

Total number of printed pages-7

63/1 (SEM-5) CC12/PSCHC 5126

2023

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : PSCHC 5126

(Indian Political Thought-I)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : Three hours

**The figures in the margin indicate
full marks for the questions.**

1. Choose the correct answer : **(any six)** 1×6=6
- (a) Who wrote the Manava dharmasastra ?
- (i) Vyasa
 - (ii) Gautama
 - (iii) Shankara
 - (iv) Manu

Contd.

(b) Who founded state policy of "Sulh-i-Kul" ?

- (i) Barani
- (ii) Abul Fazal
- (iii) Akbar
- (iv) Kabir



(c) 'Shanti parva' in the Mahabharata is primarily a conversation between

- (i) Arjuna and Krishna on Karma yoga
- (ii) Draupadi and Yudhishthira on Kshatria's duties
- (iii) Yudhishthira and Bhishma on state craft
- (iv) Krishna and Duryodhana on war effort

(d) Abul Fazal was assassinated in

- (i) 1660
- (ii) 1959
- (iii) 1602
- (iv) 1661

(e) Kautilya classified the state officials into

(i) 4 classes

(ii) 3 classes

(iii) 7 classes

(iv) 5 classes

(f) What is meant by 'Artha' in Arthashastra ?

(i) Moral values

(ii) Material gain

(iii) Sanyas

(iv) Nirbana

(g) How many parts are there in *Bijak* ?

(i) 2 parts

(ii) 3 parts

(iii) 5 parts

(iv) 4 parts

(h) According to Manu number of ministers should be

(i) 6-7

(ii) 7-8

(iii) 5-6

(iv) 8-9

(i) The book *Fatwa-i-Jahandari* was written by

(i) Abul Fazal

(ii) Akbar

(iii) Ziauddin Barani

(iv) Mahmud

(j) Kabir's poems are known as

(i) Paheli

(ii) Doha

(iii) Borgeet

(iv) Bijak

2. Answer the following question : **(any five)**

2×5=10

- (a) In which year was Manusmriti translated into English and by whom ?
- (b) Write *two* features of Brahmanic tradition.
- (c) Write *two* virtues of Abul Fazal's ideal King.
- (d) Mention *two* contribution of Kautilya to political thought.
- (e) What are the *three* parts of Shanti parva ?
- (f) Write *two* types of laws as mentioned by Ziauddin Barani.
- (g) What was the social thought of Kabir ?

3. Answer the following questions : **(any six)**

5×6=30

- (a) Manu's view on state administration.
- (b) Features of ancient Indian political thought.
- (c) Kautilya on judicial administration.

(d) Rajdharma as mentioned in Shanti parva.

(e) Religious movement brought by the shramanas.

(f) Ziauddin Barani's advice to his ideal King.

(g) Features of Brahmanism.

(h) Nature of state in Muslim period.

(i) Abul Fazal on religious harmony.

(j) Karma and Samsara.

4. Answer the following questions : **(any two)**

10×2=20

(a) Discuss the theory of kinship as described by Buddha in *Disha Nikaya*.

(b) Write an essay on syncretic tradition of India.

(c) Examine Kabir's views on prevailing inequalities in his contemporary society.

(d) Discuss Kautilya's views on theory of state. How it is relevant today ?

5. Answer the following question : **(any one)**

14

(a) Compare distinctive features of Brahmanic and Shramanic traditions of Indian political thought.

(b) Write a critical essay on the Saptanga theory as expounded by Kautilya in Arthashastra.

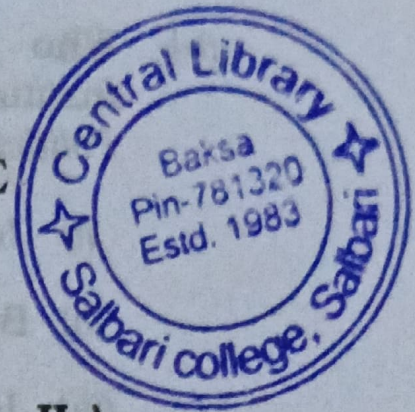
(c) Illustrate the basic perception of Islamic tradition in relation to the emergence of syncretic tradition.

63/1 (SEM-4) CC8/PSCHC4086

2023

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : PSCHC4086



(Comparative Government—II)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Choose the correct answer of any six of
the following : 1×6=6

(a) "A political culture is a pattern of
individual values, beliefs and emotional
attitudes." Who remarked this?

