

**GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (A)
RAJAHMUNDRY**

NAAC Reaccredited with A⁺ Grade

BOARD OF STUDIES



DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

I, II, III, IV, V, VI SEMESTERS

2025-2026

Proceedings of the Principal, Government College (Autonomous), Rajahmundry

Present: Dr. Ramachandra R.K, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Rc. No. 35/GCRJY /UG-BoS/ 2025-26 dt. 04.09.2025

Sub: Government College (A), Rajamahendravaram- UG Boards of Studies (BOS) -
Nomination of Members – Orders issued.

Ref: 1. UGC Guidelines of for Autonomous Colleges-2023.

2. Proc.No.ANUR/DAA/2025, dated 30-08-2025 of the Vice-Chancellor, ANUR

Order

The Principal, Government College (Autonomous) Rajahmundry is pleased to nominate the following members to UG Board of Studies to frame the syllabus of **Political Science subject** in all the semesters duly following the norms of the UGC regulations for the Autonomous colleges 2023.

S. No	Name	Designation
1	Dr. Babjee Pothuraju	Chairman
2	All Faculty members in the department	Member
3	Gangiredla Srinivasa Rao, Government Degree College, Salur	Subject Expert
4	Dr.D.S.V.S. Bala Subrahmanyam, SRR & CVR College (A), Vijayawada	Subject Expert
5	Dr.P.V.V.Satyanarayana, Government Degree College, Jaggampeta	University Nominee
6	Sri P Srinivasa Rao , lawyer, member in Bar association	Expert from Corporate Sector
7	Mr. Yepuri Prem Sai Chandra	Alumnus

The above members are requested to attend the BOS meeting in September 2025 and share their valuable views, and suggestions on the following functionalities.

- Prepare syllabi for the subject keeping in view the objectives of the college, interest of the stake holders and National requirement for consideration and approval of the IQAC and Academic Council
- Suggest methodologies for innovative teaching and evaluation techniques
- Suggest the panel of names to the Academic Council for appointment of Examiners
- Coordinate research, teaching, extension and other activities in the department of the College.
- Suggest CLO, PLO, PI and subject experts to develop question bank in compliance with Bloom's Taxonomy.

The above said members are requested to bestow their services for the successful organization of the event.


PRINCIPAL

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)
RAJAHMUNDRY

Department of Political Science

Composition of Board of Studies

The Board of Studies of **Political Science** Department was convened on 15th **September, 2025** from **10.00 AM** onwards in the Department of Political Science under the Chairmanship of **Dr. BABJEE POTHURAJU** Lecture in Charge of the Department. The following members are present in the meeting.

S. No	NAME	Role in the Committee	Signature
1	Dr. Babjee Pothuraju Lecture In- Charge Department of Political Science GC (A), Rajahmundry	Chairman	
2	Dr K. Sita Mahalakshmi Lecture in Political Science GC(A), Rajahmundry	Staff Member	
3	Syed Farha Yasroon, Lecturer Department of Political Science GC (A), Rajahmundry	Staff Member	
4	K.P.B.L. Saroja, Lecturer Department of Political Science GC (A), Rajahmundry	Staff Member	
5	Ch. Rama Rao, Lecturer Department of Political Science GC (A), Rajahmundry	Staff Member	
6	A. Ramakrishna, Lecturer Department of Political Science GC (A), Rajahmundry	Staff Member	
7	Gangireddy Srinivasa Rao Lecturer in Political Science Government Degree College, Salur	Subject Expert	
8	Dr. D. S. V. S. Bala Subrahmanyam SRR and CVR Government Degree College (A)Vijayawada	Subject Expert	
9	P.V.V.SATYANARAYANA Lecturer in Political Science Government Degree College, Jaggam Peta	University Nominee	
10	Sri P.Srinivasa Rao Lawyer, Member in the Bar Association Rajahmundry	Industrial Nominee	
11	Yepuri Prem Sai Chandra GC (A), Rajahmundry	Student Nominee	

Boards of Studies
Department of Political science

The Board of Studies meeting of the Department of Political Science is scheduled to be conducted on **15th September, 2025** in the department under the chairmanship of **Dr. Babjee Pothuraju**, Lecturer in charge. The meeting agenda for the BOS is as follows.

Agenda:

- ❖ Prepare syllabi for the subject keeping in view the objectives of the college, interest of the stake holders and National requirement for consideration and approval of the IQAC and Academic Council
- ❖ Suggest methodologies for innovative teaching and evaluation techniques
- ❖ Suggest the panel of names to the Academic Council for appointment of Examiners
- ❖ Coordinate research, teaching, extension and other activities in the department of the College.
- ❖ Suggest CLO, PLO, PI and subject experts to develop question bank in compliance with Bloom's Taxonomy.
- ❖ To Design Curriculum I, II, III, IV, V, VI Semesters BA Political Science (H) Programme for 2025 – 2026 Admit batch
- ❖ To revisit the existing syllabus 2024 – 2025 admitted batch and to suggest the required additions and deletions in order to reflect the Student and Societal needs
- ❖ To deliberate on course out comes for each of the course prescribed for I, II, III, IV, V, VI Semesters 2025 – 2026
- ❖ To approve model question paper for 50 Marks for semester end examination (SEE) and 50 marks for continuous internal assessment (CIA)
- ❖ To approve the list of Examiners and paper setters
- ❖ To approve the proposed list of departmental activities
- ❖ Any other matter with the permission of the Chair
- ❖ Swayam Online Course

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS): RAJAHMUNDRY
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
Board of Studies for the Academic Year 2025-26
I, II, III, IV, V & VI Semesters
MINUTES OF THE MEETING

The Board of Studies of **Political Science** Department is convened on **15/09/ 2025** at 10.00 AM in the Department under the Chairmanship of Dr. BABJEE POTHU RAJU, Lecture-in-Charge of the Department.

The following resolutions are taken after detailed deliberations

Discussion: As there are BA honors with single Major course for **POLITICAL SCIENCE** for the admitted batch from 2023-24 as per NEP 2020. It is necessary to frame syllabus for the batch 2025-26. Hence University nominee suggested that to continue with new pattern of Single major honors to the upcoming batch along with 2023-24 batches and new patron to 25-26. Thus, it is inevitable to frame syllabus keeping in view of outgoing, existing and upcoming batch of **POLITICAL SCIENCE** students. Hence a detail discussion on courses and papers by the members suggested to adopt 15 courses for semesters I to VI. Internship for semester V and VI. The Board members also suggested to adopt modules on cross cutting issues like Intellectual Property Rights without credits to create awareness among the young generation.

RESOLUTION

A meeting of the Board of Studies in the Department of Political Science was held on 15th September 2025 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Babjee Pothuraju, Head of the Department. The meeting was attended by all faculty members, the university nominee, subject experts, the industry Nominee and Student Nominee. The primary agenda was to revise the undergraduate and postgraduate syllabi in alignment with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and to incorporate recent academic and industry developments.

