

Understanding of Political Theory

Core-I

GROUP-A

- 1- Traditionally the Greek held that while _____ were in the domain of family, _____ were in the domain of Polis.
- 2- Traditional Political Theory means the Science of _____ and _____.
- 3- Modern Political Theory means the science of _____.
- 4- Marxist Political Theory totally rejects _____ theory.
- 5- _____ defines theory as a systematic explanation of empirical data usually/ prescribed as reliable knowledge.
- 6- _____ said Political Science deals with State, Law and Government.
- 7- _____ defined Politics as the process of shaping and sharing of power.
- 8- Modern Liberalism stands for _____.
- 9- Liberalism places emphasis on _____ of the individual.
- 10- The ideology of liberalism regards individual as _____ of all activity.
- 11- Contemporary liberalism upholds _____ liberalism.
- 12- Marxism advocates the view that _____, _____ and _____ are three key evils.
- 13- According to Marx after the overthrow of capitalism there will be established _____.
- 14- Marxism is the enemy of _____.
- 15- Marxism wants to create a _____ and _____ society.
- 16- Anarchist criticized and rejected state and religion because these protect _____ and act as a source of limitation on the _____ of man.
- 17- Anarchism defines liberty as _____ of each and every restraint on the _____.
- 18- Conservatives upholds the need for continuity of authority in the interest of _____ and _____ in society and polity.
- 19- Burke strongly criticized the _____ of 1789.
- 20- Burke was a conservative thinker, but his conservatism was not _____.
- 21- Behavioural advocates an empirical study of _____ in Politics.
- 22- Behavioural Approach advocates the _____ by the use of empirical and _____ method.
- 23- Behaviouralism upholds _____ focus in the study of Politics.
- 24- Normative Approach is a _____ and Behaviouralism is a _____ which studies _____.
- 25- _____ Feminism stands for revolt against male domination in Society.
- 26- Feminism is opposed to _____.
- 27- Modernism is a revolt against _____.
- 28- Modernism was the product of _____.
- 29- Enlighten project advocated dependence on the use of _____.
- 30- Post Modernism involves a _____ of Modernism.
- 31- Post Modernism rejects the objectives of _____ and advocates _____.
- 32- Post Modernism Focuses on _____.
- 33- Post Modernism rejects _____.
- 34- In a Democracy all decisions are taken by _____.
- 35- _____ is the fundamental basis of Direct Democracy.
- 36- Referendum is a _____ Democracy.
- 37- Initiative is a _____ Democracy.
- 38- When the government undertakes to know the will of the people on an issue it is called _____.
- 39- _____ said "Democracy is a government in which everyone has a share".
- 40- Direct Democracy is based upon the principle of _____.
- 41- _____ Democracy stands for Proletarian Democracy.
- 42- Liberal Democracy rests on as the ideology of _____.
- 43- _____ is the Author of the book "State and Revolution".
- 44- _____ Theory argues that a revolution may take any form of alteration in the social, economic, and Political sphere.
- 45- Single transferable vote system is a method of _____.

- 46- In Direct Democracy Political Participation of the people take place mainly through the device of _____ and _____.
- 47- Minority representation means giving _____ to the minority communities in the legislature and executive.
- 48- The concept of participation in Political Theory is called _____.
- 49- Political Participation means the process of _____ in Politics.
- 50- Scholars like Macpherson and Poulantza are key supporters of _____.

GROUP-B

- 1- "Politics is an all pervasive activity and an unavoidable fact of human life." Comment?
- 2- How Gettell defines the scope of Political Science?
- 3- What is Political System?
- 4- Why Political scientists use the concept of Political System?
- 5- How politics involves all and is concerned with every citizen of a state?
- 6- What has been the Traditional view of meaning and nature of Politics?
- 7- Give two Traditional definition of Political Science?
- 8- Is there any difference between political science and politics?
- 9- What is meant by Classical Liberalism?
- 10- What is Modern Liberalism?
- 11- What is the relationship between Liberalism and Democracy?
- 12- What is the modern liberal perspective of State?
- 13- What is Libertarianism?
- 14- How libertarianism thinkers define Liberty?
- 15- What according to Hayek is Minimal State?
- 16- How Libertarian define and justify minimal state?
- 17- What has been the major difference between Liberalism and Libertarianism?
- 18- What is Marxian Socialism?
- 19- What is Communism?
- 20- What is Marxian theory of Economic Determinism?
- 21- What is Marxian Historical Materialism?
- 22- What was to be the most major feature of the Anarchist Society?
- 23- What were the methods by which Anarchists wanted to secure their Anarchist Society – the ideal society of their desire?
- 24- What is the major ground on which Anarchism advocates to elimination of state and authority?
- 25- Who was the most ardent supporter of Conservatism in the 18TH century?
- 26- Write down three basic features of Burke's Conservatism?
- 27- How can we identify Burke's place in Political Theory?
- 28- What is the Normative Approach to the study of Political Science?
- 29- What is the Philosophical Approach to the study of Political Science?
- 30- What is Scientific Empirical Approach to the study of Politics?
- 31- What is Empirical Approach?
- 32- Define Behavioural Approach to the Study of Politics?
- 33- What are the basic features of Post – Behavioural Approach?
- 34- What is Feminism?
- 35- What is meant by Modernism?
- 36- What is Post- Modernism?
- 37- What is Post- Modernism in the context of Political Theory?