(i) Almond and Powell

(ii) Eric Rowe

(iii) Lucian Pye

(iv) Allen Ball

(b) Who wrote the book, *Rediscovering Institutions : The Organizational Basis of Politics* (1989)?

- (i) John Meyer
- (ii) Brian Rowan
- (iii) James March and Johan Olsen
- (iv) Richard Scott

(c) Which of the following is not a feature of election system in India?

- (i) Universal adult franchise
- (ii) Secret voting
- (iii) Reservation of seat in the legislature for the members of SC/ST
- (iv) Communal electorate

(d) Which of the following countries has a two-party system?

- (i) Brazil
- (ii) Finland
- (iii) Switzerland
- (iv) United States of America

(e) From which Latin word the term 'Nation' is derived?

- (i) National
- (ii) Natio
- (iii) Demos
- (iv) Kratos

(f) In which year was the Treaty of Westphalia related to Nation-State made?

- (i) 1684
- (ii) 1648
- (iii) 1698
- (iv) 1672

(g) Who wrote the book, *The Republic*?

- (i) Plato
- (ii) Aristotle
- (iii) Socrates
- (iv) Karl Marx

(h) Which system would be considered most distinct from unitarism?

(i) Parliamentarism

(ii) Federalism

(iii) Constitutionalism

(iv) Fiscalism

(i) What are the three types of political cultures according to Almond and Verba's study, *The Civic Culture*?

(i) Feudal, semi-feudal, democratic

(ii) Parochial, subject, participant

(iii) Citizen, communal, democratic

(iv) Associative, adjudicative, parochial

(j) In a confederation, the member States are

(i) non-sovereign units

(ii) quasi-independent units

(iii) sovereign member States

(iv) provinces of confederation

2. Answer any *five* of the following questions :

2×5=10

(a) Write any two characteristics of political culture.

(b) What is meant by new institutionalism?

(c) Write any two traditional approaches to the study of comparative politics.

(d) What do you mean by subject political culture?

(e) Write about any two party systems.

(f) Name two political parties of the United States of America.

(g) Name two countries having multi-party system.

3. Write short notes on any *six* of the following :

5×6=30

(a) Characteristics of political culture

(b) Single-party system

(c) Differences between old institutionalism and new institutionalism

(d) Advantages of First-past-the-post system

- (e) Direct election
- (f) Functions of political parties
- (g) Elements of nation
- (h) Self-determination
- (i) Authoritarian State
- (j) Merits of federal government

4. Answer any *two* of the following questions :

10×2=20

- (a) What is political culture? Explain the different kinds of political culture. 3+7=10
- (b) Define election. What are the merits and demerits of indirect election? 3+7=10
- (c) Discuss the merits and demerits of multi-party system. 10
- (d) Discuss the challenges to Nation-States. 10

5. Answer any *one* of the following questions : 14

(a) Define proportional representation system. What are its merits and demerits? 4+10=14

(b) Define confederation. Describe briefly the basic features of federal government. 4+10=14

(c) What is democratization? Discuss the three waves of democratization. 4+10=14

63/1 (SEM-4) CC10/PSCHC4106

2023

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : PSCHC4106

(**Global Politics**)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Choose the correct answer from the following (any six) : $1 \times 6 = 6$

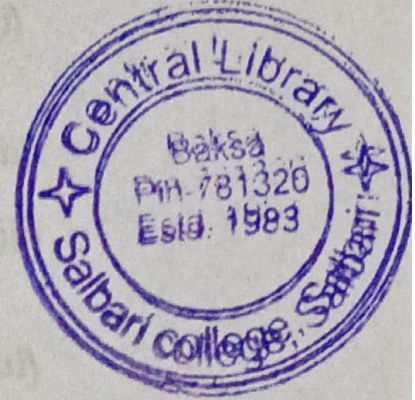
(a) Who is the author of the book, *Global Politics*?

(i) Charles Tilly

(ii) Andrew Heywood

(iii) Robert Nozick

(iv) Wilkinson



- (b) Globalization causes
- (i) easy movement of goods, capital and services
 - (ii) increase in the international trade
 - (iii) companies' easy operating in various countries
 - (iv) All of the above
- (c) In which year IMF was established?
- (i) 1943
 - (ii) 1944
 - (iii) 1945
 - (iv) 1946
- (d) Identify the correct statement from the following.
- (i) World Bank gives loans to those countries who need money.
 - (ii) World Bank gives loans to the individual investors.
 - (iii) World Bank gives loans to the retail borrower.
 - (iv) World Bank gives loans to the member countries.

