

QUESTION BANK

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

INTRODUCTION TO COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

(CORE-V)

PART-I

1. Aristotle studied the constitutions of _____ states.
2. The term Eurocentrism was coined by _____.
3. Europe-centric came into use in the early _____ Century.

4. Capitalism is a social system based on the principles of Individual _____.
5. _____ defines the “Spirit of Capitalism” as that attitude which seeks profit rationally and systematically.
6. Capitalism is a phenomenon of _____ society.
7. Merchant capitalism grew significantly by _____ century in Europe.
8. The Industrial Revolution was first started in _____.
9. _____ divided the capitalism in Britain in three stages.
10. Enterprise Capitalism is based on the idea of free market and _____ interference.
11. The term Socialism can be traced to the _____ word sociare which means to combine or share.
12. The book Communist Manifesto was written by _____.
13. The concept of Socialism first appeared in the famous work of _____.
14. Utopian Socialism is a term to define first time by _____.
15. Democracy Socialism advocate for revolution in to transition to _____.
16. Milton Friedman’s Capitalism and Freedom was published in the year _____.
17. The European colonial period was an era from the _____ century to the mid-20th century.
18. The book “Ancient and Modern Imperialism” has written by _____.
19. In _____ year the Federal government of USA was established.
20. Who said, “Imperialism, the Highest stage of Capitalism”.
21. Decolonisation unfolded in _____ phases.
22. The ideology and praxis of neo-colonialism are discussed in the works of _____ and _____.
23. Anti-colonial struggle picked up its momentum during the _____ century.
24. The NPC _____ Committee is the Permanent body of the NPC.
25. The President of the People’s Republic of China is elected by _____.
26. The _____ Commission of the People’s Republic of China directs the armed forces of the country.
27. _____ is the highest Procuratorial organ of China.
28. _____ Court is the highest trial organ in the country.
29. The word globalization is derived from the word _____.
30. The emergence of globalization in the world can be traced from _____ century.
31. Economic globalization means increasing _____ and _____ among national economies.

32. Environmental globalization is also called as _____ globalization.
33. globalization seeks to transform the world into a _____.
34. _____ wrote “Globalization of markets”.
35. _____ said “socialism is like a hat which has lost its shape because everybody wears it”.
36. Socialism places more emphasis on _____ than the individual.
37. Socialism is opposed to _____.
38. Socialism stands for abolition of _____ of means of production.
39. Evolutionary socialism is also called as _____.
40. Revolutionary socialism stands identified with the name of _____.
41. In China, the legislature enjoys the name _____.
42. The President of china is elected by _____.
43. In China, the judiciary is neither _____ nor _____.
44. Judiciary in China is a _____ judiciary.
45. In China, the _____ heads the State Council.
46. China is a unitary state as such all _____ are in the hands of NPC.
47. Impeachment means _____.
48. The US Congress exercises the powers which have been _____ to it by the _____.
49. The US Senate is the _____ of all the states of US Federation.
50. The USA has _____ judicial system.
51. The Supreme Court is the court of _____ in the USA.
52. The citizens of USA elect the _____ and then they elect the President.
53. The scope of Comparative politics is much broader than that of _____.
54. Comparative politics accepts the desirability and need for _____ focus.
55. _____ is the new name of the study of Comparative Government.

PART-II

A brief note on:

1. What is comparative Politics?
2. What is Comparative Government?
3. What is Inter-Disciplinary Approach?
4. Significance of Comparative Politics.
5. Features of Comparative Methods.
6. What is Sociological Approach?
7. Interest Articulation.
8. Development of Multiculturalism.
9. What is Eurocentrism.
10. What is Merchant Capitalism?
11. What is Globalization?
12. Role of Globalization in Politics.
13. What is Socialism?
14. What is Individualism?
15. Merits of Socialism.
16. Future of Socialism.

17. What is Scientific Socialism?
18. Class Struggle.
19. Labour Theory of Value.
20. Dictatorship of the Proletariat.
21. Guild Socialism.
22. What is Syndicalism?
23. What is Colonialism?
24. What is Neo-Colonialism?
25. What is British Common Law?
26. What is British Scientific Commentaries?
27. Position of the British King.
28. The Privy Council.
29. What is Delegated Legislation?
30. Evolution of England Parliament.
31. Decline of British Parliament.
32. Cabinet dictatorship.
33. Rule of Law.
34. Bi-Party System.
35. The Labour Party.
36. Constitutional Development of China.
37. What is Unitary State?
38. National People's Congress.
39. The Standing Committee of China.
40. The Central Military Commission of China.
41. The Communist Party of China.
42. Central Commission of China.

PART- I II

- 1- What is Devolution?
- 2- What is Enlightenment?
- 3- What is Social Justice?
- 4- What is Multi Culturalism?
- 5- What is Feudalism?
- 6- What is Enterprise capitalism?
- 7- What is Collective capitalism?
- 8- What is Hyper-globalist?
- 9- Explain Imperialism, the highest stage of Capitalism.
- 10- What is Utopian socialism?

- 11- What is Eurocentrism?
- 12- What is Scientific socialism?
- 13- What is Imperialism?
- 14- What is Neo-colonialism?
- 15- Sovereignty of British Parliament.
- 16- Discuss the Forms of colonialism.
- 17- Distinction between Crown and King.
- 18- What is Fountain of Honour?
- 19- Legislature of Brazil.
- 20- Federal Senate Constitutional Monarchy.
- 21- What is Marxism?
- 22- Europeanisation of world.
- 23- Explain Unwritten Constitution.
- 24- Explain Unitary Constitution.
- 25- Legislature of Brazil.
- 26- Federal Senate.27- Standing Committee of NPC
- 28- The Military court.
- 29- What is Decolonisation?
- 30- What is Rule of law?
- 31- Discuss the British Monarchy.
- 32- The King can do no wrong Explain.
- 33- What is Brexit?
- 34- Plano Real Economy.
- 35- Littleton Constitution of 1954.
- 36- British Cabinet.
- 37- Decline of House of Lords
- 38- Marxist views on colonialism
- 39- Legislature of Brazil.
- 40- Federal Senate.
- 41- Standing Committee of NPC.

- 42- What is Neo- imperialism?
- 43- What is Non-alignment Movement?
- 44- What is United Nation?
- 45- British Common Law.
- 46- Constitutional Monarchy.
- 47- What is Multi-culturalism?
- 48- What is Industrial revolution?
- 49- What is Social capitalism?
- 50- What is Utopian socialism?
- 51- Political Economy of Nigeria.
- 52- The National People's Congress.
- 53- Communist Party of China.
- 54- The Supreme People's Court.
- 55- Macpherson Constitution of 1951.
- 56- What is Neo liberalism?

PART -IV

- 1- Why should compare and how compare? Discuss the methods of comparison?
- 2- Define Comparative Politics and discuss the difference between Comparative Government and Comparative Politics.
- 3- Illustrate the contributions of various comparativists in expanding the domains of Comparative Politics.
- 4- Describe the challenges in front of the discipline of Comparative Politics in the Contemporary times.
- 5- Examine how Multiculturalism is a step beyond Eurocentrism.
- 6- Critically analyse Euro Centrism as a challenge to comparative politics?
- 7- What is Globalisation? Critically analyse the major dimensions of Globalisation?
- 8- Examine the different views relating to the link between Globalisation and Modern Nation State.