The university nominee and subject experts suggested enriching the curriculum with deeper content on the Indian Constitution, Political Institutions, and International Relations to ensure conceptual clarity and academic rigor. The Board recommended strengthening experiential learning through case studies, simulations, and field-based assignments to enhance analytical and practical competencies. The industry nominee emphasized the need to focus on improving students' practical knowledge and application-oriented learning by integrating modules such as political data analysis, policy tools, and real-world problem-solving.

Minor modifications were approved in the internal assessment system, with an emphasis on continuous evaluation through presentations, project work, and reflective assignments. The revised syllabus is scheduled for implementation from the academic year 2025-26, subject to the approval of the Academic Council. All members actively participated and provided constructive suggestions for curriculum enhancement.

1. Resolved to include a non-credit module in V Semester on Intellectual Property Rights to create awareness among students about various intellectual property rights, their importance and procedure for procuring these rights.

Agenda 2: Evaluation aims and techniques to be adopted through continuous and end semester examinations through activities based on curricular, co-curricular and extracurricular plans.

Discussion: Board members discussed on evaluation methods to assess the faculties on the domain subject from memory test, authority on content, comprehension, critical thinking and finally to problem solving skill. To assess the above different traits, it is essential to adopt different tools such as descriptive, quiz, multiple choice questions, class room seminars, field visit and report writing and viva.

1. Resolved to approve model question papers carrying 50 marks for semester end examinations and 50 marks for Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) For I, II, III, IV, V & VI Semesters and 50: 50 for SEE and CIA for all semester as per the guidelines of APCCE
2. Student Activities like Data/picture analysis, Seminars, Assignments, and Group Discussions, Case studies, Fieldwork, Surveys, Study Projects, and Models are Part of Curriculum in all papers. The teacher shall identify appropriate activities for each unit and assign them to all the students for improving domain skills.
3. Resolved to approve the list of examiners / Papers setters for the academic year 2024–25.

Agenda2: To finalize value addition to the students from other disciplines on the importance of Political Science

Discussion: As the young generation play crucial role in the future of nation's development, every student has to be equipped with basic knowledge on social responsibility through serving and contributing the society irrespective of subject domain. Hence a basic interdisciplinary course to all students would augment their understanding on the nature and needs of the society in general

Candidates who have failed in the SWAYAM course examination are given an opportunity to appear for the certificate examination again. For this, the candidates need to re-register for the course and pay the prescribed examination fee. They must appear for the examination on the scheduled dates announced by the authorities. Candidates who successfully pass the re-examination will be awarded the course certificate.

This opportunity helps learners improve their performance and successfully complete the SWAYAM certification course.

HOD
Department Of Political Science

Department of Political Science
Board of Studies for the Year 2025-26
Members present with signatures

The Board of Studies of **Political Science** Department was convened on **15th September, 2025** from **10.00 AM** onwards in the Department of Political Science under the Chairmanship of **Dr.BABJEE POTHURAJU**, Lecture-in-Charge of the Department. The following members were present in the meeting.

Sno	NAME	Role in the Committee	Signature
1	Dr K. Sita Mahalakshmi	Staff Member	
2	S.Farha Yasroon	Staff Member	
3	K.P.B.L.Saroja	Staff Member	
4	Ch.Rama Rao	Staff Member	
5	A. Rama Krishna	Staff Member	
6	Gangiredla Srinivasa Rao	Subject Expert	
7	Dr. D.S.V.S. Bala Subrahmanyam	Subject Expert	
8	Sri P.V.V. Satyanarayana	University Nominee	
9	P. Srinivasa Rao	Industrial Nominee	
10	Yepuri Prem Sai Chandra	Student Nominee	

The following documents are submitted to the IQAC/Academic Cell and Controller of Examinations:

1. Resolutions of Board of Studies Meeting
2. Syllabus of I, II, III, IV, V, & VI Semesters of Major, Minor.
3. Model Question Paper I, II, III, IV, V & VI semesters
4. Question Bank
5. List of Revised Examiners
6. List of Activities proposed during all Semesters 2025-2026

Date:

Chairman Board of Studies

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
LIST OF EXAMINIERS 2025-2026

S No	NAME	COLLEGE	CITY
1	P V V Satyanarayana	Govt. Degree College,	Jaggampeta
2	K. Swamiji	Ideal College (A)	Kakinada
3	K. Rama Krishna	SVKP & K S Raju College (A)	Penugonda
4	Ch. Ammi Raju	Sri YN College (A)	Narasapur
5	Gangiredla Srinivasa Rao	Govt. Degree College	Salur
6	Nandikonda Vishnu Vardhan	SEIM Govt. Degree College (A)	Tanuku
7	Krishna Tammisetty	ASNM Govt. College (A)	Palakollu
8	B Vijaya Bharathi Lakshmi	SKR Degree College	Rajahmundry
9	Appanamma Simma	Govt. Degree College	Chinturu
10	Pallavi vudumula	Govt. Degree College	Pitapuram

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
Board of Studies for the Year 2025-26
Allocation of Credits
CURRICULAM FRAME WORK WITH CREDITS

S. No	Title of the Major Course	Hrs/ Wk	Max. Marks		Credits
	SEMESTER -I		SEE	CIA	
1.	Introduction to Political Science	4+2	50	50	4
2.	Concepts and Ideology of Political Science	4+2	50	50	4
	SEMESTER -II				
3.	Political Institutions	4+2	50	50	4
4.	Indian Constitution	4+2	50	50	4
	SEMESTER -III				
5.	Political Institutions	4+2	50	50	4
6.	Indian Constitution	4+2	50	50	4
7.	Western Political Thought	4+2	50	50	4
8.	Indian Political Thought	4+2	50	50	4
	SEMESTER -IV				
9.	Indian Federal System	4+2	50	50	4
10.	Indian Government	4+2	50	50	4
11.	Dynamics of Indian Political System	4+2	50	50	4
	SEMESTER -V				
12.	Indian Foreign Policy	4+2	50	50	4
13.	Principles of Public Administration	4+2	50	50	4
14.	e-Governance in India	4+2	50	50	4
15.	Introduction to Public Policy	4+2	50	50	4

Minor Course

SEMESTER -III					
1.	Indian Constitution	4+2	50	50	4
MDC					
1	Introduction to Public Administration	4+2	50	50	4
SEMESTER -IV					
1.	Indian Government	4+2	50	50	4
2.	Dynamics of Indian Political Process	4+2	50	50	4
SEMESTER -V					
Value Added Course					
1	Environmental Education	4+2	50	50	4
SEMESTER -VI					
1.	e-Governance in India	4+2	50	50	4
2.	Introduction to Public Policy	4+2	50	50	4

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
Board of Studies for the Year 2024-25
Allocation of Credits
CURRICULAM FRAME WORK WITH CREDITS