- (e) Who wrote the book, *From Mobilization to Revolution*?
- (i) Charles Tilly
 - (ii) Wallerstein
 - (iii) Samir Amin
 - (iv) Andrew Heywood
- (f) The World Trade Organization came into being in the year of
- (i) 1990
 - (ii) 1992
 - (iii) 1994
 - (iv) 1995
- (g) Choose the statement which is not matching with others.
- (i) World Social Forum opposed neo-liberal globalization.
 - (ii) World Social Forum is global justice movement.
 - (iii) World Social Forum is the movement of counter hegemonic globalization.
 - (iv) World Social Forum is the movement to encourage free trade and market competition.

(h) Which day is celebrated as the 'Earth Day'?

(i) 5th September

(ii) 18th April

(iii) 22nd April

(iv) 10th December

(i) When did India sign 'Kyoto Protocol'?

(i) 1997

(ii) 2001

(iii) 2002

(iv) 2008

(j) In which year Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) was adopted by UNO?

(i) 1968

(ii) 1972

(iii) 1996

(iv) 1999

2. Answer any *five* of the following questions :

2×5=10

(a) Write the full forms of MNC and MFN.

(b) State two causes of migration.

(c) Write two effects of climate change.

(d) Write the name of one global terrorist group and one State terrorist group.

(e) What do you mean by Global Commons?

(f) What is Greenpeace?

(g) Mention two important threats to human security.

3. Answer any *six* of the following questions :

5×6=30

(a) Write a note on liberal approach towards globalization.

(b) Write a note on alternative perspective of globalization.

(c) Evaluate the functions of World Trade Organization.

(d) Write in brief about the role of ASEAN in global politics.

(6)

- (e) Write a note on the concept of Global Governance.
- (f) State five major environmental problems.
- (g) Discuss the key characteristics of 'Kyoto Protocol'.
- (h) Write the major causes of terrorism in the modern-day Global Politics.
- (i) Explain the current position of CTBT.
- (j) Write a note on G20 Summit.

4. Answer any *two* of the following questions :
10×2=20

- (a) What is globalization? Do you think globalization is a threat to the State sovereignty? 4+6=10
- (b) What is climate change? Discuss climate change as the threat to sustainability. 4+6=10
- (c) What is terrorism? Discuss the role of Non-State actors in global politics. 4+6=10
- (d) Explain the global shift of political power in the international politics.

(7)

5. Answer any *one* of the following questions : 14

- (a) What is human migration? Discuss the causes and consequences of human migration. 4+5+5=14
- (b) What do you mean by nuclear proliferation? What are the measures taken for reducing the proliferation of nuclear weapons? Discuss. 4+10=14
- (c) Explain elaborately the Global North-South Debate.

1th
63/1 (SEM-4) CC9/PSCHC4096

2023

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : PSCHC4096

(**Public Policy in India**)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Choose the correct answers from the following (any six) : $1 \times 6 = 6$

(a) 'Public policy' as an academic pursuit was emerged in the

(i) early 1920s

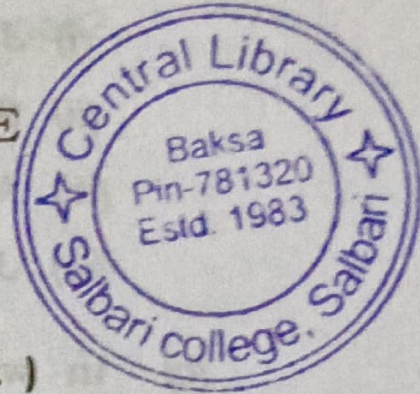
(ii) early 1940s

(iii) early 1970s

(iv) early 1950s

B23/862

(Turn Over)



(b) In which year was the Quality Assurance Council established in India?

- (i) July 2006
- (ii) September 2010
- (iii) April 2007
- (iv) June 2022

(c) In which year was the World Bank Report entitled *How Close Is Your Government to Its People* released?

- (i) 1999
- (ii) 2003
- (iii) 2006
- (iv) 2012

(d) Under the provisions of the Directive Principles 'The State shall take steps to organize Village Panchayat and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government' is covered under which Article of the Indian Constitution?