- 9- Critically evaluate the growth and expansion of Capitalism?
- 10- Discuss the various types of Capitalist systems in the Contemporary World.
- 11- Examine the criticism leveled against Socialism.
- 12- Discuss the Colonial powers and Colonies?
- 13- What do you know by Neo-Colonialism? Examine its path of growth.
- 14- Examine the role of the UN in the process of decolonisation.
- 15- Discuss the constitution of United Kingdom has evolved through several centuries?
- 16- Discuss the role of Communist Party in China?
- 17- Discuss the challenges in front of the discipline of comparative politics in the contemporary times?
- 18- Discuss the utility of comparative politics?
- 19- Do you believe Marxist analysis is still pivotal in the understanding of our society and the world?
- 20- Explain the major principles of Socialism?
- 21- Make a comparison on the concept of Colonialism, Capitalism and Imperialism?
- 22- Write an essay on colonial struggle in Asia and Africa?
- 23- The British Monarch is a Titular head of the state – make a critical estimate in your word?
- 24- Write a short note on various stages of constitutional development of China?25- Discuss the method and scope of comparative politics?
- 26- How far the new development in the field has helped the discipline to become inclusive, sensitive and dynamic?
- 27- Provide a critical assessment of Capitalism?
- 28- Trace the development of Socialism in and out or Europe?
- 29- Write a note on various stages of colonialization?
- 30- Discuss the causes of weakening of imperialism?
- 31- Discuss the constitutional framework or Brazil?
- 32- Analyse important features of Nigerian federalism?
- 33- Examine the powers and functions of British PrimeMinister.

34- Discuss the composition and functions of the National people's Congress.

35- Discuss the power and function of Standing Committee

INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Core- VI

GROUP-A

Fill in the blanks

- 1- Administration would differ from one sphere to another depending upon the subject matter. This statement explains the _____ Administration.
- 2- _____ coined the acronym POSDCORB?
- 3- According to _____ Public Administration as embracing the executive branch of government only.
- 4- "Administration has to do with getting things done with the accomplishment of defined objectives" _____ statement is it.
- 5- "Administration is the direction, co-ordination and control of many persons to achieve some purpose or objective" _____ stated this.
- 6- Public Administration includes all the activities of the government whether falling in the sphere of the legislative, executive or judicial branch of the government. This statement reflects the _____ view of Administration.
- 7- The Santhanam committee on prevention of corruption was appointed in _____.
- 8- "Public Administration is the heart of the problem of modern government" _____ stated this.
- 9- "Who are no longer confronted with several administrative sciences, but with one which can be applied equally well to public and to private affairs" this statement was given by _____.
- 10- "The field of administration is a field of business. It is removed from the hurry and strife of politics" this was stated by _____.
- 11- The emergence of "New Public Administration" is associated with _____.
- 12- The phrase "Developmental Bureaucracy" was coined by _____.
- 13- The science of administration is the latest fruit of the study of the science of politics which was begun some twenty-two hundred years ago. This statement was made by _____.
- 14- According to _____ "Politics has to do with the policies or expression of the state while administration has to do with the execution of these policies."
- 15- As long as study of Public Administration was not comparative, claims for a science of Public Administration would sound hollow. _____ made this statement.
- 16- _____ is described as antitheoretic, anti-positivist and anti-hierarchical.

- 17- The term 'Development Administration' was coined by _____.
- 18- The ecological approach in the study of Public Administration was initiated by _____.
- 19- _____ said that "Bureaucracy can exist only where the whole service of the state is removed from the common political life of the people, its chief as well as its rank and file.
- 20- "Politics and Administration dichotomy is a misleading distinction which had become a stereo type in the winds of theorists and practitioner" _____ said this.
- 21- _____ defines administration as the organization and direction of human and material resources to achieve desired goal.
- 22- The view that Public Administration involves all activities of the civil service personnel for implementing public policies is called _____.
- 23- The view that Public Administration means the functions and activities of the top administrators or managers of the government is called _____.
- 24- While _____ is a narrow view _____ is a broad view of Public Administration.
- 25- The integral view of Public Administration is strongly upheld by _____.
- 26- The most ardent supporter of managerial view of Public Administration has been _____.
- 27- The integral view is also known as _____ of Public Administration.
- 28- _____ wrote "Administration means to care for or to look after people and manage affairs".
- 29- _____ wrote "If our civilization fails it will be mainly due to the breakdown of Public Administration".
- 30- Two Major supporters of the view that all administration whether public or private is one are _____ and _____.
- 31- Both Private Administration and Public Administration are characterized by _____.
- 32- Relationship between Public Administration and Private Administration is most visible in the contemporary era of _____.
- 33- Public Administration is generally run by _____.
- 34- _____ observed "Government Administration is bureaucratic, Private Administration is not and that government administration is political, private administration is non-political.
- 35- _____ wrote "We are not confronted with several administrative sciences but with one which can be applied equally to public and private affairs".
- 36- The article written by Woodrow Wilson was written by _____ in which he made a case for Public Administration as a separate subject of study.
- 37- The third stage in the evolution of Public Administration got identified as _____.
- 38- Issue of Dichotomy between _____ and _____ emerged a major challenge during 1938-1948.

- 39- The two major developments of the 4th stage of evolution of Public Administration (1948-1970) were _____ and _____.
- 40- _____ was the first person in the 18th century to make a distinction between politics and Public Administration.
- 41- _____ challenged Taylor's Scientific Management Approach.
- 42- The author of the Book "Principles of Public Administration" (1812) was _____.
- 43- The first article on "The study of Administration" was published by Woodrow Wilson in Journal _____.
- 44- _____ popularized the Ecological Approach in Public Administration.
- 45- The work Discourse on the General Principles of Administration was written by _____.
- 46- Besides Henry Fayol, the other two key supporters of classical administrative theory were _____ and _____.
- 47- Luthur Gullick was influenced by the writings of _____ and _____ --- in presenting his administrative theory.
- 48- The type of bureaucracy advocated by Weber was _____.
- 49- The first two features of ideal bureaucracy were listed by Weber as _____ and _____.
- 50- _____ was the most major maxim of Taylorism.
- 51- _____ coined the term four Ps.
- 52- _____ formulated and advocated Human Relation Theory against Taylorism.
- 53- _____ said "Management is the true science resting upon clearly fixed rules and principles as a foundation".
- 54- Human Relation Theory of Elton Mayo is a _____ theory of Administration.
- 55- The basic features of Human Relation Theory were formulated by _____ during 1920s.
- 56- Herbert Simon analyzed the role of human values and preferences in the _____.
- 57- _____ was the name of experiment of Elton Mayo and others conducted which led to the formulation and advocacy of Human Relation Theory.
- 58- Rational Decision making approach emerged in Public Administration in _____ environment.
- 59- The Hawthorne Experiments were undertaken during the years _____.
- 60- According to _____ Ecological Approach stand for examination of environmental effect on administrative structure and behavior.
- 61- According to _____ "Innovation is the specific tool of entrepreneurs the mean by which the exploit change as an opportunity for a different business service.
- 62- According to Schumpeter "An entrepreneur is basically a _____.
- 63- The Ecological Approach was developed by F.W Riggs while studying _____ and _____.

- 64- _____ has written “An entrepreneur is basically an innovator as he introduces something new in the economy”.
- 65- In 1951 the book, The Policy Science was written by _____ and _____.
- 66- In the words of _____ “The essence of Public Administration is policy making”.
- 67- Policy formulation is always _____ in its objective.
- 68- In Public Administrative _____ plays a key role in the implementation of public policies.
- 69- The _____ is the chief policy making organ and _____ approves policies and _____ plays a key role in their implementation.
- 70- _____ observed “Public Policy is not a decision it is a course or pattern of activity”.
- 71- The issue of New Public Administration was discussed at the _____ 1967.
- 72- In late 1960s and 1970s the discipline of Public Administration experienced several new charges and gave rise to a movement in favour of _____.
- 73- The minnowbrook I conference placed the focus of Public Administration on _____.
- 74- The second Minnowbrook conference placed emphasis on _____.
- 75- We do not need more governance we need _____.
- 76- Good as an adjective of governance stands for a governance characterized by _____ and _____.
- 77- Good governance essentially demands _____ socio-economic-politics development of all _____.
- 78- All policy making and implementation must keep in full views _____.