Semester	S. No.	Title of the Paper	Hours	Credits
III	1	Paper-5: Political Institutions	5+1	4
	2	Paper-6: Indian Constitution	5+1	4
	3	Paper-7: Western Political Thought	5+1	4
	4	Paper-8: Indian Political Thought	5+1	4
IV	5	Paper-9: Indian Federal System	5+1	4
	6	Paper-10: Indian Government	5+1	4
	7	Paper-11: Dynamics of Indian Political System	5+1	4
V	8	Paper-12: Indian Foreign Policy	5+1	4
	9	Paper-13: Principles of Public Administration	5+1	4
	10	Paper-14: e-Governance in India	5+1	4
	11	Paper-15: Introduction to Public Policy	5+1	4
VI		Internship	6	4

<u>MINOR COURSE</u>				
Semester	S. No.	Title of the Paper	Hours	Credits
III	1.	Indian Constitution	5+1	4
IV	2.	Indian Government	5+1	4
	3.	Dynamics of Indian Political Science	5+1	4
VI	4	e-Governance in India	5+1	4
	5	Introduction to Public Policy	5+1	4

<u>SKILL PAPERS</u>				
Semester	S. No.	Title of the Paper	Hours	Credits
I	1.	Artificial Intelligence	4+2	4
II	2.	Artificial Intelligence - 2	4+2	4
III	3.	Information and Communication Technology	2	2
	4.	Health and Hygeine	2	2
IV	5.	Tourism and Guidance	2	2
	6.	Basic Statastics	2	2
V	7.	Environmental Education	2	2

SEMESTER - I

QUESTION BANK

INTRODUCTION OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

(10 Marks Each)

1. Define Political Science and explain its nature and scope.
2. Examine the relationship of Political Science with allied disciplines – History, Economics, Philosophy, and Sociology.
3. Discuss the Behavioural and Post-Behavioural approaches to the study of Political Science.
4. Explain the System and Structural-Functional approaches to Political Science.
5. Define the State and describe its essential elements.
6. Critically examine the Patriarchal and Matriarchal theories of the origin of the State.
7. Discuss the Divine Origin theory and the Theory of Force regarding the origin of the State.
8. Compare and contrast the Social Contract theories of Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau.
9. Explain the meaning, nature, and features of the Modern State.
10. Discuss the origin and essential features of the Welfare State.

(5 Marks Each)

1. Define Political Science.
2. State any two points on the importance of Political Science.
3. Mention two features of the Philosophical approach to Political Science.
4. Write a short note on Post-Behaviouralism.
5. List the essential elements of the State.
6. What is the Patriarchal theory of the origin of the State?
7. Write two criticisms of the Divine Origin theory of the State.
8. State the main idea of Hobbes' Social Contract theory.
9. Give any two features of the Modern State.
10. Mention two characteristics of the Welfare State.

(1 Mark Each)

1. Who is called the father of Political Science?
2. Name the book written by Aristotle on Political Science.
3. Mention one scope of Political Science.
4. Name any one allied discipline of Political Science.
5. What does the Historical approach study?
6. Who is the father of Behaviouralism?
7. Define Post-Behaviouralism in one word (keyword).
8. Who developed the System approach in Political Science?
9. Name the thinker associated with Structural-Functional approach.
10. Write any one essential element of the State.
11. Who propounded the Patriarchal theory?
12. Who advocated the Matriarchal theory?
13. Name one feature of the Divine Origin theory.
14. Which theory explains the role of force in the origin of the State?
15. Who wrote Leviathan?
16. Who is regarded as the father of Liberalism?
17. Which thinker gave the idea "Man is born free, but everywhere in chains"?

18. Write one feature of the Modern State.
19. Name the State model that focuses on social welfare.
20. Give one characteristic of the Welfare State.

CONCEPTS AND IDEOLOGIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
10 Marks Questions (Long Answer)

1. Define Law and discuss its nature in detail.
2. Explain the various types and sources of Law with examples.
3. Define Liberty and explain its different forms.
4. Discuss the meaning, nature, and types of Equality.
5. Examine the concepts of Power, Authority, and Legitimacy in Political Science.
6. Define Rights. Explain the nature and classification of Rights.
7. Compare and contrast the different theories of Rights: Natural, Legal, and Historical.
8. Critically examine Liberalism as a political ideology.
9. Write an essay on the main principles and criticisms of Fascism.
10. Discuss the meaning, nature, and principles of Socialism.

5 Marks Questions (Short Answer)

1. Write a short note on the nature of Law.
2. Distinguish between Negative and Positive Liberty.
3. Mention any two types of Equality with examples.
4. State any two differences between Power and Authority.
5. Write two features of Natural Rights.
6. State any two main ideas of the Idealistic theory of Rights.
7. Mention two basic principles of Conservatism.
8. Give two features of Anarchism.
9. Mention two main principles of Marxism.
10. State any two features of Nationalism.

Question Bank (1 Mark Each)

1. Who is regarded as the father of modern jurisprudence?
2. Define "Law" in one word (keyword).
3. Give one example of a source of Law.
4. Who defined Liberty as "the absence of restraint"?
5. Mention one type of Liberty.
6. Write one feature of Equality.
7. Mention any one type of Equality.
8. Who said "Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely"?
9. What is the basic element of Authority?
10. Define Legitimacy in one phrase.
11. Who called Rights as "conditions of social life"?
12. Name any one classification of Rights.
13. Mention one feature of Natural Rights.
14. Which theory of Rights is associated with Bentham?
15. Who is considered the father of Liberalism?
16. Name one principle of Conservatism.
17. Which ideology rejects the State completely?
18. Who founded the ideology of Fascism in Italy?
19. Who is known as the father of Scientific Socialism?
20. Name one basic feature of Nationalism.

SEMESTER - II

POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

10 Marks Questions (Long Answer)

1. Distinguish between Unicameral and Bicameral legislatures with examples.
2. Explain the powers and functions of the Executive.
3. Discuss the powers and functions of the Judiciary.
4. Explain Montesquieu's doctrine of separation of powers.
5. Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of the separation of powers.
6. Compare the Unitary and Federal forms of Government.
7. Distinguish between the Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Government.
8. Define Democracy. Explain its significance and essential conditions for success.
9. Explain the theories and principles of Democracy.
10. Discuss the meaning, functions, and classification of Political Parties.

5 Marks Questions (Short Answer)

1. Define Legislature and state its two types.
2. Mention two functions of the Executive.
3. Write two functions of the Judiciary.
4. What is meant by separation of powers?
5. Write two merits of the Federal form of Government.
6. Write two demerits of the Presidential form of Government.
7. State any two types of Democracy.
8. Mention two essential conditions for the success of Democracy.
9. Define Pressure Groups and give two types.
10. Write two features of Public Opinion.