- 38- What was the basic thrust of Enlightenment Project?
- 39- Identify two most essential features of Democracy?
- 40- What is Landesgemeinde?
- 41- Define referendum.
- 42- Define initiative.
- 43- What is Popular Sovereignty?
- 44- Give two merits of referendum?
- 45- Define Plebiscite?
- 46- Is Political participation a feature of only a democratic state?
- 47- What is Passive Political Participation?
- 48- What is Active Political Participation?
- 49- What is territorial representation?
- 50- What is Functional representation?
- 51- What is First Past the Post System of victory in an election?

GROUP-C

- 1- How Robert Dahl describes the Universality of Politics?
- 2- What are the two main points of difference between politics and political science as explained by traditional political scientists?
- 3- How modern view rejects the thesis of difference between politics and political science?
- 4- How modern political scientists define politics /political science?
- 5- How did Aristotle and Max Weber define 'Political'i.e. 'Politics'?
- 6- How does Harold Lasswell define Political?
- 7- What have been the traditional and modern views about the nature of theory.
- 8- What has been the liberal stream of Political Theory?
- 9- What is behavioural Political theory?
- 10- What is meant by Integrated political theory?
- 11- What is the central pillar of integrated political theory approach to study of politics?
- 12- How did Locke explain and support Liberalism in the 17th century?
- 13- How did J.S Mill define the role of the state in the era of new liberalism?
- 14- According to Liberalism which principles must characterized the economy of a modern liberal democratic state?
- 15- How can we define Liberalism in its modern form?
- 16- What according modern Liberalism is the relationship between state, society and individual?
- 17- What is the central pillar of the ideology of Libertarianism?
- 18- How libertarianism rejects Welfare State and support Laisses Faire State?
- 19- Define Marxian Theory of Dialectical Materialism?
- 20- How does Marx describe Capitalism as an evil system and the process of its elimination through a proletarian revolution?
- 21- What is Dictatorship of the Proletariat?
- 22- What is Marxian view of Communist Society?
- 23- How Marx describes social and Economic relations in terms of Class struggle between two economic classes?
- 24- How Anarchism rejects Representative Government as a ruling political organization of the state?
- 25- What is the Anarchist view of ideal society which comes into existence after the elimination of State, Private property and religion?

- 26- What was Proudhon's theory of Property?
- 27- "Conservative Tradition in Political Theory is known as Conservatism." What is the meaning?
- 28- Why Edmund Burke opposed the French Revolution?
- 29- How can we describe Burke's Conservatism?
- 30- What is Philosophical Approach to the study of Political Science?
- 31- Why Behavioural Approach got the name Behavioural Revolution?
- 32- Why Behavioural Approach advocates the study of facts and not value?
- 33- Why Behaviouralism got replaced by Post-Behaviouralism?
- 34- Discuss the importance of Feminism as a Contemporary movement?
- 35- Which basic concept is used by the Feminists for describing and criticising existing social order?
- 36- What was the central focus of Modernism
- 37- What was Enlightenment Project
- 38- What is Post- Modernism in the context of Political Theory
- 39- Who is known as the precursor of Post-Modernism and what was the central point of his thought
- 40- Who was Michel Foucault and what was his explanation of Post- Modernism
- 41- What is meant by Procedural Democracy and Substantive Democracy
- 42- Why is it difficult to adopt direct democracy in big states
- 43- "Democratic deliberation is a process of Democracy". Discuss?
- 44- Why Marx reject the theory of Liberal democracy?
- 45- Explain the meaning of Marxian concept of Dictatorship of Proletariate?
- 46- Briefly describe the three major limitation of Marxian Theory of Democracy?
- 47- How Transfer of Votes is done in the Single Transferable Vote System of Proportional Representation?
- 48- Briefly describe second ballot method of minority representation?
- 49- Briefly describe Cumulative Vote Method of Minority Representation?
- 50- Define limited vote system of minority representation?