- (i) Article 12
- (ii) Article 15
- (iii) Article 17
- (iv) Article 40

(e) In which ancient Indian text the practice of finding solutions to local problems was found mentioned?

- (i) Kautilya's *Arthashastra*
- (ii) Abul Fazl's *Ain-i-Akbari*
- (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
- (iv) Manu's *Manusmriti*

(f) Select the State and year to establish first Panchayati Raj Institution in India.

- (i) Bihar, 1956
- (ii) Andhra Pradesh, 1952
- (iii) Rajasthan, 1959
- (iv) West Bengal, 1955

(g) Which Article of the Indian Constitution contains 29 functional items relating to Panchayat?

- (i) Article 352
- (ii) Article 356
- (iii) Article 370
- (iv) Article 243-G

(h) Who is the author of the book, *Analysis of Political Systems*?

- (i) David Easton
 - (ii) Karl Deutsch
 - (iii) Almond and Verba
 - (iv) Harold Laski
- (i) Who is associated with 'the successive limited comparisons' or 'branch' technique?
- (i) Charles Lindblom
 - (ii) Herbert Simon
 - (iii) D. W. Smithburg
 - (iv) V. A. Thompson
- (j) The position of the NDC has come to Cabinet functioning for the Government of India and the government of all the States' is the observation made by
- (i) Balwant Rai Mehta
 - (ii) Morarji Desai
 - (iii) Anita Desai
 - (iv) K. Santhanam

2. Answer the following questions (any five) :

2×5=10

- (a) Highlight two characteristics of good policy-making process.
- (b) What is the Consolidated Fund of India?
- (c) What do you understand by the term 'iron law of oligarchy'?
- (d) What do you mean by fiscal decentralization?
- (e) Mention two essential features of budget.
- (f) What is Zero-based budgeting (ZBB)?
- (g) What do you know about Article 21A?

3. Write short notes on any six of the following :

5×6=30

- (a) The Right to Education Act, 2009
- (b) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
- (c) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)
- (d) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)
- (e) Importance of AYUSH
- (f) Medical Tourism in India

- (g) Objective of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
- (h) Concept of Government to Citizens (G2C)
- (i) Importance of Girls' education in India
- (j) The Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005

4. Answer the following questions (any two) : 10×2=20

- (a) What is Financial Year in India? Discuss in detail the process of budget preparation in India.
- (b) What is Lokpal? Discuss the jurisdiction and powers of Lokpal.
- (c) What is the Central Vigilance Commission? Briefly discuss the functions and powers of the Central Vigilance Commission.
- (d) Examine briefly the provisions given under the UN Millennium Development Goals, 2000.

5. Answer any one of the following questions : 14

- (a) What are different types of public policy? Elaborate in detail elite theoretic model of public policy.

- (b) What do you mean by Social Welfare Administration? Broadly discuss two views of the scope of Social Welfare Administration.
- (c) What is buffer stock? Discuss broadly the National Food Security Act, 2013.

63/1 (SEM-6) DSE3/PSCHE6036

2023

POLITICAL SCIENCE

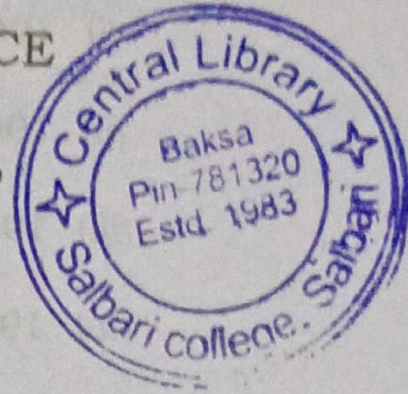
Paper : PSCH6036

(South Asia)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours



*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Choose the correct answer (any six) : $1 \times 6 = 6$

(a) Which of the following parameters is used to evaluate concepts of development in Bhutan?

- (i) Gross National Product (GNP)
- (ii) Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- (iii) Gross National Happiness (GNH)
- (iv) Human Development Index (HDI)

(b) In which year Second Indo-Pakistan War took place?

(i) 1962

(ii) 1963

(iii) 1964

(iv) 1965

(c) Which South Asian country has lowest number of population?

(i) Bangladesh

(ii) Bhutan

(iii) Nepal

(iv) Sri Lanka

(d) Which of the following countries is SAARC member?