Question Bank (1 Mark Each)

1. What is the main function of the Legislature?
2. Name one country with a unicameral legislature.
3. Name one country with a Bicameral legislature.
4. Mention one type of Executive.
5. Give one function of the Judiciary.
6. Who is known for the doctrine of Separation of Powers?
7. Write one key idea of Separation of Powers.
8. Name one country that follows a Parliamentary system with separation of powers.
9. Give one advantage of Separation of Powers.
10. Give one disadvantage of Separation of Powers.
11. Mention one merit of the unitary form of Government.
12. Mention one demerit of the Federal form of Government.
13. Name one country with a Parliamentary system.
14. Name one country with a Presidential system.
15. Give one feature of the Presidential form of Government.
16. Define Democracy in one word.
17. Name one principle of Democracy.
18. Give one type of Democracy.
19. Mention one essential condition for the success of Democracy.
20. Name one type of Pressure Group.

INDIAN CONSTITUTION
10 Marks Questions (Long Answer)

1. Define Constitution and explain its meaning, origin, and importance.
2. Discuss the evolution of the Constitution with suitable examples.
3. Explain the classification of Constitutions into Written and Unwritten.
4. Distinguish between Rigid and Flexible Constitutions with examples.
5. Discuss the Constitutional Development in India during British Rule.
6. Explain the Minto - Morley Reforms, Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, and Government of India Act, 1935.
7. Describe the nature, composition, and working of the Constituent Assembly of India.
8. Explain the Preamble of the Indian Constitution and its significance.
9. Discuss the Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, and Fundamental Duties.
10. Explain the Doctrine of Basic Structure of the Constitution and discuss judicial interpretations in the Golak Nath, Kesavananda Bharathi, and Minerva Mills cases.

5 Marks Questions (Short Answer)

1. Define Constitution in brief.
2. Write any two differences between Written and Unwritten Constitutions.
3. Write one difference between Rigid and Flexible Constitutions.
4. State any two features of the Government of India Act, 1935.
5. Mention two committees of the Constituent Assembly and their functions.
6. Write two salient features of the Indian Constitution.
7. State any two Fundamental Rights.
8. Write two Directive Principles of State Policy.
9. State any two Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens.
10. Mention one key point of the Kesavananda Bharathi Case.

Question Bank (1 Mark Each)

1. Define Constitution in one word.
2. Name one example of a Written Constitution.
3. Name one country with an Unwritten Constitution.
4. What is a Rigid Constitution?
5. What is a Flexible Constitution?
6. Name the reforms introduced in 1909 in India.
7. Who introduced the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919?
8. In which year was the Government of India Act passed?
9. Mention one feature of the Government of India Act, 1935.
10. Name the British Governor-General associated with Minto-Morley Reforms.
11. What is the Preamble of the Constitution?
12. Name one salient feature of the Indian Constitution.
13. How many members were in the Constituent Assembly?
14. Name one important committee of the Constituent Assembly.
15. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
16. Name one Fundamental Right guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.
17. Name one Directive Principle of State Policy.
18. State one Fundamental Duty of Indian citizens.
19. Mention one difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.
20. Name one landmark case related to the Doctrine of Basic Structure.

SEMESTER – III

POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

10 Marks Questions (Long Answer)

1. Distinguish between Unicameral and Bicameral legislatures with examples.
2. Explain the powers and functions of the Executive.
3. Discuss the powers and functions of the Judiciary.
4. Explain Montesquieu's doctrine of separation of powers.
5. Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of the separation of powers.
6. Compare the Unitary and Federal forms of Government.
7. Distinguish between the Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Government.
8. Define Democracy. Explain its significance and essential conditions for success.
9. Explain the theories and principles of Democracy.
10. Discuss the meaning, functions, and classification of Political Parties.

5 Marks Questions (Short Answer)

1. Define Legislature and state its two types.
2. Mention two functions of the Executive.
3. Write two functions of the Judiciary.
4. What is meant by separation of powers?
5. Write two merits of the Federal form of Government.
6. Write two demerits of the Presidential form of Government.
7. State any two types of Democracy.
8. Mention two essential conditions for the success of Democracy.
9. Define Pressure Groups and give two types.
10. Write two features of Public Opinion.

Question Bank (1 Mark Each)

1. What is the main function of the Legislature?
2. Name one country with a unicameral legislature.
3. Name one country with a Bicameral legislature.
4. Mention one type of Executive.
5. Give one function of the Judiciary.
6. Who is known for the doctrine of Separation of Powers?
7. Write one key idea of Separation of Powers.
8. Name one country that follows a Parliamentary system with separation of powers.
9. Give one advantage of Separation of Powers.
10. Give one disadvantage of Separation of Powers.
11. Mention one merit of the unitary form of Government.
12. Mention one demerit of the Federal form of Government.
13. Name one country with a Parliamentary system.
14. Name one country with a Presidential system.
15. Give one feature of the Presidential form of Government.
16. Define Democracy in one word.
17. Name one principle of Democracy.
18. Give one type of Democracy.
19. Mention one essential condition for the success of Democracy.
20. Name one type of Pressure Group.

INDIAN CONSTITUTION
10 Marks Questions (Long Answer)

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5 Marks Questions (Short Answer)

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5. Mention two committees of the Constituent Assembly and their functions.
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9. State any two Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens.
10. Mention one key point of the Kesavananda Bharathi Case.

Question Bank (1 Mark Each)

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13. How many members were in the Constituent Assembly?
14. Name one important committee of the Constituent Assembly.
15. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
16. Name one Fundamental Right guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.
17. Name one Directive Principle of State Policy.
18. State one Fundamental Duty of Indian citizens.
19. Mention one difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.
20. Name one landmark case related to the Doctrine of Basic Structure.

WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

10 Marks Questions (Long Answer)

1. Explain Plato's Theory of Forms and his critique of Democracy.
2. Discuss Aristotle's concepts of Citizenship, State, Justice, and Virtue.
3. Explain St. Augustine's idea of Earthly City and Heavenly City, and his views on Evil and Freewill
4. Examine Machiavelli's ideas on Statecraft, Virtue, and Fortuna.
5. Discuss Thomas Hobbes' views on Human Nature, Social Contract, Liberty, and the State.
6. Explain John Locke's theory of Natural Rights, Consent, Social Contract, and State.
7. Discuss Rousseau's ideas on Social Institutions, Moral Man, Equality, Liberty, and General Will.
8. Explain Jeremy Bentham's Utilitarianism and its relevance in modern politics.
9. Discuss John Stuart Mill's concepts of Individual Liberty and Representative Government.
10. Compare and contrast Hegel's Philosophical Idealism with Karl Marx's Materialist Conception of History and State.