GROUP-D

- 1- Explain the meaning of Theory and Political Theory?
- 2- Define Political Theory. Discuss its key features and dimension?
- 3- Explain the changing nature and scope of Political theory?
- 4- Explain the modern conceptualization of Politics. Why it describes Politics as struggle for power in society?
- 5- What is Liberalism? Discuss the features of Traditional Liberalism?
- 6- Explain the key features of Classical Liberalism?
- 7- Discuss the salient features of Modern Liberalism?
- 8- Discuss the Traditional and Modern Liberal Perspectives of State?
- 9- What is Libertarianism? Explain its key ideas?
- 10- Explain the nature of Liberalism in Contemporary times?
- 11- What is Marxist Tradition of Political Theory? How it rejects the Liberal Political Theory?
- 12- Define Marxism and Liberalism and explain the key difference between the two?
- 13- Critically evaluate Marxist Political Theory?
- 14- On what grounds Anarchism criticizes and rejects the institutions of State, Religion and Private Property?
- 15- Critically examine the features of Anarchist Political Theory?

- 16- Discuss the theory of Anarchism as explained by Bakunin and Kropotkin?
- 17- What is Conservatism? Describe the basic features of Conservative Tradition of Political Theory
- 18- Explain the nature of Conservatism propounded by Edmund Burke. Why is it called Enlightened Conservatism?
- 19- What is an Approach? What are the Traditional and Modern Approaches to Political Theory?
- 20- What is Empirical Approach? Discuss its Features?
- 21- What is Behavioural Approach? Discuss its basic features. What are its limitation?
- 22- Why Post- Behavioural Approach replaced the Behavioural Approach? What are the basic features of Post- Behaviouralism?
- 23- What is System Approach? What is Structural- Functional Approach?
- 24- Briefly discuss the meaning and ideas of Feminist Post- Modernism? How do they criticize Post Modernism of 21st Century??
- 25- What is the central theme of Feminism? Discuss the three forms of Feminism.
- 26- Critically examine the main features of Feminism. How does it want to secure its objectives?
- 27- Discuss the salient features of Liberal Feminism and Radical Feminism?
- 28- "Modernism stands for reason, science, knowledge and enlightenment." Elucidate.
- 29- What was the Enlightenment Project? What were its basic features? How did it lead to Modernism?
- 30- Discuss the process of shift from Modernism to Post- Modernism. What is meant by Post- Modernism in Politics?
- 31- What have been the basic tenets of Post- Modernism? Explain its main themes?
- 32- Briefly discuss the main ideas of some key exponents of Post- Modernism?
- 33- What are the limitations of Post- Modernism? How far is it better than Modernism?
- 34- Define Direct Democracy. Discuss the nature, merits and demerits of Referendum, initiative, Recall as Modern devices of Direct Democracy.
- 35- "Democracy is the best form of Government. However, its successful working demands the existence of several essential conditions". Elaborate.
- 36- What is Liberal Democracy? Critically discuss its features.
- 37- " Liberal Democracy is the best system of governance." Discuss with reference to its merits of Liberal Democracy.
- 38- Discuss the grounds on which Marxism rejects the theory of Liberal Democracy?
- 39- Critically examine the principles of Procedural Democracy and discuss the case of Procedural Democracy vs. Substantive Democracy.
- 40- Critically examine Deliberative Theory of Democracy.
- 41- Explain the classification of citizens on the basis of levels of Political Participation with particular reference to the views of Robert Dahl.
- 42- Discuss the factors which determine the nature and levels of Political Participation.
- 43- What is Territorial Representation? Explain the meaning and types of Territorial Constituencies?
- 44- What is Functional Representation? Discuss the arguments for and against Functional Representation.
- 45- What is Proportional Representation? Describe the Single Transferable Vote System.

Constitutional Government and Democracy in India (core-ii)

PART-I

Fill in the banks.

1. The Constitution of India was adopted on ----.
2. The Drafting Committee constituted with ---- members.
3. ----- called Indian Constitution as a Lawyer's paradise.
4. In ----- constitutional amendment the words socialist, secular and integrity was added in Indian Constitution.
5. ----- article declares laws inconsistent with fundamental rights.
6. The concept Rule of Law propounded by British Jurist -----.
7. ----- article guarantees protection of six rights of citizens.
8. -----article provides for restrictions on fundamental rights while martial law in force in any area within the territory of India.
9. ----- described DPSP and Fundamental Rights as the Conscience of the Constitution.
10. The DPSP seek to establish ----- and ---- democracy in the country.
11. ----- article described about the uniform civil code through out the country.
12. ----- amendment added cooperative societies in the DPSP.
13. ----- committee recommended for Fundamental Duties.
14. ----- article deals with amendment of constitution.
15. ----- described the constitution of India as quasi -federal.
16. -----termed Indian federalism as bargaining federalism.
17. Article -----to ---- deals with legislative relations between centre and states.
18. Article ----to ----- deals with centre- state financial relations.
19. -----article contemplates the establishment of an Inter-State Council.
20. The removal process of president of India is known as ----.
21. ----- summon and prorogue the parliament.
22. Money bill can be introduced in the parliament only the prior permission of -----.
23. ----- article empowers the president to promulgate ordinance.
24. Article---- empower the president to grant pardons.
25. The Prime Minister of India shall be appointed by ----.
26. The maximum strength of Rajya sabha is -----.