GROUP-B

- 1- What is Integral view of Public Administration?
- 2- What is Managerial view of Public Administration?
- 3- How L.D White defines Public Administration?
- 4- What is the broad and narrow view of the Scope of Public Administration?
- 5- How can you explain the relationship between Private Administration and Public Administration?
- 6- Give similarities between Public Administration and Private Administration?
- 7- Explain the Monopolistic nature of Public Administration?
- 8- What is New Public Administration?
- 9- What is meant by Politics- Administration Dichotomy?
- 10- Explain the principles of Administration?
- 11- Regarding crisis of identity in Public Administration during (1948-1947), what was observed by Dwight Waldo?

- 12- What are the two basic features of Public Policy and Public Management Approaches?
- 13- What is scientific management theory in Public Administration?
- 14- What does Taylor mean when he writes Right Man Right Work?
- 15- According to Henry Fayol what were the 5 primary functions of organization?
- 16- How Gullick described four Ps as the four basis of departmental organization?
- 17- What does Weber mean when he writes that bureaucracy is impersonal?
- 18- What are the main grounds on which critics criticize the Bureaucracy Theory of Weber?
- 19- What is the Principle of Coordination?
- 20- What are the four basic aspects of Scientific Management for Taylor?
- 21- Formulation of Human Relation Theory was influenced by which four factors?
- 22- According to H.Simon what was the significance of human behavior in decision making?
- 23- What is Behavioural Approach in Public Administration?
- 24- What are the major activities involved in Rational Decision Making?
- 25- Briefly describe the basic nature and content Human Relation Approach in Public Administration?
- 26- What is the scope of the study of the Ecology of Public Administration?
- 27- How Schumpeter describes an Entrepreneur?
- 28- How Fred W. Riggs defines Ecology of Public Administration?
- 29- What is the difference between innovation and invention?
- 30- Give Peter F Ducker's definition of Entrepreneurship?
- 31- What is the meaning of term policy in the context of Public Policy?
- 32- What is Policy Evaluation?
- 33- What are the first three major steps before undertaking Public Policy Evaluation?
- 34- What is the meaning of Public in the context of Public Policy?
- 35- What is the purpose of Policy Evaluation?
- 36- What was meant by New Public Administration? Name any two salient features of New Public Administration?
- 37- Explain the major difference between old Public Administration and New Public Administration?
- 38- What was the main theme of New Public Management Approach?
- 39- How New Public Service Approach (NPSA) is different from New Public Management (NPM)?
- 40- Under NPM, what were to be the focus area of Public Administration?
- 41- How Feminism describes the position of women in society?
- 42- What is the central objective of Feminism as a movement?
- 43- How can the objectives of Feminism be secured?
- 44- "New Public Administration places emphasis on Education in Public Administration." Comment in 5 lines.
- 45- What according to Drucker is systematic Innovation?

- 46- How are Political set up and Public Administration related, and how these two interact?
- 47- What are major activities involved in Rational Decision Making?
- 48- Define how Gullick defines the principle of Line and Staff Division?
- 49- Which theories of Administration stand identified as classical themes?
- 50- What were the three objectives of Comparative Administration Group?

GROUB-C

- 1- Define Public Administration as a Social Science?
- 2- What are the two views regarding the nature of the subject matter of Public Administration?
- 3- What is meant by POSDCORB?
- 4- What have been the main activities involved in Public Administration?
- 5- What are the operational differences between Public Administration and Private Administration?
- 6- Why is it that Public Administration is characterized by Red Tape, Routine and Delay?
- 7- State the main points of similarity and dissimilarity between Public Administration and Private Administration?
- 8- How Robert Dahl described the three problems that handicapped the development of Public Administration during 1939-1945?
- 9- What was the major development under New Public Administration in late 1960s?
- 10- What were the three objectives of Comparative Administration Group (CAG)?
- 11- New Public Management Approach currently focused on what?
- 12- What has been New Public Management (NPM) perspective?
- 13- Which theories of Administration stand identified as classical themes?
- 14- According to Weber what are the first 5 essential features and properties of Bureaucracy?
- 15- What is the principle of Unity of Command?
- 16- What was the significance of Administrative Theory in the evolution of Public Administration?
- 17- How did Herbert Simon criticize Classical Administrative Theory of Administration?
- 18- How Elton Mayo did began his work on Human Relation Approach in Public Administration?
- 19- How Economic Environment of 1930s influenced the development of Human Relations Theory in Public Administration?
- 20- "A concrete result of Behaviouralist movement in Public Administration emerged in the development of Rational Decision Making theory." Comment?
- 21- How far is it true that Human Relation Theory had its birth as a reaction against Taylor's Scientific management theory?
- 22- Who was pioneer in developing Rational Decision-Making theory in public administration?

- 23- Briefly describe the basic nature and content Human Relations approach in Public administration?
- 24- What is Elton Mayo's explanation of social aspect of work group- informal organization?
- 25- How are Political set up and Public Administration related, how these two interact?
- 26- Briefly describe the relationship between Economic settings of Public Administration?
- 27- What are the Fused and diffracted models of Administration as defined by Riggs?
- 28- What is Prismatic Society according to Riggs?
- 29- How Sh. N.R. Narayan Murthy explains the ABCDE OF Entrepreneurship?
- 30- Explain Peter Druckers theory of Innovation and Entrepreneurship?
- 31- Briefly explain the meaning of Public Policy?
- 32- How Carl J Friedrich defines Public Policy?
- 33- Discuss the significance of Public Policy?
- 34- Briefly define the main theme of incremental Approach?
- 35- Define Policy Formulation?
- 36- Briefly discuss the meaning of Policy Implementation?
- 37- What are the five essential conditions for a successful and productive policy implementation?
- 38- What were three main observation were made at Philadelphia Conference 1967 regarding changes in Public Administration
- 39- What was the major recommendation made by the Minnowbrook I Conference 1968
- 40- How Public Administration justifies the need for the study of values in Public Administration?
- 41- What were the salient elements of NPM? What were the goals of NPM?
- 42- What was meant by Social Equity as a feature of New Public Administration/
- 43- In 1947 what was advocated by Robert Dahl regarding the study of Public Administration?
- 44- Briefly explain three key elements of Good Governance of defined by World Bank?
- 45- Give 4 key elements of Good Governance of defined by OECD?
- 46- In 1989 World Bank identifiable Good Governance with which four dimensions?
- 47- Identify the core values of features which the concept of Good Governance reflects?
- 48- Which basic concept is used by the Feminists for describing and criticizing existing social order?
- 49- Explain the Feminist perspectives in Governance?
- 50- What is the difference between Sex and Gender?

GROUP-D

- 1- Define Public Administration. Discuss its scope?