5 Marks Questions (Short Answer)

1. Write a short note on Plato's concept of Justice.
2. State two features of Aristotle's view of the State.
3. Mention two key ideas of St. Augustine's moral philosophy.
4. Write two contributions of Machiavelli to political thought.
5. State two features of Hobbes' Social Contract.
6. Write two key ideas of Locke's theory of Government.
7. Mention two principles of Rousseau's Social Contract.
8. Write two main points of Bentham's Utilitarianism.
9. State two ideas of John Stuart Mill on Individual Liberty.
10. Mention two criticisms of Hegel's Philosophical Idealism.

1 Mark Questions (Very Short Answer)

1. Who wrote The Republic?
2. Who is known as the father of Political Science?
3. Write one key concept of Plato's philosophy.
4. Name Aristotle's famous work on Politics.
5. Who wrote City of God?
6. Mention one concept introduced by Machiavelli.
7. Who authored Leviathan?
8. Name one Natural Right according to John Locke.
9. Who wrote The Social Contract?
10. Name one principle of Bentham's Utilitarianism.
11. Who wrote On Liberty?
12. Name one idea of Mill's Representative Government.
13. Who emphasized Individual Freedom and Civil Society?
14. Name one concept of Hegel's philosophy of State.
15. Who proposed the theory of Alienation?
16. Name one key idea of Marx's Materialist Conception of History.
17. What is Surplus Value according to Marx?
18. Which thinker emphasized Equality, Liberty, and General Will?
19. Who critiqued Democracy in ancient political thought?
20. Name one virtue highlighted by Aristotle.

INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT
10 Marks Questions (Long Answer)

1. Explain Kautilya's Arthashastra and its contribution to Indian political thought.
2. Discuss Manu's concept of the State, Duties of King, and Varna System.
3. Examine Raja Rammohan Roy's role in social and religious reforms through Brahma Samaj.
4. Discuss Jyotiba Phule's contribution to social reform and the Satya Shodak Samaj.
5. Explain Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar's work on women education and the Bethune Society.
6. Discuss Sarojini Naidu's contribution to women empowerment and the Women's Indian Association.
7. Explain Vivekananda's philosophy and his speech at the World Parliament of Religions.
8. Discuss Swami Dayananda Saraswati's Arya Samaj and his call to return to the Vedas.
9. Explain Bala Gangadhar Tilak's contribution to Indian revolution and national education.
10. Discuss the modern nationalist thinkers – Gandhi, Ambedkar, Nehru, Sardar Patel, and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya – and their key ideas.

5 Marks Questions (Short Answer)

1. Write two key teachings of Kautilya from Arthashastra.
2. Mention two duties of the King according to Manu.
3. State two reforms introduced by Raja Rammohan Roy.
4. Write two contributions of Jyotiba Phule to social equality.
5. Mention two initiatives of Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar for women education.
6. Name two achievements of Sarojini Naidu in women empowerment.
7. State two main ideas of Vivekananda.
8. Write two principles of Arya Samaj by Swami Dayananda Saraswati.
9. Mention two contributions of Bala Gangadhar Tilak to Indian national movement.
10. Write two principles of Gandhi's political thought.

1 Mark Questions (Very Short Answer)

1. Name the author of Arthashastra.
2. Who wrote Manu Dharma?
3. Who founded Brahma Samaj?
4. Name the organization established by Jyotiba Phule.
5. Who founded Bethune Society?
6. Name the Women's Indian Association leader mentioned in the syllabus.
7. Who delivered the speech at the World Parliament of Religions?
8. Name the founder of Arya Samaj.
9. Who is called the Father of Indian Revolution?
10. Who proposed the concept of Satyagraha?
11. Which Indian leader emphasized Trusteeship?
12. Who is known as the father of the Indian Constitution?
13. Name the Indian leader associated with Panchsheel.
14. Which leader worked for the Unification of India?
15. Who proposed Integral Humanism?
16. Name one Varna mentioned by Manu.
17. Name one social reformer associated with women's education.
18. Name one principle promoted by Raja Rammohan Roy.
19. Name one social movement led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
20. Who was a leader of the Non-Alignment Movement?

SEMESTER - IV

INDIAN FEDERAL SYSTEM

10 Marks Questions

1. Explain the features of the Indian Federal System and discuss its uniqueness compared to other federal systems.
2. Analyze the legislative, administrative, and financial relations between the Centre and States in India.
3. Discuss the role of the Governor in maintaining Centre-State relations and the issues associated with it.
4. Examine the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission and their significance in modern India.
5. Explain the emerging trends in Centre-State relations after economic liberalization.
6. Critically analyze the powers and functions of the Election Commission of India.
7. Discuss the problems of defections in Indian politics and evaluate the effectiveness of the Anti-Defection Law.
8. Trace the evolution of the Panchayati Raj system in India and discuss the key recommendations of the Balwant Rai and Ashok Mehta Committees.
9. Explain the structure, powers, and functions of rural and urban local governments in India.
10. Discuss the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts and their impact on democratic decentralization.

5 Marks Questions

1. What are the legislative powers of the Centre and the States under the Indian Constitution?
2. Discuss the administrative relations between the Centre and the States.
3. Explain the key aspects of financial relations between the Centre and the States.
4. Outline the recommendations of the M.M. Punchi Commission on Centre-State relations.
5. What are the major challenges faced by the Governor in exercising constitutional powers?
6. Identify the main issues concerning electoral reforms in India.
7. What are the determinants of voting behaviour in Indian elections?
8. Explain the recommendations of the Ashok Mehta Committee regarding Panchayati Raj.
9. Discuss the challenges and prospects of democratic decentralization in India.
10. Name the constitutional amendment acts that introduced the Panchayati Raj system and urban local bodies.

1 Mark Questions (Very Short Answer)

1. Who resolves disputes between the Centre and States in India?
2. Which list in the Constitution contains subjects on which only the Centre can legislate?
3. Which article of the Constitution deals with the distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and States?
4. What is the financial relation between the Centre and States primarily governed by?
5. Who prepares the annual finance commission report?
6. Which commission primarily dealt with Centre-State relations in 1983?
7. Who is the constitutional head of a state in India?
8. Which body recommends measures to improve Centre-State financial relations?
9. The Punchi Commission was associated with which country?
10. Name one emerging trend in Centre-State relations in India.
11. Which Article establishes the Election Commission of India?

12. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?
13. What law addresses the problem of political defections in India?
14. Name one determinant of voting behavior in India.
15. Which body monitors and supervises elections in India?
16. Which committee recommended the two-tier Panchayati Raj system?
17. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act was passed in which year?
18. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act is related to which type of local government?
19. Who heads the Gram Panchayat?
20. Which committee recommended the establishment of Zilla Parishads?