27. ----- article deals with money bill.
28. Annual financial statement is known as ----.
29. Money bill only can be introduced in ----- house.
30. Judicial Review originated in -----country.
31. The term Judicial Activism first coined by-----
32. The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated in ---- year.
33. -----article deals with the constitution of Supreme Court.
34. Article 143 deals with ---- power of Supreme Court.
35. Presently Supreme court consists with -----judges including chief justice of India.
36. ---- article deals with High court as the court of record.
37. The High Court of Odisha was established in ----year.
38. The Balwant Rai Mehta committee was appointed in ----year.
39. ---- was the first state to established Panchayati raj.
40. ----- committee recommended for two tier system.

PART-II

SHORT NOTES

1. What is Constitution?
2. What is Constituent Assembly?
3. What is Cabinet Mission?
4. What is Drafting Committee?
5. What is Socialist State?
6. What is Republic State?
7. What is Secular State?
8. What is Rigid Constitution?
9. What is Flexible Constitution?
10. What is Universal Adult Franchise?
11. What is Mandamus?
12. What is Prohibition?
13. What is 42nd Amendment?
14. What is Amendment?
15. What is National Emergency?
16. What is State Emergency?
17. What is Financial Emergency?

18. What is Statutory Grants?
19. What is Impeachment?
20. What is Electoral College?
21. What is Pocket Veto?
22. What is Pardon?
23. What is Article 74?
24. What is Article 75?
25. What is Zero Hour?
26. What is Adjournment?
27. What is Question hour?
28. What is Advisory power of Supreme Court?
29. What is Judicial Review?
30. What is Judicial Activism?
31. What is 73rd Amendment?
32. What is 74th Amendment?
33. What is Gram Sabha?
34. Three Tier System?
35. What is N.A.C.?

PART-III

Short Note

1. Difference between Equality before law and equal protection of Law
2. What is protection of six rights of citizens.
3. Types of Writs
4. Difference between Martial law and National Emergency.
5. Difference between Gandhian principles and Socialist principles.
6. Significance of Fundamental Duties.
7. Difference between Federal constitution and unitary constitution.
8. Emergency power of President of India.
9. Veto power of president of India.
10. Pardoning power of President.
11. Composition of Loksabha.
12. Composition of Rajya Sabha.
13. Leader of Opposition.

14. Joint sitting of two houses.
15. Qualification of judges of Supreme Court.
16. Advisory Jurisdiction of Supreme court.
17. Supreme court as court of record.
18. Difference between Judicial Activism and Judicial restraint.
19. Difference between money bill and ordinary bill.
20. Removal of judges of High Court.
21. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee.
22. Ashok Mehta Committee.
23. Composition of Municipal Corporation.
24. Composition of Gram Panchayat.
25. Composition of Municipality.

PART-IV

Long Question

1. Critically analyse the Fundamental Rights.
2. Discuss the implementation of DPSP.
3. Discuss the recent trends of centre state relations.
4. Discuss the parliamentary devices of India.
5. Discuss the constitutional provisions for Judicial Review in India.
6. Discuss the powers of Governor.
7. Discuss the powers and position of Chief minister.
8. Discuss the reasons for ineffective performance of Panchayati Raj system .
9. Discuss the types of urban government.
10. Discuss the composition and functions of Municipal Corporation.
11. Discuss the significance of Preamble of the Indian Constitution.
12. Discuss the main features of Indian Constitution.
13. Explain the procedures of amendment of the Indian Constitution.
14. Discuss the nature and feature of Fundamental Rights.
15. Analyse the various Fundamental Rights of the Constitution of India.
16. Discuss the nature and significance of the Directive Principles of State Policy.
17. Distinguish between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
18. Discuss the composition and functions of Indian Parliament.
19. Write an essay on composition and functions of Rajya Sabha.

