Instructions for the Candidates

1. Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.

2. Answer to short answer/essay type questions are to be given in the space provided below each question or after the questions in the Test Booklet itself. No Additional Sheets are to be used.

3. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below:
   (i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal and do not accept an open booklet.
   (ii) Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.

4. Read instructions given inside carefully.

5. One page is attached for Rough Work at the end of the booklet before the Evaluation Sheet.

6. If you write your Name, Roll Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.

7. You have to return the test booklet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.

8. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.

9. Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.

PAPER-III
POLITICAL SCIENCE

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 32
Number of Questions in this Booklet : 19

[Maximum Marks : 200]

Time : 2 1/2 hours]
Note: This paper is of two hundred (200) marks containing four (4) sections. Candidates are required to attempt the questions contained in these sections according to the detailed instructions given therein.

नोट: यह प्रश्नपत्र दो सौ (200) अंकों का है एवं इसमें चार (4) खंड हैं। अभ्यर्थी को इनमें समाहित प्रश्नों के उत्तर अलग दिये गये विस्तृत निर्देशों के अनुसार दे।
SECTION – I
खंड – I

Note: This section consists of two (2) essay type questions of twenty (22) marks each, to be answered in about five hundred (500) words each. (2 × 20 = 40 marks)

नोट: इस खंड में दो (2) निबंध-प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक का उत्तर लगभग पाँच सौ (500) शब्द में अर्पित किया जाएगा। (2 × 20 = 40 अंक)

1. Discuss Gandhi’s Theory of Swaraj.
गांधीजी के स्वराज-सिद्धांत की विवेचना करें।

OR / अथवा

Discuss critically Maurice Duverger’s classification of political parties.
राजनीतिक दलों के मार्स डवर्गर के वर्गीकरण की आलोचनात्मक विवेचना करें।

OR / अथवा

Discuss the problems of Nation-Building in India.
भारत में राष्ट्र-निर्माण की समस्याओं की विवेचना करें।

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2. Discuss the process of planning after the introduction of the policy of economic reforms.

आधिक सुधारों को नीति लागू करने के बाद की नियोजन प्रक्रिया की विशेषता करें।

**OR / अथवा**

Examine India’s nuclear policy with reference to Indo-American deal.

इंडो-अमेरिकन सौदे के प्रसंग में भारत की नाइट्राक्लर (न्युक्लिअर) नीति की जाँच करें।

**OR / अथवा**

Bring out the differences amongst the classical social contractualists (Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau) on their views of the state of nature.

प्राकृतिक अवस्था के बारे में क्लासिकल सामाजिक संविदाधिकारी (हॉब्स, लॉक, रुसॉ) के बीच मतभेदों को उजागर करें।
SECTION – II

Note: This section contains three (3) questions of fifteen (15) marks each, each to be answered in about three hundred (300) words.

नोट: इस खंड में पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह (15) अंकों के तीन (3) प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग तीन सौ (300) शब्दों में अर्पित किया जाएगा।

3. Explain Gramsci’s views on the relationship between State and Civil society.

4. Discuss the present status of the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

5. Trace the origin and evolution of ‘war crimes’ and its present status.
SECTION – III

Note: This section contains nine (9) questions of ten (10) marks each, each to be answered in about fifty (50) words.

नोट : इस खंड में दस-दस (10-10) अंकों के नौ (9) प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग पचास (50) शब्दों में अर्पित किया गया है।

6. ‘Aristotle’s Ideal State is the second best State of Plato’. Discuss.

‘अरस्टू का आदर्श राज्य प्लेटो का दूसरा सबसे अच्छा राज्य है’ के विवेचना कीजिये।
7. Mao’s theory of contradictions.
माओ का ‘अन्तर्विरोध का सिद्धान्त’।

8. First-past-the-post system.
फ्यूस्ट-पास्ट-डी-पोस्ट प्रणाली
9. Huntington’s critique of Modernization theory.
आधुनिकीकरण सिद्धांत के बारे में हॉटिंगटन की आलोचना
10. Article 370 of the Constitution of India.
    भारत के संविधान का अनुच्छेद 370.
11. Position of Governor in State Administration.
राज्य प्रशासन में राज्यपाल की स्थिति

12. The principle of ‘Unity of Command’.
‘आदेश की एकलता’ का सिद्धान्त
13. Feminist perspective in International Relations.
अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्धों में स्तरीय पद्धति
14. India and ASEAN.