SEMESTER - V

INDIAN GOVERNMENT
10 Marks Questions (Long Answer)

1. Explain the mode of election and impeachment process of the President of India.
2. Discuss the powers and functions of the President of India.
3. Describe the composition, powers, and functions of the Parliament of India.
4. Explain the powers and functions of the Prime Minister and his role in coalition politics.
5. Discuss the powers and functions of the Council of Ministers and Legislative Committees like PAC, Estimates Committee, and CPE.
6. Explain the powers, functions, and role of the Governor in State governance.
7. Describe the composition, powers, and functions of the State Legislature.
8. Discuss the powers and functions of the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers in the State Executive.
9. Explain the role and functions of Business Advisory Committee and Standing Committees in the State Legislature.
10. Discuss the composition, powers, functions, judicial review, judicial activism, and reforms of the Supreme Court of India, including the National Judicial Appointments Commission.

5 Marks Questions (Short Answer)

1. State two powers of the President of India.
2. Name two functions of the Parliament of India.
3. Mention two powers of the Prime Minister.
4. Write two functions of the Council of Ministers.
5. Name any two Legislative Committees and their roles.
6. State two powers of the Governor of a State.
7. Write two functions of the Legislative Assembly or Council.
8. Mention two powers of the Chief Minister.
9. Write two functions of the Business Advisory Committee or Standing Committees.
10. State two powers of the Supreme Court of India.

1 Mark Questions (Very Short Answer)

1. How is the President of India elected?
2. Name one ground for the impeachment of the President.
3. How many members are there in the Lok Sabha?
4. How many members are there in the Rajya Sabha?
5. Name the head of the Union Council of Ministers.
6. Name one function of the Estimates Committee.
7. Who appoints the Governor of a State?
8. Name the two houses of a State Legislature (bicameral system).
9. Who is the head of the State Council of Ministers?
10. Name one Standing Committee of the State Legislature.
11. Who is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court appointed by?
12. Name one power of judicial review of the Supreme Court.
13. What is Judicial Activism?
14. Name one reform proposed by the National Judicial Appointments Commission.
15. Who is the ex-officio member of the Parliamentary Committees?
16. Name one role of the Prime Minister in coalition politics.
17. Who presides over the Legislative Assembly of a State?
18. Name one responsibility of the Business Advisory Committee.
19. Name one function of the Chief Minister.
20. Who selects judges for the Supreme Court of India?

DYNAMICS OF INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

10 Marks Questions (Long Answer)

1. Explain the role of caste in Indian politics and society.
2. Discuss the role of religion in shaping political behavior in India.
3. Examine the impact of language on politics in India.
4. Analyze the influence of social media on contemporary Indian politics.
5. Explain the politics of reservation and its implications in India.
6. Discuss the criminalization of politics and its effects on governance.
7. Examine regionalism in India and its political consequences.
8. Discuss internal threats to India's security and the measures to address them.
9. Explain the structure, functions, and importance of regulatory institutions like NITI Aayog, Finance Commission, CAG, and CVC.
10. Discuss the role of governing mechanisms, including the Central Information Commission, Lokpal, Lok Ayukta, and the Right to Information Act, 2005.

5 Marks Questions (Short Answer)

1. State two roles of caste in Indian politics.
2. Mention two effects of religion on politics.
3. Write two ways language influences politics in India.
4. Name two impacts of social media on political participation.
5. State two objectives of reservation policies.
6. Write two consequences of criminalization of politics.
7. Name two causes of regionalism in India.
8. Mention two internal threats to national security.
9. State two functions of NITI Aayog.
10. Write two powers of the Central Information Commission or Lokpal.

1 Mark Questions (Very Short Answer)

1. What is the full form of CAG?
2. Name the apex planning institution in India.
3. Which commission recommends measures for financial devolution to states?
4. Name one function of the Central Vigilance Commission.
5. What is the Right to Information Act enacted year?
6. Who heads the UPSC?
7. Mention one power of UPSC.
8. Name one All India Service.
9. Who headed the First Administrative Reforms Commission?
10. Who headed the Second Administrative Reforms Commission?
11. Name one recommendation of I ARC, 1966.
12. Name one recommendation of II ARC, 2005.
13. Give one effect of social media on elections.
14. Name one regional political party in India.
15. What is political reservation based on?
16. Name one religion-based political issue in India.
17. Name one language-based political movement.
18. Mention one role of Lok Ayukta.
19. Give one example of criminalization in politics.
20. Name one measure suggested maintaining neutrality in Civil Services.

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INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY
10 Marks Questions (Long Answer)

1. Discuss the evolution of Indian Foreign Policy since independence.
2. Examine the determinants of Indian Foreign Policy.
3. Analyze the continuity and changes in Indian Foreign Policy over the decades.
4. Explain the Non-Alignment Movement and India's role in it.
5. Discuss India's participation in the United Nations and its contribution to world peace.
6. Examine Indo-US relations during the pre-Cold War and post-Cold War eras.
7. Analyze India-China relations during the pre-Cold War and post-Cold War periods.
8. Discuss Indo-China relations after 1991 and its significance for India's foreign policy.
9. Examine Indo-Pakistan relations and the challenges in bilateral relations.
10. Discuss India's role in the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and regional diplomacy.

5 Marks Questions (Short Answer)

1. State two determinants of Indian Foreign Policy.
2. Mention two factors that contributed to continuity in India's Foreign Policy.
3. Write two changes in Indian Foreign Policy after 1991.
4. State two objectives of the Non-Alignment Movement.
5. Mention two contributions of India in the United Nations.
6. State two features of pre-Cold War Indo-US relations.
7. State two features of post-Cold War Indo-US relations.
8. Mention two aspects of pre-1991 India-China relations.
9. Name two initiatives taken by India in SAARC.
10. State two major issues in Indo-Pakistan relations.

1 Mark Questions (Very Short Answer)

1. When did India gain independence?
2. Who was the first External Affairs Minister of India?
3. What is the main principle of Non-Alignment?
4. Name one founder of the Non-Alignment Movement.
5. In which year did India join the United Nations?
6. Name one peacekeeping operation led by India in the UN.
7. Name one key issue in pre-Cold War Indo-US relations.
8. Name one key issue in post-Cold War Indo-US relations.
9. Name one major conflict between India and China before 1962.
10. Name one agreement between India and China after 1991.
11. Which war marked a turning point in Indo-Pak relations in 1971?
12. Name one country that is a member of SAARC.
13. Who is India's largest trading partner among its neighbours?
14. Mention one objective of SAARC.
15. Name one summit where India played a leading role in SAARC.
16. Name one nuclear issue in Indo-Pak relations.
17. Which Chinese policy affects India's border relations?
18. Name one initiative by India to promote regional peace in South Asia.
19. Name one important principle guiding India's foreign policy.
20. Which event marked India's strategic shift in foreign policy after 1991?