20. Critically analyse the role of Lok Sabha in passage of legislation.
21. Discuss the composition and functions of Lok Sabha.
22. Discuss the powers and functions of Indian President.
23. Write essay on Emergency Powers of President of India.
24. Write an essay on the role and functions of Prime Minister.
25. Discuss the composition and functions of Council of Ministers.
26. Discuss the Organisation and Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
27. What is Judicial Review? How does it operate in India?
28. Discuss the independence of Judiciary in India.
29. Discuss the organization and functions of the High Court.
30. Explain the jurisdiction and functions of the High Court.
31. Administrative relations between centre and state.
32. Legislative relations between centre and state.
33. Financial relations between Centre and state.
34. Composition and functions of Gram Panchayat.
35. Composition and functions of Municipality.
36. Power and position of Sarpancha.

- 37.

Political Theory- Concepts and Debates Core-2

GROUP-A

- 1- Liberty is the eager maintenance of the system of _____.
- 2- Absence of restraints is _____.
- 3- Locke was a supporter of _____.
- 4- Eternal vigilance is the _____.
- 5- Law is _____ of Liberty.
- 6- Liberty is possible in a _____ society.
- 7- Equality stands for the elimination of all _____.
- 8- Social equality stands for _____ in society.
- 9- Economic equality really means _____.
- 10- According to Acton Liberty and Equality are _____.
- 11- The French Revolutionary raised the slogan _____.
- 12- _____ is indispensable for each human society.
- 13- Three main dimension of justice are _____
- 14- According to salmond, justice means to _____ the due share to everybody.
- 15- Social Justice aims to provide _____ to every individual.
- 16- Distributive justice demands _____ and _____ distribution of social advantages.
- 17- Procedural justice stands for existence of just and fair _____ for fair access to all benefits and burden in society.
- 18- Equitable distribution of responsibilities and benefits of development and progress among all the people of the world means _____.
- 19- _____ are obligations of the citizens.
- 20- Rights are common claims _____ by society and _____ by the state.
- 21- Right to life is a _____.
- 22- The sanction behind _____ right is the ethical sense of the community.
- 23- The most important civil right is _____.
- 24- Political obligation means the _____ of the people towards the _____.
- 25- Political obligation _____ the citizens to obey the laws and commands of the state.
- 26- To enforce the obligation of the citizen towards law is the _____.
- 27- According to idealist theory of Political obligation is the highest _____ obligation of the people towards the state.
- 28- According to Green _____ not force is the basis of Political obligation.
- 29- Laws are needed for maintaining _____ in Society.
- 30- Pluralist society is characterized by _____ and _____ diversities.
- 31- A society characterized by different cultural traditions, beliefs and ways of life is held to be a _____.
- 32- Weak disagreement over beliefs and values in society is called _____.
- 33- Deep disagreement over beliefs and values among different cultural group is called _____.
- 34- Multiculturalism supports the principles of _____.
- 35- Multiculturalism places highest emphasis on _____.

Group B

1. What is negative liberty?
2. What is positive liberty?
3. What are the two most essential features of liberty?
4. Define civil liberty.
5. Define economic liberty.
6. Mention four important safeguards of liberty.
7. How are law and liberty compatible?
8. What is the main focus of contemporary liberalism?
9. Give three features of Equality.
10. What is political equality?
11. What is the real implication of equality?
12. Define legal equality.
13. Name some of the scholars who hold the view that liberty and equality are compatible.
14. Name some of the scholars who hold the view that liberty and equality are opposed to each other.
15. How can social justice be secured?
16. The preamble of the Indian Constitutions describes which four objectives of the state.
17. What are three basic features of social justice?
18. What is affirmative action?
19. Define procedural of justice.
20. What is substantive justice?
21. What is the relation between Justice and Liberty?
22. What is the relation between Justice and equality?
23. What is Rawl's theory of justice?
24. Describe meaning of the concepts of procedural justice and distributive justice.
25. What is meant by Global Justice?
26. What is moral obligation?
27. What is meant by political obligation?
28. What are the two major dimensions of political obligation?
29. Name the major theories of political obligation?
30. What is cultural relativism?
31. What is meant by ethnocentrism?
32. Define the concept of cultural relativism?
33. Discuss the need for recociling cultural relativism with universality of human rights?
34. What is meant by multiculturalism?
35. How multiculturalism supports collectivity of a culturally pluralisists society?
36. What type of policy is supported by multiculturalism?
37. Multiculturalism seeks to project what type of policies.
38. What is the basic purpose of multicultural policies?
39. What is meant by thick Multiculturalism?
40. What is meant by thick Multiculturalism?
41. What is meant by universality of rights?
42. Explain the meaning of civil and political rights of a citizen.
43. Can there be rights without duties?
44. Can there be duties without rights?
45. Distinguish between rights and human rights?

