

1. The role of individual MPs(Member of Parliament) has diminished over the years and as a result healthy constructive debates on policy issues are not usually witnessed. How far can this be attributed to anti-defection law which was legislated but with a different intention? (10)

2. "The Supreme Court of India keeps a check on arbitrary powers of the Parliament in amending the constitution". Discuss critically. (10)

3. Though the federal principle is dominant in our constitution and that principle is one of its basic features, but it is equally true that federalism under the Indian Constitution leans in favour of a strong centres, a feature that militates against the concept of strong federalism. (10)

4. What do you understand by the concept "freedom of speech and expression"? Does it cover hate speech also? Why do the films in India stand on a slightly different plane from other forms of expression? Discuss. (10)

5. The size of the cabinet be as big as governmental work justifies and as big as the Prime Minister can manage as a team. How far is the efficacy of a government then inversely related to the size of the cabinet? Discuss. (10)

6. Examine critically the recent changes in the rule governing foreign funding of NGOs under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA), 1976. (10)

7. How can be the role of NGOs be strengthened in India for development works relating to protection of the Environment? Discuss throwing light on the major constraints. (10)

8. Increasing interest of India in Africa has its pro and cons. Critically Examine. (10)

9. Discuss the impediments India is facing in its pursuit for a permanent seat in UN Security Council. (10)

10. In the integrity index of Transparency International, India stands very low. Discuss briefly the legal, political, economic/social and cultural factors that have caused the decline of public morality in India. (10)

11. Has the Indian governmental system responded adequately to the demands of Liberalization, Privatisation and Globalization started in 1991? What can the government do to be responsible to this important change? (15)

12. "Traditional bureaucratic structure and culture have hampered the process of socio-economic development in India". Comment. (15)

13. Evaluate the economic and strategic dimensions of India's Look East Policy in the context of the post Cold War International scenario". (15)

14. Is the National Commission for Women able to strategize and tackle the problems that women face at both public and private spheres? Give reasons in support of your answer. (15)

15. "Poverty Alleviation Programmes in India remain mere showpieces until and unless they are backed by political will". Discuss with reference to the performance of the major poverty alleviation programmes in India. (15)

16. Initially civil services in India were designed to achieve the goals of neutrality and ineffectiveness which seems to be lacking in the present context. Do you agree with the view that drastic reforms are required in civil services? Comment. (15)

17. The question of India's Energy Security constitutes the most important part of India's economic progress. Analyze India's energy policy cooperation with West Asian Countries. (15)

18. In what ways the ongoing US Iran Nuclear Pact Controversy affect the national interest of India? How should India respond to this situation? (15)

19. How far do you agree with the view that the focus on lack of availability of food as the main cause of hunger takes the attention away from ineffective human development policies of India. (15)

20. India and USA are two large democracies. Examine the basic tenets on which the two political systems are based. (15)