PRICIPELES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

10 Marks Questions (Long Answer)

1. Define Public Administration and discuss its meaning, nature, scope, and importance.
2. Compare and contrast Public Administration and Private Administration.
3. Explain the concept of Intellectual Property Law, its types, and agencies related to Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs).
4. Explain the basic principles of organization (POSDCORB) in Public Administration.
5. Discuss the difference between Line and Staff agencies in an organization.
6. Explain Henry Fayol's Classical Theory of Administration.
7. Discuss Elton Mayo's Human Relations Theory and its relevance to modern administration.
8. Explain Herbert Simon's Rational Decision Making Theory in Public Administration.
9. Discuss the role of Human Resource Management (HRM) in Public Administration, including UPSC & APPSC.
10. Explain the principles of budgeting, the budgetary process, and the role of the Comptroller and Auditor General in accounting and auditing.

5 Marks Questions (Short Answer)

1. State two key features of Public Administration.
2. Mention two differences between Public and Private Administration.
3. Name two types of Intellectual Property Rights.
4. Write two principles of POSDCORB.
5. State one difference between Line and Staff agencies.
6. Mention two contributions of Henry Fayol to administration.
7. State two features of Elton Mayo's Human Relations Theory.
8. Write two key aspects of Herbert Simon's Rational Decision Making Theory.
9. Mention two functions of UPSC & APPSC in administration.
10. Write two principles of budget preparation in Public Administration.

1 Mark Questions (Very Short Answer)

1. Expand the acronym POSDCORB.
2. Name one type of Intellectual Property Right.
3. Name one agency that deals with Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights.
4. Who is the father of Classical Theory in Public Administration?
5. Who is associated with the Human Relations Theory?
6. Who developed the Rational Decision Making Theory?
7. Name one function of HRM in Public Administration.
8. Name one examination conducted by UPSC.
9. Name one examination conducted by APPSC.
10. Who audits the accounts of the Indian government?
11. What is the main objective of a budget?
12. Name one principle of budgeting.
13. What is the full form of CAG?
14. Name one function of the Comptroller and Auditor General.
15. Give one scope of Public Administration.
16. Give one example of Private Administration.
17. Name one component of POSDCORB.
18. Mention one benefit of Human Relations Theory.
19. Name one step in the Rational Decision Making process.
20. Mention one type of budget used in India.

E GOVERNANCE

10 Marks Questions (Long Answer)

1. Explain the meaning, scope, and importance of E-Governance.
2. Discuss the role of digital technology in enhancing service delivery in government.
3. Critically examine the theories of E-Governance and their practical implications.
4. Analyze the role of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in implementing E-Governance initiatives.
5. Explain the provisions and significance of the Information Technology Act, 2000 in E-Governance.
6. Evaluate the role of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in promoting E-Governance in India.
7. Discuss the applications of E-Governance in Agricultural and Rural Development.
8. Examine the initiatives like Mee-Seva, CARD, and E-Procurement in Andhra Pradesh.
9. Discuss the role of E-Governance in higher education and health administration.
10. Critically analyze the security issues, challenges, and opportunities in E-Governance.

5 Marks Questions (Short Answer)

1. Define E-Governance and mention its key objectives.
2. What are the major components of digital technology used in service delivery?
3. Explain the importance of accountability and transparency in E-Governance.
4. List some examples of Public-Private Partnership in E-Governance.
5. What is the role of E-Governance in urban administration?
6. Mention two applications of E-Governance in social welfare departments.
7. What is the role of E-Hearing in the judicial system?
8. Explain one key function of the Information Technology Act, 2000.
9. Mention two E-Governance initiatives in Andhra Pradesh and their purpose.
10. List three common cyber threats or challenges faced by E-Governance systems.

1 Mark Questions (Objective / Very Short Answer)

1. Expand IT in IT Act, 2000.
2. What does PPP stand for in E-Governance?
3. Name one E-Governance initiative in Andhra Pradesh.
4. Which ministry handles broadcasting information in India?
5. Give one example of E-Governance in rural development.
6. Name one E-Governance initiative in health administration.
7. What is Mee-Seva used for?
8. Define cyber crime in one sentence.
9. Name one digital technology used in service delivery.
10. Expand CARD in E-Governance context.
11. Mention one theoretical approach to E-Governance.
12. Name one E-Governance initiative in higher education.
13. Give one barrier to successful E-Governance.
14. What does E-Hearing refer to?
15. Mention one key objective of E-Governance.
16. Name one Public-Private Partnership model in India.
17. Mention one use of E-Procurement.
18. Name one Ministry involved in E-Governance.
19. What is IT security concerned with?
20. Give one advantage of E-Governance.

INTRODUCTION OF PUBLIC POLICY

10 Marks Questions (Long Answer)

1. Explain the meaning, nature, scope, and importance of public policy.
2. Discuss the role of policy analysis in understanding and evaluating public policy.
3. Critically examine different approaches and models of public policy analysis.
4. Analyze the role of the political executive in policymaking in India.
5. Explain the role of bureaucracy, legislature, and judiciary in the policymaking process.
6. Evaluate the influence of interest groups, pressure groups, and political parties on public policy.
7. Discuss the role of non-governmental and international agencies in policy implementation.
8. Analyze the impact of agriculture policies, land reforms, and anti-poverty programs on Indian society.
9. Evaluate the role of environmental policy, industrial policy, and Panchayat Raj institutions in policy intervention.
10. Critically assess the methods, criteria, and challenges of public policy evaluation, highlighting the role of NITI Aayog and survey agencies.

5 Marks Questions (Short Answer)

1. Define public policy and mention its main objectives.
2. What is policy analysis, and why is it important?
3. Name two major approaches to public policy analysis.
4. Mention one role of the political executive in policymaking.
5. Explain one function of the bureaucracy in policy implementation.
6. How do interest groups influence public policy?
7. Give two examples of social movements affecting policy in India.
8. Mention one international agency involved in policy implementation.
9. What is the significance of feedback from stakeholders in policy evaluation?
10. List two major challenges in evaluating public policies.

1 Mark Questions (Objective / Very Short Answer)

1. Expand NITI in NITI Aayog.
2. What is the role of mass media in public policy?
3. Give one example of an anti-poverty program in India.
4. Name one major land reform policy in India.
5. Mention one industrial policy of India.
6. What does policy intervention mean?
7. Name one governmental agency involved in policy implementation.
8. Mention one non-governmental agency in India involved in policymaking.
9. Give one criterion for policy evaluation.
10. Name one survey or sampling agency in India.
11. Expand NGO.
12. What is the primary purpose of policy evaluation?
13. Mention one major determinant of public policy.
14. Give one example of a social movement influencing policy.
15. Name one international agency influencing Indian public policy.
16. What does feedback from stakeholders help in policy evaluation?
17. Mention one area of environmental policy intervention.
18. Name one policy model used in public policy evaluation.
19. Mention one impact of Panchayat Raj institutions on policy implementation.
20. What is the scope of public policy concerned with?