Group –c

1. What is meant by negative and positive freedom?
2. Define liberty. Does law help or hinder liberty?
3. Define the terms liberty and freedom. Can we use these terms as synonyms?
4. Define freedom. Why it needs some restraints? what is meant by the saying positive freedom is emancipation development of one self.
5. Explain law and liberty is not opposed to each other.
6. Explain law creates essential conditions for the enjoyment of liberty. Explain liberty means liberty under law.
7. Equality does not mean absolute equality. Comment.
8. How economic equality is a safe guard of liberty?
9. Economic and social equality is an absolute necessity. Explain.
10. What is egalitarianism?
11. Explain the meaning of social exclusion.
12. Equality is not opposed to liberty. Explain.
13. Why some scholars say that liberty and equality are opposed to each other?
14. Equality and liberty always complement each other. Do you agree?
15. What is protective discrimination?
16. What is the relation between Justice and Liberty?
17. What is the relation between Justice and equality?
18. What is Rawl's theory of justice?
19. What are legal and political rights?
20. What is Marxist theory of rights?
21. What are liberal theories of rights?
22. Can there be rights without duties?
23. Can there be duties without rights?
24. How rights and duties are related?
25. What is political obligation? Why people obey the state?
26. What is the perspectives theory of political obligation?
27. What is meant by civil disobedience?
28. What are the views of Green on right to resistance/revolt?
29. Do you support the concept of universality of human right and values?
30. How cultural relativism differs from ethnocentrism?
31. What is the issue of universalism vs. cultural relativism?
32. Give arguments of the supporters of cultural relativism against universality of human rights.
33. Define pluralist society?
34. What is cultural diversity?
35. Define the meaning of multiculturalism?
36. "Unity in diversity as the need of a pluralist society". Do you agree?
37. Briefly discuss the issue of accommodation of diversity in a pluralist society?
38. What is multiculturalism as a policy?
39. What is multiculturalism as a concept?
40. Differentiate between thick and thin Multiculturalism?

Group –D

- 1- Define Freedom. Do you agree with the view that Freedom has both Negative and Positive Dimension.
- 2- What is Liberty? Discuss its Negative and Positive conceptions. What are the kinds of Liberty?

- 3- What are the conditions essential for the enjoyment of liberty?
- 4- Define Liberty. Does Law help or hinder liberty?
- 5- "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Explain the safeguards of Liberty.
- 6- Define Equality. Discuss its essential features and elements.
- 7- Discuss the relation between Liberty and Equality.
- 8- Define Equality. Discuss its relation with Liberty.
- 9- "Social Exclusion must be replaced by Social inclusion through Affirmative Action." Elaborate.
- 10- "Affirmative Action in favour of eliminating Social Exclusion suffered by some weaker and deprived sections of society is justified for securing equality." Comment.
- 11- "Protective Discrimination in the forms of Affirmative Action is justified for ensuring the social, economic and Political equality in society" Elucidate
- 12- What is Justice? Discuss its relationship with Liberty and Equality.
- 13- What is Social Justice? Discuss Rawls concept of Justice?
- 14- Explain the difference between justice and Global Justice and Global Justice and International Justice.
- 15- Define Global Justice. What is its Scope?
- 16- What is Distributive Justice? Explain its relationship with Social Justice.
- 17- Explain the relationship between Multiculturalism and Social Justice.
- 18- Explain the meaning of Procedural justice and Substantive Justice. Can these be integrated?
- 19- What is meant by Universality of Rights? What are Human Rights?
- 20- Define Rights. Discuss the kinds of Rights.
- 21- Discuss the Rights of citizen of a Modern democratic state.
- 22- Critically examine the theories of Rights
- 23- Define Duty? Discuss the relation between Rights and Duties.
- 24- What is Political Obligation? Discuss the various ways in which the issue of political obligation has been explained by various political thinkers.
- 25- Describe various Theories of Political Obligation. Can we accept any one theory as a valid explanation of the concept of Political obligation?
- 26- Examine the issue of resistance with particular reference to the views of Hobbes, Locke, Hegel, Green and Mahatma Gandhi.
- 27- Critically examine the issue of Resistance and Civil Disobedience.
- 28- What is meant by Cultural Relativism? Why is it advocated and supported by some social scientists.
- 29- Discuss the main arguments for and against the issue of Universality of Rights versus the concept of Cultural Relativism.
- 30- Discuss the issue of Universality of Human Rights and Cultural Relativism of Rights. How Cultural Relativism supports Multiculturalism?
- 31- Critically examine the issue of Universality of Human Rights vs. Cultural Relativism.
- 32- What is Multiculturalism? Discuss the issue of multiculturalism and toleration in a pluralist society.
- 33- How far do you think that the principle of Unity in diversity is a basic necessity of each multi cultural society?
- 34- "Respect for and toleration of cultural diversity is most essential need of a multicultural society." Discuss.
- 35- "diversity is an asset; we must preserve it through Unity." Discuss with reference to Indian Pluralist Society.