भारत और आसियान
SECTION – IV
खंड – IV

Note: This section contains five (5) questions of five (5) marks each based on the following passage. Each question should be answered in about thirty (30) words.

(5 × 5 = 25 Marks)

International-relations research has been guided by a variety of concepts, theories, models and paradigms. One widely cited authority on the history of science, Thomas S. Kuhn, has suggested that in the natural sciences, periods of “scientific revolution” have alternated with eras of “normal science.” One set of concepts has furnished the basis for cumulative knowledge only eventually to be discarded and superseded by yet another paradigm. Science advances in such a fashion that one dominant paradigm is replaced by another, with each in turn furnishing a new framework for intellectual inquiry, setting the research agenda, and providing the basis for the cumulative growth of scientific knowledge and theory. He defines scientific revolutions as “noncumulative developmental episodes in which an older paradigm is replaced in whole or in part by an incompatible new one.”

According to Arend Lijphart, the study of international relations has followed such a pattern of development. The traditional paradigm, based on conceptions of state sovereignty and international anarchy, was challenged, as noted previously, even though a large body of theory about international relations had evolved, dating from antiquity and furnishing a “basis for a coherent tradition of research.” The scientific revolution embodied in the quantitative and behavioural phase was based on a large number of new approaches and methodologies. It was believed that Kuhn’s characterization of paradigmatic change in the natural sciences was similarly applicable in the social sciences. In turn, the paradigm that eventually emerged in the study of international relations, it was assumed, would form the basis for broad theoretical advances based on the widespread application of agreed methodologies to important research questions. It is this assumption that has been questioned, and often rejected, by the advocates of postbehavioral, postpositivist, and post-modernist approaches to international-relations theory. In this interpretation, however valid the applicability of Kuhn’s understanding of paradigmatic development for the physical sciences, it does not provide an adequate explanation of the evolution of international-relations theory. In retrospect, the behavioralist phase was focused more on research methods, or methodology, as a basis of theory, rather than on the development of a new paradigm or other theoretical basis for building theory.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्धों पर शोध विद्वान प्रकार की अवधारणाओं, सिद्धांतों, प्रारूपों और प्रतिमाओं द्वारा मार्गदर्शित होता है । विज्ञान के इतिहास पर अत्यधिक उल्लेखित व्यक्ति, थोमस एस. कुन, ने बताया है कि प्राकृतिक विढ़ीयों में, “वैज्ञानिक प्रणति” के बुध “सामान्य विज्ञान के युगों के साथ प्रत्यायित हुए हैं।” अवधारणाओं के एक समूह ने संचारी ज्ञान के लिये आधार जुटाया है परन्तु अन्तः। अभी भी एक अन्य
15. According to Kuhn, what is the definition of scientific revolution?

Kuhn's definition of a scientific revolution involves a change in the basic assumptions of a scientific community. When a scientific revolution occurs, it is characterized by a crisis in the existing paradigm, which leads to the emergence of a new paradigm that is more consistently true and more fruitful in its applications. This process is not linear but rather a series of steps that involve the rejection of the old paradigm in favor of a new one. The definition highlights the role of anomalies and the need for a new theoretical framework to explain these anomalies, leading to a paradigm shift.
16. Why does Lijphart think that the study of international relations follows the Kuhnian paradigm?

लेिफहट कैक्यों साधारण है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्धों का अध्ययन कूणावट प्रतिमान का अनुसरण करता है?

17. What is the traditional paradigm of studying international relations?

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्धों के अध्ययन का पारम्परिक प्रतिमान क्या है?
18. What are the basic characteristics of the behavioural phase in the study of international relations?

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्धों के अध्ययन में व्यवहारवादी चरण की मूलभूत विशेषताएं क्या हैं?
19. What are the major approaches to the study of international relations in the post behavioural phase?
उत्तरव्युत्पत्तियाँ चरण में अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्बन्धों के अध्ययन की मुख्य विचारधाराएँ क्या हैं?

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