- 2- What is Public Administration? Discuss the managerial and integral views regarding its nature?
- 3- "Public Administration is the detailed and systematic execution of Public Policy and law" Define Public Administration in the light of the above statement. What is the nature of Public Administration?
- 4- "Public Administration is concerned with the implementation of Public Policy as formulated by a competent authority." In the light of this observation, explain the meaning and scope of Public Administration?
- 5- Explain the factors behind increased significance of Public Administration in Contemporary times?
- 6- "Public Administration is an immensely important and popular Social Discipline". Discuss?
- 7- Briefly discuss the major stages in the evolution of the discipline of Public Administration?
- 8- Trace the evolution of Public Administration from 18th century to the Present?
- 9- Explain the meaning of Public Administration and Private Administration; discuss the similarities and dissimilarities between the two?
- 10- The problems of conducting the administrative affairs of government differ from that of the management of a private undertaking." Explain fully the difference between Public Administration and Private Administration. Are there some common grounds between them?
- 11- "The art of administration is direction, co-ordination and control of many persons to achieve some purpose or objectives." In the light of this statement, compare and contrast public and private organizations?
- 12- How is Public Administration different from Private Administration?
- 13- Critically evaluate Taylor's contribution to the Theory of Scientific Management?
- 14- Critically evaluate the Classical Theory of Organization or Administrative Theory of Organisation with Particular reference to the views of Henry Fayol and Luther Gullick?
- 15- Explain Weber's theory of Ideal type of Bureaucracy. What are its limitations?
- 16- Discuss the Administrative Theory of Henry Fayol with particular reference to his 14 principles of Management?
- 17- Discuss the main features of Administrative theory of Luther Gullick and Lyndall Urwick?
- 18- Briefly discuss the main features of Human Relations Theory of Organisation. Explain the reason for its emergence in Public Administration?
- 19- "Human Relation theory emerged as a reaction against Scientific Management Theory." Discuss and point out the limitation of Elton Mayo's Human Relation Theory?
- 20- Critically examine the main features of Herbert Simon Rational Decision Making Theory?
- 21- "Rational Decision Making Theory had its birth as a new theory of Public Administration in the era of Behavioural movement in USA." Discuss?
- 22- What is meant by Ecological Approach to Administration? Discuss F.W Riggs view of Administration?

- 23- Briefly explain Rigg's, explanation of Ecological Approach in Public Administration and Diffracted, Fused and Prismatic Models of Administration?
- 24- Critically examine Peter Drucker's theory of Systematic Innovation. Explain the meaning and nature of Entrepreneurship and Innovation?
- 25- What is Innovation? Discuss the difference between Innovation and Invention?
- 26- What is Entrepreneurship? Briefly explain its nature?
- 27- Explain the concept of Public Policy and discuss its significance?
- 28- Discuss the meaning and nature of Policy Formulation?
- 29- What is meant by Public Policy Implementation? Discuss its feature and importance?
- 30- Discuss the purpose, process and benefits of Policy Evaluation?
- 31- Briefly explain the major approaches and theories of Public Policy?
- 32- Discuss the contribution of Philadelphia and Minnowbrook Conferences toward the growth of New Public Administration. Discuss its salient features?
- 33- Define New Public Management. What are its key features? How has it's influenced the discipline of Public Administration?
- 34- Explain the factors which led to the birth of New Public Service Approach in Public Administration. How has been it different from New Public Management and Old Public Management?
- 35- Briefly discuss the chief characteristics of New Public Administration?
- 36- Discuss the main elements and features of Good Governance?
- 37- Describe the key elements of Good Governance as identified by World Bank, OECD and various scholars and statesmen?
- 38- Explain the feminist perspectives in Governance?
- 39- Discuss the salient features of Liberal Feminism and Radical Feminism?
- 40- "Good Governance is the most essential means for securing socio-economic equality, equity and justice in the country." Comment?

Perspective on International Politics

CORE-7

PART-I

Fill in the blanks

1. Some scholar prefer to use the name of ----- in place of International Relation.
2. ----- got the honour of being the first person to head the chair of International Relation.

3. While conducting its relations with other nations, each state acts on the basis of its.....
4. Each nation uses its----- for securing its national interest goals and objectives in International Relations.
5. ----- defined International Politics as struggle for power among the nations.
6. In International Relations, the nation acts as the basis of -----.
7. The study of International relations initially focused on the study of -----.
8. The study of International relations became popular and important during the -----
-.
9. ----- was the first approach to the study of International Relations.
10. Traditionally--- have been the key actors of International Relations.
11. Interaction among the policies and decisions of the ----- have been the key elements of International relations.
12. The ----- has been the basic features of International Relations.
13. The Nation- State system began developing after the----- among the European States.
14. ----- has said the Nation- State is dead.
15. Each Nation- State is Always governed by the objective of securing its--- in International Relations.
16. In contemporary times----- are being increasingly used for the goals of National Interest.
17. Foreign policy of a nation is always backed by its-----.
18. Morgenthau regards----- as the most important but unstable element of National Power.
19. The central theme of Liberalism in International Relations has been promotion of ----- and --- among nations.

20. Liberalism rejected the view of ---- and its definition of International Politics as -
--.
21. The Westphalia Peace Treaty was signed in ----year.
22. Liberalism in International Relations had its birth in ---- century.
23. Political Realism defines International Relations as ---- among nations.
24. ----- is the main protagonist of Realism in International Relations.
25. Realist believe that---- both a means as well as end in itself.
26. The Marxist call for unity of the workers of the world on the basis of -----.
27. After the end of World War II, the process of liberalion of Asia and Africa got
the name ----.
28. In the 17th century the thirty year war of religion took place during ---- to ---
years.
29. ----- was the major development in European- states which provided ground for
strong belief in Eurocentricism.
30. In 1914 the collapses of the International System led to the emergence of ----- in -
--.
31. In the Pre- war system, major states followed and maintained a system of ---- in
their relations.
32. The Revolution of 1917 in Russia led the birth of --- in the world.
33. Pre- War International System was developed during----.
34. Fascism defined the fascist state as a ----.
35. Benito Musolini continued to be the dectator of Italy from----.
36. Nazism was opposed to the ideology of ---- and ----.
37. USSR joined the Allied power in World WarII only in ----.
38. In 1980s cold war developed again and it was called-----.
39. ----- coined the term Cold War.

40. USSR formed the Warsaw Pact in -----year.

PART-II

Short Note

1. Nation State
2. Territorial Integrity of Nation State
3. Diplomacy
4. National Security
5. Military power
6. Soft Power
7. Disarmament
8. Neo-liberalism
9. Proletarian Internationalism
10. Feminism
11. Global South
12. The Treaty of Versailles
13. Fascism
14. Nazism
15. Moscow Conference
16. Yalta Conference

17. The Paris Peace Conference
18. The League of Nations
19. Truman Doctrine
20. The U.S. Marshall Plan
21. NATO
22. Warsaw Pact
23. Suez Crisis
24. Hungarian Crisis
25. Eisenhower Doctrine
26. Berlin Walls Crisis
27. Korean Crisis
28. Unipolarism
29. NAM
30. Cold War

PART-III

Short Note for 3 marks

1. Difference Between Domestic Politics and International Politics
2. Methods of National Interest
3. State- centric Security
4. Features of National Power
5. Methods of National Power
6. Difference between Liberalism and Neo- Liberalism

7. Difference between Realism and Neo- Realism
8. Difference between Idealism and Realism
9. Central Features of Marxist view of International Relations
10. Features of Liberal Feminism
11. Features of Eurocentricism
12. How far Eurocentrism was a source of both World War I and WarII
13. Features of Fascism
14. Features of Nazism
15. Features of post-war world during 1945-50
16. Nature of Cold war
17. Features of Detente
18. Causes of cold war
19. What was the result of disintegration of USSR
20. Explain the term Third World

PART-IV

Long Question

1. Discuss the issue of autonomy of International Relations.
2. How Westphalia Peace Treaty gave strength to the Nation State System
3. Discuss the factors behind the decline of Nation state system.
4. What is meant by Human Security? How is it different from the traditional concept of state security.
5. Discuss the major limitations on National Power.
6. Discuss the central focus of Liberal Idealism in International Relations. How it rejects Realist view on International Relations.