Political Process in India(core- iv)

PART-I

Fill in the blanks

1. Indian Political System is currently characterised by_____.
2. During 1950-1989 Indian party system remained_____.
3. The party which dominated Indian party system during the first four decades of Independent India was_____.
4. _____has been largely a product of system.
5. Indian multi-party system is characterised by a _____.
6. All anti-BJP and anti-congress parties are currently identified as_____.
7. _____Politics is also a factor of Indian voting behaviour.
8. In India, gender also acts as a_____.
9. The constitution of India provides for an _____for conducting elections in the country.
10. Election Commission of India enjoys a_____.
11. The Chief Election Commissioner and each of the other two election commissioners enjoy tenure of_____.
12. Articles_____to_____of the Constitution define the powers and function of Election Commission.
13. _____and_____are two major determinant of voting behaviour in India.
14. _____Politics is also a factor of Indian voting behaviour.
15. _____now show that Indian electorate has been becoming politically more mature.
16. Indian voters are currently influenced by_____of the party in deciding their choice of representative in elections.
17. Indian elections are contested mainly by_____.

18. A political party which gets _____ of seats in the legislative becomes the _____.
19. No person can remain a member of the election commission after he attains _____ year's age.
20. Indian political system is characterised by both nationalism and _____.
21. The biggest need for checking regionalism is development of _____.
22. The principle of _____ is a manifestation of regionalism.
23. Communalism constitutes the biggest danger to _____.
24. Secular state can regulate _____.
25. Secularism is a part of the _____ of the constitution of India.
26. Casteism poses a big challenge to _____.
27. The word caste is derived from _____ meaning breed strain or hereditary features.
28. _____ determines relations and interactions among various social groups or castes.
29. Caste is an _____ social identity.
30. One caste always involves several _____.
31. Caste acts as a factor of _____ in India.
32. Caste is a major factor of _____ in India.
33. According to J.P Narayan caste is the _____ in India.
34. Traditionally Hindu society stands organised in terms of _____.
35. India remained free from _____ during first 15 years of Indian Independent.
36. _____ and _____ communalism has been a hard fact of Indian society.
37. Secular state is neither _____ nor _____.
38. India is a secular state both _____ and _____.
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48. _____and_____communalism has been a hard fact of Indian society.
49. Secular state is neither_____nor_____.
50. India is a secular state both_____and_____.
51. The worst and most harmful form of regionalism is_____.
52. There is need to increase the number of_____in our legislature.
53. Personality of the top party leader acts as a_____voting behaviour.
54. There is_____ideological difference in Indian political parties.
55. Demands for_____and_____fall within the concept of regionalism.
56. The Unitarian spirit of the Indian constitution is designed to check the forces of undue.
57. Forces of secularism must be brought into the_____by all means.
58. Positively secular state means_____of all _____.
59. Casteism means acting on the basis of_____towards one's_____.
60. The system of relations and interactions among people on the basis of caste identities is called_____.

PART-II

Very short Questions

1. What is the basic nature of Indian party system?
2. During 1950-89 Indian party system worked as which type of party system.
3. How do you describe two recent trends in Indian multi-party system?

4. Which are the two major competing alliances in Indian politics?
5. What is the nature of alliances politics in India?
6. Name three major partners of NDA.
7. Name three major partners of UPA.
8. What are the three categories of political party of India?
9. Which party is currently in power in most of the states of India?
10. Which institution is registered political parties in India?
11. What is the importance of voting behaviour studies?
12. Which according to you are the four major determinants of voting behaviour in India?
13. What is the role of party system in voting behaviour?
14. Which two have emerged as a new determinant of voting behaviour?
15. Why gender factor acts as a weaker determinant of voting behaviour?
16. Who performs the functions of conducting elections in India?
17. What is the composition of the Election Commission of India?
18. How can an Election Commission be removed from office?
19. What is the most important function of the Election Commission of India?
20. What is power of the Election Commission of India in respect of political parties?
21. How the Election Commission of India ensures the conduct of free and fair elections and secrecy in voting?
22. What is regionalism?
23. What is communalism?
24. What is aggressive regionalism?
25. What is the basic factor behind linguistic regionalism?
26. What is secularism?
27. What is negative dimension of secularism?
28. What are the two main pillars of Indian secularism?

