**POLITICAL THEORY: MEANING AND APPROACHES**

1) Make a critical and comparative assessment of the structural-functional approach and the Marxian approach.(1979)

2) "Behaviouralism is a subtle defense of the status quo.” Comment.(1979)

3) "Behaviouralism has revolutionised Political Science.” Comment.(1979)

4) What is a political system? How does the Systems approach to politics add to our understanding?(1980)

5) How far and in what respects is Behaviouralism an improvement upon the traditional approach to the study of politics? Account for the post Behavioural revolution.(1981)

6) What is political analysis? Explain the systems theory and Marxist approach to political analysis?(1982)

7) The newer currents in political science are more accurately perceived as the recovery of a great tradition than as a radical deviation from it. Comment.(1983)

8) Briefly discuss the nature and scope of Political Science and examine the extent to which it can be regarded as a science or only as a technique for the successful acquisition and exercise of power.(1984)

9) Discuss the Marxist approach to the study of politics with particular reference to the development of Political Science as a discipline in recent years.(1985)

10) Critically examine the Behavioural and the Marxist approaches to the study of Politics.(1986)

11) Behavioural studies are highly desirable to supplement other studies, but like all identifiable methodological approaches they are part of the whole study of Government and Politics (Charles-Worth). Comment. (1987)

12) Critically examine the nature and contribution of Behavioural and post-behavioural revolutions. Is it correct to describe them as revolutions?(1987)

13) Describe the nature and scope of Political Science and distinguish between the earlier and recent methodological approaches in its study.(1988)

14) Political behaviour stands for both an intellectual tendency and a concrete academic movement (David Easton). Discuss.(1990)


16) Discuss the Normative and Behavioural Approaches to the study of political science and examine the limitations of Behavioural Approach.60 marks (1991)

17) Examine the limitations of Behaviouralism as an approach to the study of politics.(1992)

18) Estimate the utility of the systems theory in social sciences.(1993)

20) Examine the fact-value dichotomy in political science. To what extent has post behaviouralism resolved the conflict in the dichotomy?(1995)

21) Discuss the basic assumptions of behaviorism. In what way post-Behavioralism differs from behavioural theory?(1996)

22) Discuss the importance of the Systems Theory in modern political analysis.(1997)

23) What is meant by behavioural approach to politics? Is it a fool-proof approach? How far is it correct to say that the behavioural approach to political analysis appeared in order to counteract the Marxist approach?(1998)

24) Critically evaluate and bring out the weakest aspects of behavioral and post-behavioural approaches to analysis of political system. What measurable and quantifiable criteria are available in political science to evaluate political behaviour?(1999)

25) Post-behaviouralism is not a negation of the behavioural revolution but only it’s corrective. How does it seek to raise the status of the discipline of political Science (60)? (2000)

26) Relevance of contextualist approach to the study of political theory.(2001)

27) Examine the arguments in the Normative vs. Empirical debate in the study of political theory.60 marks (2002)

28) Do you agree with the view that Political culture of a society is highly significant aspect of the Political System? Give reasons in support of your answer (60).(2006)

29) Political process in a country is merely the manifestation of political culture. Elucidate. (2007)

30) Explain the changing analytical perspectives in the development of political theory.60 marks (2008)

31) Political Theory is, quite simply, means attempt to consciously understand and solve the problems of his group life and organization. It is the disciplined investigation of political problems. Not only to show what a political practice is, but also to show what it means. In showing what a practice means, or what it ought to mean, political theory can alter what it is (Sabine).60 marks (2009)

32) Examine the significance of the behavioural revolution in politics.(2011)

33) Difference between normative and empirical theories of politics.12 marks(2012)