7. How Neo- Realism redefines Realism.
8. Discuss the World System theory with particular reference to the view of Wallerstein.
9. Explain the perspective of Global South in International Relations.
10. Describe the process of coming of Bolshevik Revolution in Russia which gave birth to the first socialist state of the world.
11. Discuss the changes in international power structure and relations between USSR and USA after the end of World War II.
12. What was New Cold War why did it emerge in International Relation.

Political Process and Institutions in Comparative Perspective

(CORE- VIII)

PART-I

Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ said, "political culture is concerned with orientations towards political objects".
2. _____ used the term political culture for the first time.
3. Almond and Verba wrote the famous book _____.
4. There are _____ dimensions of political culture.
5. The book Civic Culture was published in the year _____.
6. Political Culture Approach is a _____ approach.
7. _____ listed the four ideal types of political culture.
8. New institutionalism is the new version of _____ approach.
9. _____ coined the term New-institutionalism for the first time.
10. New institutionalism developed during _____ period.
11. _____ wrote "Models of Political system".
12. _____ says, "Democracy rests in its hopes and doubts, upon the party system".
13. _____ gave the theory of Iron Law of Oligarchy.
14. FPTP System is also called as _____ system.
15. The President of India is elected on the basis of _____ system.
16. Proportional Representation has _____ main forms.
17. _____ system is also called as Hare System.
18. In India, general election is held on the _____ basis of election.
19. _____ and _____ explain the development of party systems in the whole Europe.
20. Maurice Duverger's analysis of party is based on _____ of political parties.

21. _____ gave the concept of polarised pluralism.
22. India has _____ party system.
23. USA has _____ party system.
24. China has _____ party system.
25. The British constitution is a product of a long process of _____.
26. The period from _____ to _____ is known as the Tudor period.
27. During the reign of _____ the conflict between the King and the Parliament developed into a civil war.
28. _____ constitution is an unwritten constitution.
29. By the late _____ century, the power of the monarch had declined.
30. The Upper house of British Parliament is _____.
31. _____ is described as the “Fountain of justice” in Britain.
32. _____ is a Unitary state.
33. _____ is the supreme law-making body of United Kingdom.
34. According to _____ Henry, Edward, George may die but king survives them all”
35. British Prime Minister acts as a link between the _____ and _____.
36. The nation state system first originated during _____ century.
37. _____ is the year of Westphalia Peace Treaty.
38. According to _____, the fact of living together in a particular geographical area is the most important condition of a nation.
39. _____ talks about polyarchy.
40. _____ says, “state is the march of God on earth”.
41. The French Revolution took place in the year _____.
42. During medieval times, the nation state was predominated by _____.
43. The UNO was established in the year _____.
44. _____ said, “The Nation State system is destined to survive and remain a determinant of international politics”.
45. Democratization means the establishment of _____ in the non democratic countries.
46. _____ was the first step towards democratisation in the Arab countries.
47. According to _____, “The Democratization waves and the reverse waves suggest a two step forward, one step backward pattern”.
48. The Third Wave of Democratisation reached the African Shores in the late _____.
49. The word Federation is derived from the word _____.
50. A Confederation is also called as _____.
51. A Confederation is the union of some _____.
52. _____ called Belgium “undoubtedly a federation with some aspects of a confederation”.

PART- III

Short Questions

1. What is the foundation of political culture?
2. What is political culture and socialisation? 3. What is Elite and Mass sub-culture?

4. What are the types of political culture?
5. What is the importance of political culture for political system?
6. What are contributions of political culture?
7. What are the criticisms of political culture?
8. What are the features of traditional institutional approach?
9. What is structural-functionalism?
10. What is comparative model of Almond?
11. What is new institutional approach?
12. What are the three models of new institutionalism?
13. What is historical institutionalism?
14. What is Rational-choice institutionalism?
15. What is sociological institutionalism?
16. What is subject participant political culture?
17. What is election and electoral system?
18. What is the significance of electoral system?
19. What are the functions of elections?
20. What is the typology of representation?
21. What is First-Past-the Post system?
22. What are the advantages of First-Past-the Post system?
23. What are the disadvantages of First-Past-the Post system?
24. What is Proportional Representation?
25. What is Single Transferable Vote (STV)?
26. What is Alternative Vote (AV)?
27. Why do we need elections?
28. What is multi-party system?
29. What is one party system?
30. What are the functions of political parties?
31. What are the classifications of parties?
32. What is Giovanni Sartori's party system?
33. What is Maurice Duverger party system?
34. What is Robert Mitchell's party system?

35. What is Nation?
36. What is Nationality?
37. What is Nation-State?
38. What are the causes behind the declining of nation-state systems?
39. What is the evolution of state?
40. What is the growth of the nation-state?
41. What are the main principles of democracy?
42. What is democratization?
43. What are the main principles of democracy?
44. What are the waves of democratization?
45. What is the third wave of democracy?
46. What is fourth wave of democracy?
47. Democratization in post-colonial countries.
48. Democratization in post-authoritarian countries.
49. What is the nature of federalism?
50. What are the factors for the growth of federalism?

PART-III

Short note on the following questions.

1. Define Political culture.
2. What is Subject political culture?
3. What is parochial political culture?
4. Define three key features of institutionalism.
5. What are the difference between Institutionalism and new Institutionalism?
6. What are the features of new Institutionalism?
7. Define the meaning of territorial representation.
8. What is FPTP?
9. Define proportional representation.
10. Define the importance of election in Democracy.
11. Define the type of Election.
12. What is political party?
13. Define two features of Bi- party system.
14. What is the role of political parties in a democratic state?

15. How Duverger define his concept of party Cacus?
16. Define a Nation-State.
17. How did Globalisation affect the Nation-State?
18. What is Democratisation?
19. Define the waves of Democratisation.
20. What is the main difference between federation and confederation?

PART-IV

LONG QUEATIONS

1. What is Political Culture? Why is it important?
2. Define “Political Culture”. Discuss the types of political culture.
3. Discuss the importance of political culture in a political system.
4. Critically evaluate the features of this traditional institutional approach.
5. How new institutional approach is different from old institutional approach?
Discuss the
major differences between the two.
6. Critically assess the main characteristics and the role of historical institutionalism
to the
studies in comparative politics.
7. What is electoral system? Describe the three popular forms of electoral system.
8. What is the main significance of electoral system?
9. In present times, what are the major challenges before electoral system?10.
Describe in detail the diverse nature of electoral system.
11. Discuss the historical evolution of party system.
12. Discuss the origin of the party system.
13. Discuss the various kinds of party systems and explain whether the political
parties face
danger in recent times.
14. Critically examine the historical evolution of nation-state in Western Europe and
post
colonial context.
15. Modern states are modern nation-states, Explain.
16. Is the nation-state system dead or dying?
17. Discuss the emergence of the modern state system.

18. What is democratization? Discuss different stages/waves of democracy?
19. What do you mean by federalism as a theory or practice? Describe its nature and meaning.
21. What are the major elements of federalism? Write an account of some of them.