(i) Maldives

(ii) Myanmar

(iii) China

(iv) South Korea

(e) Point out the total member countries of SAARC.

(i) 7

(ii) 8

(iii) 9

(iv) 6

(f) When did Sri Lanka gain its Independence?

(i) 1947

(ii) 1971

(iii) 1965

(iv) 1948

(g) In which year Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) was sent in Sri Lanka?

(i) 1985

(ii) 1986

(iii) 1987

(iv) 1999

- (h) Which one of the following is the full form of SAFTA?
- (i) South Asian Free Trade Agreement
 - (ii) South Asian Free Trade Area
 - (iii) South Asian Free Trade Association
 - (iv) South Asia Free Trade Area
- (i) When did Nepal adopt its New Constitution?
- (i) 2005
 - (ii) 2015
 - (iii) 2010
 - (iv) 2020
- (j) In which year Afghanistan joined as a member country under SAARC?
- (i) 2007
 - (ii) 2000
 - (iii) 2009
 - (iv) 2005

2. Answer any *five* of the following questions :
2×5=10
- (a) Write two standing issues between India and Bangladesh.
 - (b) Write two special features of Indo-Bhutan relationships.
 - (c) What is the full form of LTTE?
 - (d) Mention two core areas of cooperation among SAARC countries.
 - (e) Point out two major issues of Indo-Pakistan conflict.
 - (f) Write two legacies of partition.
 - (g) State two common socioeconomic problems of South Asian countries.
3. Write short notes on any *six* of the following :
5×6=30
- (a) Kashmir issue of India
 - (b) Indo-Bhutan relationships

(6)

- (c) Democratic transition in Nepal
- (d) Birth of Bangladesh as a Nation
- (e) Identity issues of Tamils in Sri Lanka
- (f) Identity issues of Chakmas in Bangladesh
- (g) Issues of Communalism in India
- (h) Sociocultural relations between India and Maldives
- (i) Economic crisis in Sri Lanka
- (j) Historical legacies of South Asia

4. Answer any *two* of the following questions :

10×2=20

- (a) Define terrorism. Discuss the causes of Maoist terrorism in Nepal.
- (b) Discuss ethnic identity conflict of North-East India.

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(Continued)

(7)

- (c) Briefly discuss the main aims and objectives of SAARC.
- (d) Discuss the main provisions of Third Bodo Accord of 2020.

5. Answer any *one* of the following questions : 14

- (a) Critically discuss the causes and impacts of Bangladeshi migration in North-East India.
- (b) Discuss broadly the military and democratic experience in Pakistan.
- (c) Critically analyze the present challenges of SAARC countries.

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Total number of printed pages-11

63/1 (SEM-5) GE1/PSCRG 5016

2023

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : PSCRG 5016

(Political Theory)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Choose the correct answer : **(any six)**

1×6=6

শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাছি উলিওৱা : (যিকোনো ছটা)

1. (a) Who is the father of Political Science ?

ৰাজনীতি বিজ্ঞানৰ পিতৃ হিচাপে কাক গণ্য কৰা হয় ?

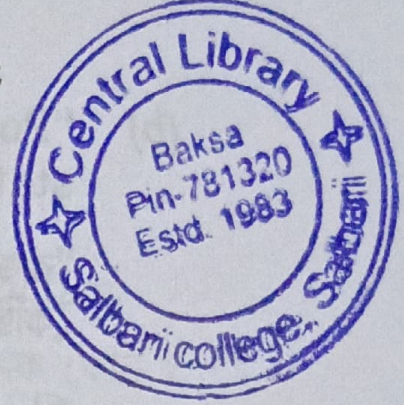
(i) Plato

প্লেটো

(ii) Aristotle

এৰিষ্টটল

Contd.



(iii) Garner

গাৰ্ণাৰ

(iv) Manu

মনু

(b) "Political Science is the science of state." Who said ?

"ৰাজনীতি বিজ্ঞান হ'ল ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ বিজ্ঞান।" কাথাৰাৰ কোনে কৈছিল ?

(i) Bluntschli

ব্লন্টছলি

(ii) Garner

গাৰ্ণাৰ

(iii) Seely

চিলি

(iv) Plato

প্লেটো

(c) Who is the author of the book, *Das Capital* ?

Das Capital কিতাপখনৰ লিখক কোন ?

