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1010-III

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper – III

SECTION – I

- Note :*
- i) Answer all questions.
 - ii) Each question carries twenty marks.
 - iii) Each answer should be given in 500 words.

2 × 20 = 40

1. Write an essay on the relevance of Gandhi in contemporary era.

OR

Examine the issue of dependency versus autonomy in identifying the panchayats as 'institutions of self-government' in India.

2. "End of cold war does not envisage cessation of conflicts." Examine the statement in the light of contemporary international politics.

OR

Examine the contrasting views of Hobbes and Rousseau on the concept of sovereignty and explain their differences.

SECTION - II

Note : i) Answer all questions.

ii) Each question carries fifteen marks.

iii) Each answer should be given in 300 words.

3 × 15 = 45

3. Explain Vilfredo Pareto's views on 'Elite'.
4. Do you think that the Indo-American nuclear deal will have an adverse effect on India's sovereignty ? Argue your case.
5. Comment on the Classical Administrative Theory of Public Administration.

SECTION - III

Note : i) Answer all questions.

ii) Each question carries ten marks.

iii) Each answer should be given in 50 words.

9 × 10 = 90

6. Explain B.R. Ambedkar's notion of Social Justice.
7. Differentiate between Disarmament and Arms control.
8. Distinguish between class and caste.
9. Mention the views of Leo Strauss on 'Resurgence of political theory'.
10. What is meant by 'Shadow Cabinet' ?
11. Explain, following Marx, the theory of Surplus Value.
12. Write a critique of Rousseau's concept of 'General Will'.
13. Explain how Max Weber distinguishes between power and authority.
14. How does Locke differentiate between state and government in terms of his theory of Social Contract ?

SECTION - IV

Note : i) Answer all questions.

ii) Each question carries five marks.

iii) Each answer should be given in 30 words.

5 × 5 = 25

Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions :

The bourgeoisie, historically, has played a most revolutionary part It has pitilessly torn asunder the motley feudal ties that bound man to his "natural superiors", and has left remaining no other nexus between man and man than naked self-interest, than callous "cash payment". It has drowned the most heavenly ecstasies of religious fervour, of chivalrous enthusiasm, of philistine sentimentalism, in the icy water of egotistical calculation. It has resolved personal worth into exchange value, and in place of the numberless indefeasible chartered freedoms, has set up that single, unconscionable freedom — Free Trade. In one word, for exploitation, veiled by religious and political illusions, it has substituted naked, shameless, direct, brutal exploitation. The bourgeoisie has stripped of its halo every occupation hitherto honoured and looked up to with reverent awe. It has converted the physician, the lawyer, the priest, the poet, the man of science, into its paid wage-labourers. The bourgeoisie has torn away from the family its sentimental veil, and has reduced the family relation to a mere money relation.

Answer the following questions

15. How has the bourgeoisie redefined the nexus between man and man ?
16. What is the significance of Free Trade for the rise of the bourgeoisie ?
17. How has the occupational status of man been converted with the rise of the bourgeoisie ?
18. How has the rise of the bourgeoisie affected family values ?
19. What is the "revolutionary" element associated with the rise of the bourgeoisie ?