INDIAN CONSTITUTION (MINOR)

10 Marks Questions (Long Answer)

1. Examine the ideological legacy of the Indian National Movement on the Constituent Assembly.
2. Discuss the nature and composition of the Constituent Assembly and its role in framing the Indian Constitution.
3. Analyse the underlying values of the Indian Constitution as reflected in the Preamble.
4. Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.
5. Critically examine the scope and limitations of Fundamental Rights in India.
6. Discuss the Directive Principles of State Policy and their importance in governance.
7. Analyse the Doctrine of Basic Structure of the Constitution in the context of the Kesavananda Bharati case.
8. Examine the federal and unitary features of the Indian Constitution and the areas of tension between the Union and State governments.
9. Discuss the causes for the ascendancy of the Executive over the Legislature and Judiciary in India.
10. Evaluate the role of the Higher Judiciary in India, including recent debates on the appointment of judges and constitutional amendments.

5 Marks Questions (Short Answer)

1. Define the Preamble and its significance in the Indian Constitution.
2. Mention two salient features of the Indian Constitution.
3. What are Fundamental Rights? Give one example.
4. Name two Directive Principles of State Policy.
5. Explain the limitations imposed on Fundamental Rights.
6. What is meant by the Basic Structure Doctrine?
7. Mention one unitary and one federal feature of the Indian Constitution.
8. List two tension areas between the Union and State governments.
9. Give one example of a constitutional amendment that created controversy.
10. Name one recent debate regarding the appointment of judges in India.

1 Mark Questions (Objective / Very Short Answer)

1. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?
2. When was the Constituent Assembly of India formed?
3. Expand DPSP.
4. Mention one individual right under Fundamental Rights.
5. Give one collective right under Fundamental Rights.
6. What is the significance of Kesavananda Bharati case?
7. Name one feature that makes India quasi-federal.
8. Name one feature that reflects the unitary character of the Indian Constitution.
9. What does the Preamble start with?
10. Name one Directive Principle aimed at socio-economic justice.
11. Mention one cause of tension between Union and State in legislative matters.
12. Mention one cause of tension between Union and State in financial matters.
13. What is the main objective of the Preamble?
14. Name one fundamental right that can be reasonably restricted.
15. Give one example of a social value reflected in the Constitution.
16. Name one amendment that enhanced Executive power.
17. What is the role of Higher Judiciary in India?
18. Expand the abbreviation "IC" in Indian Constitution context. (Hint: Could refer to Inter-State Council)
19. Mention one recent controversy related to constitutional amendment.
20. Name one key feature of the Indian Constitution that ensures social revolution.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT

10 Marks Questions (Long Answer)

1. Discuss the mode of election, powers, and functions of the President of India.
2. Explain the impeachment process of the President and its significance.
3. Analyze the composition, powers, and functions of the Parliament of India (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha).
4. Critically examine the powers and functions of the Prime Minister and the role in coalition politics.
5. Discuss the powers and functions of the Council of Ministers at the central level.
6. Explain the powers and functions of the Governor and their role in state administration.
7. Analyze the composition, powers, and functions of the State Legislature (Legislative Council & Assembly).
8. Discuss the powers and functions of the Chief Minister and the state-level Council of Ministers.
9. Explain the role and functions of legislative committees such as PAC, Estimates Committee, and CPE.
10. Evaluate the composition, powers, and functions of the Supreme Court of India, including judicial review, activism, and reforms like NJAC.

5 Marks Questions (Short Answer)

1. Define the role of the President as the constitutional head of India.
2. Mention two powers of the President of India.
3. Name the two Houses of Parliament and their composition.
4. List two functions of the Prime Minister of India.
5. What is the role of the Council of Ministers?
6. Mention two powers of the Governor in a state.
7. Name the two Houses of the State Legislature.
8. What is the role of the Chief Minister in state administration?
9. Give one function each of PAC and Estimates Committee.
10. Define judicial review and its importance in India.

1 Mark Questions (Objective / Very Short Answer)

1. Expand NJAC.
2. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?
3. Name one power of the President related to legislation.
4. Name one function of Rajya Sabha.
5. Mention one power of the Prime Minister in coalition politics.
6. Who appoints the Governor of a state?
7. Name one function of the Legislative Assembly.
8. Name one function of the Legislative Council.
9. Give one function of the Chief Minister.
10. Mention one Standing Committee in state legislatures.
11. How many judges are in the Supreme Court of India? (Approximate if needed)
12. What is judicial activism?
13. Give one example of judicial reform in India.
14. Name one power of the Council of Ministers.
15. Mention one role of the President in state emergencies.
16. Who presides over Lok Sabha sessions?
17. Who presides over Rajya Sabha sessions?
18. Mention one function of CPE.
19. Name one committee that examines public expenditure.
20. Who approves the appointment of Supreme Court judges?

DYNAMICS OF INDIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE (Minor)
10 Marks Questions (Long Answer)

1. Discuss the role of caste, religion, and language in shaping social dynamics in India.
2. Analyse the impact of social media on Indian politics and governance.
3. Examine the politics of reservation and its implications for Indian society.
4. Critically assess the criminalization of politics and its impact on governance.
5. Discuss regionalism in India and the challenges it poses to national integration.
6. Analyse the role and functions of NITI Aayog in policy formulation and governance.
7. Explain the composition, powers, and functions of the Finance Commission and the CAG.
8. Evaluate the role of the Central Vigilance Commission in ensuring administrative accountability.
9. Discuss the role of Lokpal, Lok Ayukta, and the Right to Information Act, 2005 in promoting transparency.
10. Examine the powers, functions, and reforms related to UPSC and All India Services, including the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commissions of 1966 and 2005.

5 Marks Questions (Short Answer)

1. Define caste and its role in Indian society.
2. Mention two roles of religion in politics.
3. How does language influence political mobilization in India?
4. Name two internal threats to security in India.
5. Give one example of criminalization of politics in India.
6. Mention two powers of NITI Aayog.
7. List two functions of the Finance Commission.
8. Give one function of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
9. Mention one function of the Central Information Commission.
10. Give one recommendation of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission (2005).

1 Mark Questions (Objective / Very Short Answer)

1. Expand CAG.
2. Expand RTI.
3. Expand UPSC.
4. Expand ARC.
5. Name one All India Service.
6. Who appoints the Lokpal?
7. Who appoints the Central Vigilance Commissioner?
8. Name one key function of Lok Ayukta.
9. Mention one key recommendation of the First ARC (1966).
10. Give one role of NITI Aayog in policy planning.
11. Name one regional party in India.
12. Mention one role of social media in elections.
13. What is meant by criminalization of politics?
14. Give one example of reservation in India.
15. Name one internal security agency in India.
16. Mention one key responsibility of Finance Commission.
17. Give one feature of All India Services.
18. Name one transparency mechanism under RTI Act, 2005.
19. Mention one reform suggested by the Second ARC (2005).
20. Name one state-level anti-corruption body.