29. What are the forms of communalism?
30. What is Communalism of history?
31. What are the two pillars of Indian secularism?
32. How the constitution of India upholds secularism?
33. What are major challenges of national integration in India?
34. State five basic features which are hall marks of a caste.
35. What is meant by caste system?
36. In which states of Indian caste is a very major factor?
37. What is casteism?
38. Explain the meaning of developmental state?
39. What is national party?
40. What is bi-party system?
41. What is regional political party?
42. What is meant by caste system?
43. How do you describe two recent trends in Indian multi-party system?
44. Almost every Indian political party is characterised by what?
45. What has been the most major factor behind the birth of coalition politics in India?
46. Who have written “voting behaviour is a field of study concerned with the ways in which people tend to vote in public election”?
47. Status of Election Commissioners and Chief Election Commissioner is equal to whom.
48. Do you agree with the view that rapid and comprehensive economic development of India can weaken the forces of regionalism?
49. What is regional aspiration?
50. What is politics of regionalism?
51. What is regional imbalance?

PART-III

Answer the questions within 75 words

1. What is multi-party system?
2. What is the basic nature of Indian multi-party system?
3. What is politics of opportunities alliances? Give so examples.
4. What is regional party?
5. What is the evil practice of political defection?
6. What is politics of populism?
7. Name of the states which being rules singled by a single party?
8. What is meant by personality-cult party politics?
9. Explain some major new trends in Indian party system
10. What is the role of caste as a determinant of voting behaviour in India?
11. How religion acts as determinant of voting behaviour?
12. "Social media has emerged as a big determinant of voting behaviour" Comments.
13. How personality-cult politics acts a determinant of voting behaviour?
14. What is the importance of voting behaviour studies in a liberal democratic politicalsystem?
15. What is the composition and method of appointment of the members of Election Commission of India?
16. Explain the tenure and method of removal of an Election Commission.
17. What is meant by Election Code of Conduct?
18. How do you explain for low voter turnout in election?
19. What is the right to give a negative vote?
20. How to check the role of money power and muscle power in elections?
21. What is meant by regionalism imbalances and also suggest a way to correct these?

22. Define regional aspirations and politics of regionalism.
23. Discuss these major factors behind the existence of regional imbalances.
24. How do you view the role of religion in politics?
25. Give two specific example of role of religion in Indian politics.
26. How religion acts as a factor of an electoral politics, government making and party politics?
27. What is the meaning of secularism?
28. How India is a secular state?
29. Discuss five major secular features of Indian constitution.
30. How to check the incidences of pre-poll and post-poll violence in election? What is communalism?
31. What are the major causes of communalism?
32. How Indian Constitution attacks the evils of caste system?
33. How caste acts as a factor of electoral politics?
34. Give three suggestions for neutralising the role of casteism in Indian politics.
35. Discuss the role of caste as a factor of voting behaviour.
36. "Casteism is the enemy of Indian secularism" Discuss.
37. How far Indian state has been a coercive state?
38. Trace the evolution of the nature of Indian state in the 21st Century.
39. Explain the meaning of developmental state?
40. What is meant by welfare state?
41. Explain coercive dimensions of Indian state.
42. What is meant by for affirmative action policies?
43. "Affirmative action policies are the need of the hour" comments.
44. How regional imbalances have given fuel to the forces of aggressive regionalism?
45. What is the major defect of the relative majority vote victory principle?
46. What is the system of preparation and revision of electoral rolls in India?

47. How far the personality and performance of a candidate act as determinants of voting behaviour?
48. Is it true to say that there is a lack of ideological differences among Indian political parties?
49. What has been the impact of the result of Lok Sabha election 2019 on Indian party system?

PART-IV

Answer the questions within 500 words

- 1- Discuss the features of Indian party system.
- 2- Discuss the role of opposition party in India.
- 3- Explain the contemporary nature and working of multi-party coalition government in India.
- 4- Explain the emerging trends in Indian party system.
- 5- What is voting behaviour? Discuss major determinants of voting behaviour in India.
- 6- What is meant by voting behaviour? Why is its study important?
- 7- What is the composition and method of appointment of the members of Election Commission of India?
- 8- Explain the composition and functions of the Election Commission of India.
- 9- Discuss the features of Indian Election system.
- 10- Discuss the major defects of Indian Election system.
- 11- Suggest some needed electoral reforms in India.
- 12- What are the major stages involved in organising and conducting of election in India.
- 13- What is regionalism? Discuss the forms in which it exists in India.
- 14- Discuss the causes of regionalism in India. Suggest some remedies against aggressive regionalism.

15- Define secularism. Discuss negative and positive dimensions of secularism.

16- What is communalism? Discuss the causes behind its presence in India.

16- Explain the role of caste in Indian party system.

17- 18- What is meant by welfare state?

18- Explain the role of caste in Indian party system.

18- What is meant by welfare state?

19- Evaluate the role of caste in Indian Electoral Politics.

20- What is secularism? Discuss the nature of India as a secular state.

50.

PART-IV

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