PUBLIC POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA

Core-IX

GROUP-A

- 1- _____ Policy is said to be a combination of laws, regulations, actions, policies and a lot of other factors concerning a given topic.
- 2- _____ Policies are policies that relate to trade, business security measures etc.
- 3- _____ Policies are for special section of society.
- 4- In the words of _____, the essence of Public Administration is Policy making.
- 5- _____ wrote “The Study of Administration” published in 1887.
- 6- The _____ is the chief source of policies in India.
- 7- _____ Council, consisting of the Prime Minister, a few Central Minister and Chief Ministers of all States, is also the Supreme Policy making organ.
- 8- In _____, the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts were passed with an aim to provide the third tier of governance both for the rural as well as the Urban areas.
- 9- _____ is understood to involve transfer of power and responsibility from national government to subsidiary levels that may be regional, municipal or local.
- 10- _____ Decentralization stands for people’s right to initiate their own projects for local well-beings and the power to execute and operate them in an autonomous manner.
- 11- _____ Decentralization refers to decentralization of authority to the lower officials in the administrative hierarchy of organizations.
- 12- _____ Decentralization involves that the political powers and functions concentrated in the hands of higher level political organs are decentralized to lower level political organs.
- 13- Democratic decentralization has been describes in India such as _____ democracy, or ‘building from below’ or Panchayat Raj.
- 14- The major thrust to institutionalize the Panchayats appeared to come when the Government of India constituted a Committee in 1957 under the chairmanship of _____ to study and suggest means to implement the Panchayat Raj on uniform lines throughout the Country.
- 15- The _____ Constitutional Amendment Act relates to introduce reforms in rural bodies.

- 16- The _____ Constitutional Amendment Act relates to bring reforms in Urban local bodies.
- 17- The eleventh schedule lists out _____ subjects to be transferred to Panchayat Raj bodies.
- 18- _____ of 1887 introduced decentralization of administration.
- 19- Lord _____ Resolution of 1882 laid the basis of Local and Municipal self-Government.
- 20- _____ Committee review critically Community Development Projects and National Extension Service.
- 21- _____ Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 has added a new Part-IX to the Constitution of India.
- 22- _____ Committee inquired in to the working Panchayat Raj institution and to suggest measures to strengthen them so as to enable the decentralized system of planning and development to be effective.
- 23- In 1986, Rajiv Gandhi Government appointed a Committee on 'Revitalization of Panchayat Raj Institution for Democracy and Development' under the Chairmanship of _____.
- 24- As the Chief Executive Officer of the Panchayat Samiti, the _____ is entrusted with the responsibility for implementing the resolutions of the Samiti.
- 25- _____ advocated the Panchayat Raj, a decentralized form of the Government where each village is responsible for its own affairs.
- 26- _____ Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 provided constitutional status to the Urban Local Bodies.
- 27- A Municipal Corporation consist of councilors directly elected by people and is headed by a _____.
- 28- A _____ Committee is a semi-municipal authority entrusted with limited number of civic functions.
- 29- Municipal corporation members are called _____.
- 30- An Urban centre with more than 10,000 and less than 25,000 inhabitants is classified as a _____.
- 31- A _____ budget is that which has no deficit or surplus.
- 32- _____ Budget is just the details of the revenue received by the government through taxes and other sources and the expenditure that is met through it.
- 33- In _____ , the Union Budget is prepared by the Department of Economic Affairs of Ministry of Finance.
- 34- According to Article _____ of the Indian Constitution, the President is responsible for presenting the budget to the Lok Sabha.
- 35- The _____ is passing the Demand for Grants without discussion.
- 36- Introduction and voting on Demands for Grants is confined only to the _____.
- 37- In _____ there is only general discussion of the budget.
- 38- _____ Motion seek a reduction of an amount of demands of grants on the following grounds: economy, policy cut and token cut.

- 39- According to _____ motion, the demand for a grant is reduced to Re.1 representing the disapproval of the policy underlying the demand.
- 40- No bill is money bill unless it satisfies the requirements of Article _____.
- 41- A Financial bill, which receives the certificate of the _____, is a money bill.
- 42- _____ Bill includes charged expenditure and sums granted by voting on demand for grants.
- 43- Spending money sanctioned for one head on another head within the same ministry with the permission of finance ministry is done through a _____ grant.
- 44- _____ is the process of withdrawal of money from Treasury for payments of various liabilities.
- 45- The term _____, has been defined as “the process of ascertaining whether the administration has spent or is spending its funds in accordance with the terms of the legislative instrument which appropriate the money”.
- 46- The Article _____ in the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution had mandated the state to Endeavour to provide free and compulsory education to all children until they complete the age of fourteen years within a period of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution.
- 47- Article _____ in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education for all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Rights.
- 48- The constitution _____ Amendment Act,2002 enjoins the state “to provide early childhood care and education to all children until they complete the age of six years.
- 49- The Scheme of vocational education was launched in _____.
- 50- _____ Mission is a comprehensive health programme launched by Government of India to bring about corrections in the health care delivery system of India.
- 51- _____ Scheme provides 10kgs of food grains per month for free to indigent senior citizens living alone.
- 52- _____ Yojana was introduced in early 2001 is addressed to the poorest of the poor, as identified by gram panchayat and gram sabha.
- 53- Today, _____ is all about efficient and effective provision of goods and services.
- 54- _____ is the most common form of interaction with the administrative agencies.
- 55- In _____ services there could be element high elements of discretion as to how the transaction will proceed to result in some output.
- 56- Anyone who receives service such as patients, students, ration card holder pensioners, traders etc, are called as the _____.
- 57- The service providers who remain engaged in actual delivery of services like Block Development Officer, doctor, nurse, police officer, teacher,

Inspector of Food, ICDS worker etc, are called as the _____
Professionals.

- 58- _____ Constitutional Amendment Act is an important intervention which made roads for decentralized urban governance.
- 59- With _____ citizen get information in real time without exorbitant communication costs.
- 60- The citizen's charters were introduced in India in _____.
- 61- In 2005, the service excellence model _____ was initiated to give a new thrust to the implementation of the citizens' charter both at the central and state levels.
- 62- _____ refers to the use of information and communication technologies to provide citizens and organizations with more convenient access to the government's services and information.
- 63- _____ is an intranet- based Government to Citizen service delivery initiative, initiated in Madhya Pradesh.
- 64- _____ in Andhra Pradesh is designed to provide 'Government to citizen' and 'e-Business to Citizen' services,.
- 65- The Government of _____ introduces the e-Procurement project in 2003.
- 66- The RTI Act is considered as an extension of Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression under _____.
- 67- The term _____ means an official appointed to investigate individual's complaints against maladministration especially that of public authority.
- 68- The Consumer Protection Act came in to force in _____.
- 69- _____ can be understood as an independent anti-corruption statutory body established in states, to fight against corruption.
- 70- The institution of _____ works as a government body to investigate and enquire the bribery and corruption complaints of a public officials, ministers and secretaries to the government and all the matters related to it.

GROUB-B

- 1- How a public policy made in India?
- 2- Name the steps of public policy process?
- 3- What is Regulatory policy?
- 4- What is Mega Policy?
- 5- Point out important ways of Policy formulation?
- 6- What is economic forecasting of policy formulation?
- 7- Name the internal sources of policy formulation?
- 8- Define Democratic Decentralization?
- 9- What is Functional Decentralization?
- 10- What do you mean by the financial decentralization?
- 11- What is the PPBS approach of policy formulation?
- 12- What is the operations research and systems analysis of policy formulation?
- 13- What is Lord Mayo's Resolution of 1877?
- 14- What is Balwant Rai Mehta Committee?