(i) Lenin

লেনি

(ii) Max Weber

মেক্স উইবাৰ

(iii) Karl Marx

কাৰ্ল মাৰ্ক্স

(iv) Plato

প্লেটো

(d) Who wrote the book *The Politics*.

The Politics নামৰ কিতাপখনৰ লিখক কোন ?

(i) Plato

প্লেটো

(ii) J. S. Mill

জে. এচ. মিল.

(iii) Machiavelli

মেকিয়াভেলি

(iv) Aristotle

এৰিষ্টটল

(e) Which Revolution raised the slogan 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' ?

'স্বাধীনতা, সমতা আৰু ভ্ৰাতৃত্ব' কোনটো বিপ্লবৰ বাণী আছিল ?

(i) White Revolution

বেগা বিপ্লব

(ii) The October Revolution
অক্টোবৰ বিপ্লব

(iii) The Glorious Revolution
গৌৰৱময় বিপ্লব

(iv) The French Revolution
ফৰাচী বিপ্লব

(f) Which of the following is a traditional approach to the study of political science ?

তলৰ কোনটো দৃষ্টিভংগী, ৰাজনীতি বিজ্ঞান অধ্যয়নৰ পৰম্পৰাগত দৃষ্টিভংগী ?

(i) Historical approach

ঐতিহাসিক দৃষ্টিভংগী

(ii) Behavioural approach

অচৰণবাদী দৃষ্টিভংগী

(iii) Post-behavioural approach

উত্তৰ আচৰণবাদী দৃষ্টিভংগী

(iv) System approach

ব্যবস্থাপক দৃষ্টিভংগী

(g) "Democracy is a government of the people by the people for the people."
Who said this ?

"গণতন্ত্ৰৰ চৰকাৰ হৈছে জনসাধাৰণক লৈ, জনসাধাৰণৰ কাৰণে আৰু জনসাধাৰণে গঠিত।" কথাৰ কোনে কৈছিল ?

(i) Abraham Lincoln

আব্রাহাম লিঙ্কন

(ii) Mahatama Gandhi

মহাত্মা গান্ধী

(iii) Aristotle

এৰিষ্টটল

(iv) Plato

প্লেটো

(h) Who among the following authors wrote the book, *Theory of Justice*.

Theory of Justice নামৰ গ্ৰন্থখনৰ লিখক কোন ?

(i) Plato

প্লেটো

(ii) J. S. Mill

জে এচ মিল

(iii) Karl Marx

কাৰ্ল মাৰ্ক্স

(iv) John Rawls

জন ৰাৱলস

(i) Who is the writer of the book, *The Republic*?

The Republic নামৰ গ্ৰন্থখনৰ লিখক কোন ?

(i) Lenin

লেনিন

(ii) Plato

প্লেটো

(iii) J. S. Mill

জে. এচ. মিল

(iv) Kant

কান্ট

(j) Who was the writer of the book, *Arthashastra*.

অৰ্থশাস্ত্ৰ নামৰ কিতাপখনৰ লিখক কোন ?

(i) Aristotle

এৰিষ্টটল

(ii) Manu

মনু

(iii) Hegel

হেগেল

(iv) Kautilya

কৌটিল্য

2. Answer **any five** from the following questions : 2×5=10

নিম্নলিখিত প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ যিকোনো পাঁচটাৰ উত্তৰ লিখা :

(a) What is political science?

ৰাজনীতি বিজ্ঞান কি ?

(b) Write *two* features of democracy.

গণতন্ত্ৰৰ দুটা বৈশিষ্ট্য লিখা।

(c) Write *two* types of justice.

ন্যায়ৰ দুটা প্ৰকাৰ লিখা।

(d) Write *two* classification of liberty.

স্বতন্ত্ৰতাৰ দুটা শ্ৰেণীবিভাজন লিখা।

(e) Mention *two* features of political science.

ৰাজনীতি বিজ্ঞানৰ দুটা বৈশিষ্ট্য লিখা।

(f) What is equality?

সমতা কি ?

(g) What do you mean by gender?

লিংগ বুলিলে কি বুজা ?

3. Write short answer on **any six** of the following : $5 \times 6 = 30$

তলৰ যিকোনো ছটাৰ ওপৰত চমু উত্তৰ লিখা :

(a) Explain the nature of political science.

