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ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2012

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

076

[Field of Study Code : POLM (220)]

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

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All questions carry equal marks

Answer any **three** questions

1. Should a theory of justice be based on entitlement or desert? Explain.
2. Discuss the reasons that make the State claim sole authority over legitimate power. Can such a claim coexist with the autonomy of civil society in a democracy?
3. Identify the significant differences in the working of the Indian Parliament and the British Parliament. Does your assessment suggest a decline of the parliamentary system?
4. The Indian Constitution has several provisions for the inclusion of minorities. To what extent are these provisions adequate to extend equal consideration to these minorities?
5. What is meant by the Nehruvian consensus? In what way, if any, has the Indian State moved away from the model of development that the Nehruvian State embarked on?
6. Critically examine the state of nuclear regime in the world today. Do you think this regime is meant to serve the existing system of dominance in the world?
7. How has the process of globalization affected the relation between classes in post-colonial societies? Substantiate your answer with suitable examples.

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ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2011

1057

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

[Field of Study Code : POLM (220)]

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

All questions carry equal marks

Answer *any three* questions

1. Briefly outline Lenin's theory of Imperialism. Critically examine its relevance in the present world.
2. J. S. Mill argues that the liberty of an individual should be curtailed only if it causes harm to others. Do you agree?
3. Examine M. K. Gandhi's critique of modernity. In what way, if any, did this influence the making of the Constitution?
4. Discuss the notion of the Congress System. Do you agree that the decline of Congress Party has resulted in a more representative democracy in India?
5. Is the Indian State an instrument of the capitalist class? Discuss with reference to the notion of relative autonomy of the State.
6. Rousseau frequently discussed the tension that exist between Government and Sovereign, and between Government and People. Why does this tension exist? Does the General Will resolve this tension?
7. What do you understand by the term 'sustainable development'? Is it plausible to argue that industrial and natural resources should meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to enjoy the same?

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ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2010

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

[Field of Study Code : POLM (220)]

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

All questions carry equal marks

Answer any **three** questions

1. Consider Nehru's and Ambedkar's views on the State. What are the points of convergence in their respective standpoints on the State?
2. How do federal arrangements in India reach out to its deep cultural and linguistic diversities? Illustrate your answer with reference to appropriate constitutional provisions in this regard.
3. Hegel and Marx have well-known differences with regard to a conception of civil society. What are these differences and how do they affect their respective understanding of politics?
4. Many political handbooks suggest that a joint pursuit of liberty and equality is fraught with tensions. What are these tensions? Can they be overcome?
5. What reasons can be attributed for the discernible decline in the use of Article 356 in constitutional politics since the 1990s?
6. Both India and China have emerged as major players in contemporary international politics. Discuss some of the key differences in their respective approaches to globalisation.
7. Distinguish critically between civic and ethnic variants of nationalism. Must the two variants be always in conflict? Give reasons for your answer.

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ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2009

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

[Field of Study Code : POLM (187)]

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

All questions carry equal marks

Answer any three questions

1. Compare and contrast the conceptions of *Swaraaj* enunciated by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Which, do you think, offers a more attractive conception of freedom?
2. Briefly discuss the 'basic structure' doctrine put forward by the Supreme Court. What impact has this had on the relationship between legislature and judiciary in India?
3. Compare the structure of political authority advanced by Machiavelli in 'Prince' and Hobbes in 'Leviathan'.
4. What are rights? What is the difference between the natural and the legal theory of rights? Illustrate your answer with suitable examples.
5. With reference to the Rajya Sabha in India and the House of Lords in UK, discuss the different reasons for the existence and continuation of the Upper House of Parliament.
6. What are social movements? Distinguish between the ideology and goals of the Peasants Movements and Women's Movements in India, and assess their impact on the democratization of the Indian polity.
7. Does the election of Barack Obama as President signal the end of racial discrimination in USA? Discuss.

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ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2008

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

All questions carry equal marks

Answer *any three* questions

1. Colonialism may have ended but neocolonialism persists. Explain with suitable examples how neocolonialism perpetuates its influence through economic, cultural and monetary measures.
2. Discuss the important changes in India's foreign policy with regard to non-alignment disarmament and third world solidarity.
3. Discuss the differences between Gandhi, Nehru and Ambedkar on the question of caste in India.
4. Can the Indian State be characterized as a developmental State? Discuss with reference to the post-liberalization era.
5. Discuss the three conceptions of sovereignty with reference to the writings of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau.
6. What is public interest litigation? Has this form of judicial activism curtailed the supremacy of Parliament in India?
7. The United Nations is the only multilateral governmental agency with universally accepted international jurisdiction for universal human rights legislation. To what extent has it been successful in protecting and expanding the scope of the three generations of human rights?

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ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2007

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

All questions carry equal marks

Answer any three questions

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1. Discuss the significance of rights in liberal democratic theory. How are rights related to citizenship?
2. Do we see the end of the welfare state today? How has neo-liberalism affected the prospects of the welfare state?
3. Is there a conflict between the legislature and judiciary today in India with regard to reservation policy? Specify the place of judicial activism within the ambit of the doctrine of separation of powers.
4. Following the 73rd Amendment to the Indian Constitution, what has been the impact of the Panchayat Raj on power relations in Indian countryside? Argue out your case keeping in mind the trends in this regard.
5. Discuss the differences between Gandhi and Ambedkar on the issue of untouchability. What were their political consequences?
6. Review the importance of regional cooperation in international relations today. What can we learn from the experience of ASEAN in this regard?
7. Examine the impact of ethnic conflicts on the state system in South Asia. Illustrate your answer from the case of Sri Lanka.