- 15- What is Ashok Mehta Committee?
- 16- What was the work of the L.M Singhvi Committee?
- 17- The 64th Constitutional Amendment Bill?
- 18- What is 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act?
- 19- What about the composition of Municipalities?
- 20- What is Government of India Act, 1919?
- 21- What is Performance Budget?
- 22- What is Zero based Budget?
- 23- What do you mean by Vote on Account?
- 24- What is Guillotine?
- 25- What is Economic Cut?
- 26- What is Supplementary Grant?
- 27- What is Exceptional Grants and Vote on Credit?
- 28- Name the parts of the Budget Estimates?
- 29- What is Appropriation Bill?
- 30- What is Charged Expenditure?
- 31- Define Social Welfare Administration?
- 32- What is Universalisation of elementary education?
- 33- What is the National Literacy Mission?
- 34- What is the goal of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan?
- 35- What is the National Rural Health Mission of India?
- 36- What is the National Urban Health Mission of India?
- 37- What is the significance of Administrative-citizen relations?
- 38- What is the incremental mode?
- 39- Point out the causes of the unsatisfactory of the citizen's on Administration?
- 40- What is the chain of service delivery model?
- 41- What is the public grievances redressal system?
- 42- What is E-Governance?
- 43- What is Gyandoot?
- 44- What is Right to Information Act?
- 45- What is Lokpal and Lokayukta?
- 46- What is the role of the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances?
- 47- What is the Central Information Commission?
- 48- What is Money bill?
- 49- What is the function of the Planning Commission?
- 50- What is the institutional model of Public Policy?

GROUP-C

- 1- What is Regulatory Policy?
- 2- What is Bargaining Policy?
- 3- Define David Easton's 'Black Box'?
- 4- Explain National Development Council as the Policy maker?
- 5- Niti Ayoga?
- 6- Examine the Lindblom's Incremental model of Public Policy?

- 7- Define Doctrinal approach of democratic decentralization?
- 8- Constitutional (72nd amendment) Bill, 1991.
- 9- What is Political decentralization?
- 10- 74th Constitutional Amendment Act?
- 11- Explain Article 40 in the Directive Principle of State Policy?
- 12- G.V.K Rao Committee?
- 13- What are the types of Urban Local Bodies?
- 14- What is Notified Area Committee?
- 15- Lord Ripon's Resolution of Local Self Government?
- 16- Define objectives of Performance Budgeting?
- 17- Significance of Flexible Budgeting?
- 18- What is Legislative type of Budget?
- 19- What is Balanced, Surplus or Deficit Budget?
- 20- What is Consolidated Fund of India?
- 21- What is Estimates Committee?
- 22- What is Public Account Committee?
- 23- What is Committee on Public Undertakings?
- 24- Comptroller and Auditor General of India?
- 25- What is the objective of Social Welfare?
- 26- Evolution of Social Welfare in British Period?
- 27- Notes on The Right of Children to free and Compulsory Education(RTE) Act,2009?
- 28- What is the National Literacy Mission?
- 29- Electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS)?
- 30- Expenditure Based Fund Released System (e-FRS)?
- 31- What is Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act?
- 32- What is ETVX Model?
- 33- What is Citizen's Charter?
- 34- What is UIDAI (Unique Identification Authority of India)?
- 35- What is Transaction Intensive Services?
- 36- Objectives of Right to Information Act?
- 37- What are the causes of Public Grievances?
- 38- What are the instruments of Redressal of Grievances?
- 39- What are key differences between Lokayukta and Lokpal?
- 40- What is Smart Governance?
- 41- The Broadcasting model e-Governance?
- 42- Define E-Governance Action Plan?
- 43- What is Executive Type Budget?
- 44- The Budget as a Policy Instrument?
- 45- What is Community Development Programme?

GROUP-D

- 1- Define Public Policy? Describe the nature and scope of Public Policy?
- 2- Examine the relevance of Public Policy?

- 3- Discuss Simon's Satisfying Policy making model of Public Policy?
- 4- Describe in brief the actors or makers of Public Policy process in India?
- 5- Describe in brief the changing scenario of Policy making from state-centric to policy networks?
- 6- Suggest the suitable methods of reforming the policy-making process in India?
- 7- Examine the process of the evolution of democratic decentralization?
- 8- Examine in brief the working of the democratic decentralization in rural areas, urban areas and scheduled areas of India?
- 9- Assess the significance of the democratic decentralization in a democratic country?
- 10- Describe the growth and development of the local governing institutions in rural India
- 11- Describe the growth and development of the Panchayat Raj Institutions in Independent India?
- 12- Explain the salient features of the 73rd amendment act in the Panchayat Raj Institutions?
- 13- Explain the composition, functions and sources of income of the gram Panchayat?
- 14- Describe the growth and development of the urban self- governing institution in India?
- 15- Explain the salient features of the 74th amendment Act in the Ngarpalika Institution?
- 16- Explain the composition, function and sources of income of the Municipal Corporation?
- 17- Explain the composition, functions and sources of income of the Municipalities?
- 18- Define the concept of Budget? Explain the role and significance of budget in Administration?
- 19- Explain the different stages of the preparation of budget in India?
- 20- Describe the process of the enactment of budget in India?
- 21- Explain the legislative control over budget in India?
- 22- Explain the composition and function of the Estimates Committee in controlling the Indian budget?
- 23- Explain the composition and functions of the Public Accounts Committee in controlling the Indian Budget?
- 24- Define the concept of social welfare administration? Explain the features and scope of social welfare administration?
- 25- Explain the important programme for Universalisation of elementary education in India
- 26- Analyse the vision, goal and strategies of the National Rural Health Mission?
- 27- Explain the salient features of Right to Education Act, 2009.
- 28- Explain the role of e- governance as a redressal of public grievance.
- 29- Describe the necessity of right to information for the citizen of India.

- 30- Explain the structure and function of municipalities in the urban local self-government.
- 31- Explain the structure and function of Panchayat in the rural local self – government.
- 32- What is food security? Critically explain the national food security bill in India.
- 33- Explain the evolution the social welfare administration.
- 34- Explain the process of grievance mechanism in India
- 35- What do you mean by Citizen Participation in administration? Explain the mechanism for citizen participation.
- 36- Explain the various stages of E-governance in India.
- 37- Discuss about the necessity of Lokpal in India.

CORE-10(GLOBAL POLITICS)

PART-I

Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ refers to all these processes by which the peoples of the world are incorporated into a single world society, global society.
2. Globalization is characterized by the promotion of _____.
3. The Adivasi- Dalit led _____ movement to conserve and protect the sources of drinking water at palghat in Kerala may be cited as a good example of local resistance.
4. The noted economist, _____ authored a book called, “Globalization and its Discontents”.
5. In _____ year International Telegraph Union was formed which was a global regulatory agency.
6. The USSR in _____ it tested the first nuclear explosive device.
7. In _____ year nuclear weapon was developed in China.
8. North Korea, declared itself a nuclear power in _____ year.
9. The Proliferation Security Initiative(PSI) which was launched by the _____ in 2003.
10. The _____ economy refers to the economy of the world.

11. The principle of ____ initiated by president Gorbachev of U.S.S.R. created a milestone in the field of economic liberalization.
12. In ____ General Agreement on Tariff and Trade(GATT) was established.
13. In ____year International Finance Cooperation(IFC) was formed.
14. _____ economy refers to the economy of the world.
15. A _____can produce and market at the global level as strategy and opportunities dictated.
16. _____ trade is considered to be an impact of globalization.
17. Only the _____ state entered into treaties.
18. _____ globalization involves production, distribution, management, trade and finance.
19. In 1933 _____ convention stated, “The state is a person of international law.
20. _____ sovereignty located supreme legal and political authority within territorially delimited states.
21. The ____ movement is a social movement critical of economic globalization.
22. The ____revolutions are notable for the important role of non-governmental organisations and particularly student activists in organising creative non-violent resistance.
23. The People Power Revolution also known as the ____ revolution.
24. The ____revolution was a non-violent transition of power in Czechoslovakia, occuring from 16th November to 29th December 1989.
25. ----- is a leading anti-corruption organization, bringing together numerous civil society organizations as well as govt.s donor agencies and business groups in over 80 countries.
26. The UN Convention on Human Environment was held at ____ from June 5th to 16th June, 1972 and it adopted a Declaration on Human Environment.
27. The _____ of each year was observed as the World Environment Day.

28. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development(UNCED), widely known as the _____ summit.
29. The main cause of the current global warming trend is _____ expansion of the greenhouse effect.
30. _____ is the other name of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).
31. NPT was signed in _____ year.
32. The NPT was ratified in _____ by 187 countries.
33. The _____ treaty, signed in 1972, prohibits the use of defensive systems.
34. _____ doctrines define the role of nuclear weapons in both deterring and waging nuclear war.
35. _____ is conceptualized as a function to keep peace and prevent war.
36. _____ disarmament refers to both the act of reducing or eliminating nuclear weapons and to the end state of a nuclear-free world, in which nuclear weapons are completely eliminated.
37. _____ treaties were designed to reduce the weapons that Russia and the USA have.
38. The _____ characterized the cold war age as the “age of overkill”.
39. _____ is the use or the threat of the use of violence, a method of combat, or a strategy to achieve certain targets.
40. Terror comes from the Latin _____ which means “frighten” or “tremble”.
41. The word terrorism was coined during the _____ revolution’s Reign of Terror(1793-1794).
42. _____ is “the use of violence to provoke consciousness, to evoke certain feelings of sympathy and revulsion”.
43. _____ said, “ One man’s terrorist is another man’s freedom fighter.
44. The single most disastrous act of terror that was committed on _____ in USA.

45. _____ terrorism involves themselves in pro-government activities and are reactionary in nature.
46. _____ terrorism is terrorism that strikes only selected targets.
47. Most migrants to the world's rich countries come from _____ countries.
48. The _____ is the primary destination for migrants.
49. An _____ is a person who is leaving one country to live in another.
50. An _____ is a person who is entering a country from another to make a new home.
51. _____ has pointed out the three pillars of this wider conception of human security: freedom from want, freedom from fear, and freedom to live in dignity.
52. In 1999, the Government of _____ and the UN launched the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security.
53. _____ claims that the USA is experiencing a relative decline.
54. According to _____ there can be governance without government.
55. _____ is the world's major trading region.

PART-II

Short questions

- 1- What is Intellectual Property Rights?
- 2- What is Sea – Bed Treaty?
- 3- What is immigration?
- 4- What is soft power competition?
- 5- What is human security?
- 6- What is brain circulation?
- 7- What is Economic Globalisation?

8- What is Local Disarmament?**9- What is G – X system?**

10- What is volcanism?

11- Disadvantage of world economy.

12- Arab Spring.

13- Millennium Development Goals.

14- The Kyoto Protocol.

15- The HAMAS.

16- Pull and push factors of migration.

17- BRICs.

18- Green Peace.

19- Global Wall – Mart.

20- Balance of power.

21- What is Velvet Revolution?

22- What is water flow habit?

23- What is global south?

24- What is UNDP Report?

25- What is reign of terror?

26- What is global citizen?

27- Emigration.

28- Nuclear proliferation.

29- What is South – South cooperation?

30- Balance of Terror.

31- Sovereignty and territorial integrity.

32- Global Positioning System (GPS).

- 33-** Oxfam International.
- 34-** Climate change.
- 35-** Lashkar - e- Taiba.
- 36-** Resurgence Asia.
- 37-** ABM Treaty.
- 38-** The G-7.
- 39-** Human development index.**40-** What is CTBT?
- 41-** What is Ethnic Resurgence?
- 42-** What is Action Aid?
- 43-** What is In- Situ Conservation?
- 44-** What is arbitral variation?
- 45-** What is global citizenship?
- 46-** What is separatist terrorism?
- 47-** What is Liberation Tiger of Tamil Eelam?
- 48-** What is Hyper-globalisation world?
- 49-** What is Japan's rising son?
- 50-** What is Political globalization?
- 51-** World Bank.
- 52-** Bretton Woods Conference.
- 53-** Transnational Corporations (TNCs).
- 54-** Rose Revolution.
- 55-** CARE International
- 56-** Amnesty International.
- 57-** Agenda 21

58- Sustainable Developmental Goals.

59- Solar Irradiance.

60- Arab Spring.

PART-III

1. What is Ater- globalisation?
2. What is Collective Action Frame.
3. Advantage of Globalization.
4. Disadvantages of globalization.
5. What is Missile Technology?
6. What is Australia Group?
7. What is Zangger Committee?
8. What is World Customs Organization?
9. The Chemical Weapons Convention.
10. What is Millennium Development Goals?
11. What are the objectives of IMF?
12. Failure of IMF
13. Objectives of World Bank.
14. Structure of WTO.
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development(UNCTAD).
16. Advantages of world economy.
17. Disadvantages of world economy.
18. General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade.
19. Global Positioning System (GPS) Satellites.
20. What is Anti-globalization Movement.

21. World Wide Fund for Nature.
22. What is Oxfam International
23. What is Freedom House
24. What is World Social Forum.
25. What is World Environmnt Day
26. The UN Conference on Human Settlement
27. What is Volcanism?
28. What is sustainable Development Goals?
29. What is Rio+20 conferences?
30. What is Green Economy?
31. The Johannesburg summit 2002.
32. The Kyoto Meet on Climate Change.
33. 1972 Stockholm Conference
34. Human cause of climate change.
35. What is Nuclear Non -proliferation Treaty.
36. The Anti- Ballistic Missile(ABM) Treaty.
37. What is Quantitative Disarmament?
38. Commission on Conventional Armaments(CCA).
39. Mutually Assured Destruction Situation.
40. What is Old Terrorism?
41. What is New Terrorism?
42. What is classical terrorism?
43. What is modern terrorism?
44. What is Post-modern terrorism?

45. What is International Terrorism?
46. Causes of Migration.
47. Pull and push factors of migration.
48. The Global Commission on International Migration.
49. Benefits of migration to source countries.
50. UNDP Human Development Report.
51. Commission on Human Security.
52. Bank for International settlement.
53. Bretton Woods Institution
54. Global Shift in political power
55. Hyper-globalization world.

PART-IV

Long questions

- 1- Describe how the process of Globalisation leads to the decline of state's sovereignty.
- 2- Discuss the background of the development of global economy?
- 3- Explain the objectives and functions of World Trade Organisation (WTO)?
- 4- Describe the various examples of global social movements?
- 5- Explain the important steps towards disarmament and arms control in the present international system?
- 6- What is climate change? Explain the causes of climate change?
- 7- What is global shift? Explain the key drivers of global shift?
- 8- Examine the principles of action and recommendations adopted by the global instruments for migration governance?
- 9- Define Globalisation? Examine the causes and the growth of globalisation?

- 10-** Explain your words on sovereignty?
- 11-** Explain the objectives and functions of International Monetary Fund (IMF)?
- 12-** Explain the technological dimension of Globalisation and its implications?
- 13-** Examine the major challenges of Nuclear Proliferation in the International peace and security?
- 14-** Explain the features of Rio Earth Summit, 1992.
- 15-** Explain the role of the human security as an operational tool and guide for the foreign policies and international developments?
- 16-** Examine the principles for the effective global governance in the 21st Century?
- 17-** Analyse the alternative perspective of Globalisation?
- 18-** Explain the different aspects of global economy in the modern global scenario?
- 19-** Describe the role of the World Bank?
- 20-** Explain the cultural dimensions of Globalisation and its implication?
- 21-** Describe the features of the Kyoto Meet on climate change?
- 22-** Define global commons? Are they commons or having the differentiated responsibilities?
- 23-** Examine the major issues related with global migration in the world?
- 24-** Define the concept of human security? Explain the approached to human security?
- 25-** What is Terrorism? Discuss the causes of terrorism.