ৰাজনীতি বিজ্ঞানৰ প্ৰকৃতি সম্পৰ্কে ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(b) Explain the features of rights.

অধিকাৰৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(c) Discuss the elements of state.

ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ উপাদানসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

(d) Explain the merits of democracy.

গণতন্ত্ৰৰ গুণসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(e) Discuss methods to safeguard liberty.

স্বতন্ত্ৰতা ৰক্ষাৰ উপায় কেইটা আলোচনা কৰা।

(f) Write a note on direct democracy.

প্ৰত্যক্ষ গণতন্ত্ৰৰ বিষয়ে এটি টোকা লিখা।

(g) Discuss the liberal perspective of state.

ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ উদাৰনৈতিক ধাৰণাটোৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

(h) Does protective discrimination violate principles of fairness? Discuss.

সুৰক্ষা প্ৰদানকাৰী বৈসম্যই ন্যায্যতা নীতিক উলংঘা কৰেনে ? আলোচনা কৰা।

(i) Write a note on censorship.

চেন্সৰশ্বিপ সম্পৰ্কে এটি টোকা লিখা।

(j) Write the conditions for the success of democracy.

গণতন্ত্ৰৰ সাফল্যৰ চৰ্তাৱলী লিখা।

4. Answer **any two** of the following questions :
10×2=20

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ যিকোনো দুটাৰ উত্তৰ লিখা :

- (a) Discuss the negative and positive concepts of liberty.

নকাৰাত্মক আৰু সকাৰাত্মক স্বতন্ত্ৰতা সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা কৰা।

- (b) Discuss the features of liberal democracy.

উদাৰবাদী গণতন্ত্ৰৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

- (c) Explain different areas of gender exclusion.

লিঙ্গ পৃথকীকৰণৰ বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্ৰসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

- (d) Discuss the way of acquisition and loss of citizenship.

নাগৰিকত্ব অৰ্জন আৰু বিলোপ হোৱাৰ কাৰণসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

5. Answer **any one** of the following questions :
14

- (a) What is politics? Discuss the scope of political science.

ৰাজনীতি কি? ৰাজনীতি বিজ্ঞানৰ পৰিসৰ সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা কৰা।

- (b) Define civil society. Discuss the role of civil society in democracy.

পৌৰ সমাজ কি? গণতন্ত্ৰত অসামৰিক পৌৰ সমাজৰ ভূমিকা আলোচনা কৰা।

- (c) What is justice? Discuss John Rawls, theory of justice.

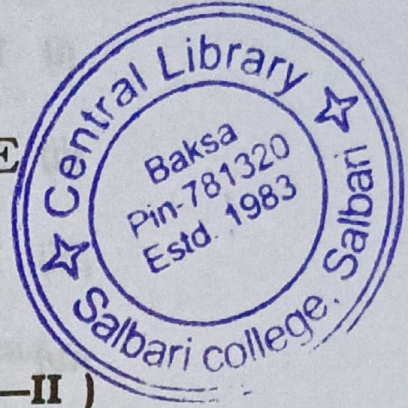
ন্যায় বুলিলে কি বুজা? জন ৰ'ওলছৰ ন্যায়ৰ তত্ত্বটো আলোচনা কৰা।

63/1 (SEM-6) CC14/PSCHC6146

2023

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : PSCHC6146



(Indian Political Thought—II)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Choose the correct answer (any six) : 1×6=6

(a) Which among the following books was written by Raja Ram Mohan Roy?

(i) *Gitanjali*

(ii) *Precepts of Jesus*

(iii) *My Journey*

(iv) *Swaraj*

(b) When was Pandita Ramabai born?

(i) 1858

(ii) 1859

(iii) 1860

(iv) 1861

(c) Who among the following said that Swami Vivekananda is 'the maker of modern India'?

(i) Subhas Chandra Bose

(ii) Mahatma Gandhi

(iii) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

(iv) B. R. Ambedkar

(d) Which among the following newspapers was founded by Nehru in 1938?

(i) *National Herald*

(ii) *Deccan Chronicle*

(iii) *The Hindu*

(iv) *The Statesman*

(e) Who wrote the book, *Guilty Men of India's Partition*?

(i) Ram Manohar Lohia

(ii) Anita Inder Singh

(iii) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

(iv) Dominique Lapierre

(f) Who among the following authored the book, *The Indian War of Independence*?

(i) Savarkar

(ii) