. In the year _____ Vivekananda set up Ramakrishna Mission.
5. In _____ Mahatma Gandhi joined the Indian National Congress.
6. Gandhi started Dandi March from _____ Ashram.
7. In the year _____ Ambedkar joined the London school of Economics.
8. Ambedkar was a champion of _____.
9. _____ is referred as 'The Bird of Bengal'.
10. Savarkar was born at _____.
11. Nehru was a strong believer of _____.
12. Lohia had made a strong plea for a _____.
13. Brahma Samaj was Founded by _____?
14. Who is known as Hindu Napoleon?
15. Who is the author of "High Caste Hindu Woman"?
16. According to Gandhiji, which is an essential principle of Satyagraha?
17. Who was highly critical of Gandhian notion of Caste system?
18. Poona Pact was signed between Congress and _____.
19. In which year was Rabindranath Tagore awarded Nobel for Literature?
20. In which year Savarkar was elected as the President of the Hindu Mahasabha?
21. Who founded free India Society during his stay at India House in London?
22. The idea of 'Seven Revolutions' was propounded by _____.
23. "Corruption is eating into the vitals of our political life" who said this?
24. In which place did Jawaharlal Nehru organize the First Kisan March?

Part-II

Answer any eight of the following within two to three sentences each:

2 X 8

1. Discuss Rammohan Roy's views on Civil Rights.
2. Write Ramabai's view on caste system.
3. Examine the views of Vivekananda on internationalism.
4. What was Doprin's wife's movement?
5. Examine Gandhi's views on Strike.
6. Write the concept of Swadeshi according to Gandhi.
7. Describe Ambedkar as an Economist.
8. Write the views of Savarkar on Swadharma.
9. Write the views of Nehru on Secularism.
10. What is Total Revolution.
11. What is Brahma Samaj?
12. Why was Ramabai known as Pandita?
13. What do you mean by Swaraj?
14. What is Social Justice?
15. What are the principles of Satyagraha according to Gandhiji?
16. Write two sentences on Tagore's perception on nationalism.
17. What is 'Akhand Hindustan' in Savarkar's view?
18. What is Nehru's view on Secularism?
19. How do you define Lohia's Inquilab?
20. What is J.P. Narayan's Sarvodaya?

Part- III

Write notes on any eight of the following within 75 words each:

3 X 8

1. Examine the views of Ram Mohan Roy on Freedom of Press.
2. Write the thought of Ramabai on the sufferings of the Hindu women.
3. What was Humanism according to Vivekananda?
4. Write the spiritual and moral base of Gandhi.
5. What is Sarvodaya?
6. Write the main formula of Tagore's political thought.
7. Write the views of Savarkar on Utility of the cow.
8. Write the Panchaseel Principles of Nehru.

9. Write the views of Lohia on Religion.
10. Give an account on New socialism of Lohia.
11. Name the four types of Freedom Classified by Vivekananda.
12. Define Rammohan Roy's Liberalism.
13. What is Arya Mahila Samaj as founded by Ramabai?
14. Write a short note on Gandhian concept of Swadesi?
15. What is Ambedkar's view on Varna Theory?
16. What is Ahimsa according to Gandhiji?
17. What is Tagore's Swadesi Samaj?
18. What was the concept of independence of India for Savarkar?
19. Where does the essence of Socialism lie as per Nehru?
20. What is Lohia's End Caste Conference?
21. Brahma Samaj.
22. Views of Ramabai on Patriarchy
23. Ramakrishna Mission
24. Rama Rajya concept of M.K. Gandhi
25. Aurobindo's concept of Human unity
26. Techniques of Total Revolution
27. Nehru's views on Uniform Civil Code
28. Differentiate between Lohia's Socialism and Communism.
29. Ram Mohan's movement against Sati
30. Ram Mohan on Widow Marriage.
31. Ramabai's views on Gender
32. Life and times of Pandita Ramabai.
33. Vivekananda's views on tolerance
34. Vivekananda's contribution to Indian thought
35. Hind Swaraj
36. Life of Gandhi
37. Life of Ambedkar
38. Aurobindo on Internationalism.
39. Jayaprakash Narayan's Political Thought.
40. Aurobindo's Nationalism.
41. Nehru's views on Religion
42. Life of Nehru.

43. Lohia's views on State.
44. Lohia's political thought.
45. Life and times of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
46. Ram Mohan Roy on rights of women.
47. Life and times of Pandita Ramabai
48. Pandita Ramabai as a feminism.
49. Life and times of Vivekananda
50. Vivekananda on religious tolerance in Society
51. Life and times of Gandhi
52. Swaraj at the level of individual
53. Life and times of ambedkar
54. Aurobindo on Nationalism.
55. Aurobindo's views on Internationalism.
56. Aurobindo on ideal of Humanity
57. Life and times of Neheru.
58. A critique of Neheru's views on Secularism.
59. Life and times of Lohia
60. Distinction between Lohia's Socialism and Marxism.

Part-IV

Answer the following within 500 words each

7 X 4

1. Discuss Raja Ram Mohan Roy as a social reformer.
2. Discuss the Nationalism thought of Swami Vivekananda.
3. Discuss Gandhi's views on Ends means relationship.
4. Describe Ambedkar as the father of Indian Constitution.
5. Discuss the thought of Rabindra Nath Tagore on Education.
6. Discuss the views on Savarkar on Utilitarianism.
7. Describe the thought of Nehru on socialism and planning.
8. Discuss the views of Jaya Prakash Narayan on Participatory Democracy.
9. Write a short note on Pandit Ramabai as a social reformer.
10. Critically examine the Neo-Vedanta philosophy of Swami Vivekananda.
11. Highlight the Gandhian concepts of economic equality and Swadeshi.
12. Discuss the Social and Political ideas of Dr. Ambedkar.
13. Examine Tagore's ideas on Nationalism, Swaraj and Swadeshi Samaj.

14. What was unique about Savarkar's beliefs regarding Hindutva?
15. Explain J.P. Narayan's concept of Total Revolution.
16. Examine the contributions of Lohia to political thought.
17. Raja Rammohan Roy was a patron of civil Rights: Explain.
18. Examine Pandita Ramabai's views on Gender justice and civil rights.
19. Discuss Swami Vivekananda's views on Ideal society.
20. Examine the concept of 'Swaraj' of Mahatma Gandhi.
21. Discuss Sri Aurobindo's views on Nationalism.
22. Explain the concept of Total Revolution as viewed by Jayaprakash Narayan.
23. Explain the Nehru's Ideas on Secularism.
24. Discuss Ram Monohar Lohia's views on socialism.
25. Write an essay on Raja Ram Mohan Roy's Contribution to Indian Political Thought.
26. Pandita Ramabai was the biggest champion of women's rights. Comment.
27. Discuss Vivekananda's perspective on the characteristics of Ideal society.
28. Examine Gandhi's views on Swaraj.
29. Discuss Ambedkar's views on caste system.
30. Write an essay on Total Revolution.
31. Nehru laid the foundation of secular state in India. Comment.
32. Discuss Lohia's views on Socialism.
33. Discuss the theory of Rights of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
34. Explain Pandita Ramabai's views on Gender.
35. Examine Vivekananda's views on Ideal Society.
36. Discuss the Gandhian concept of Swaraj.
37. Discuss Ambedkar's theory of Social Justice.
38. Explain Jayaprakash Narayan's concept of Total Revolution.
39. Elucidate Nehru's Ideas on Secularism.
40. Discuss the Socialistic ideas of Lohia.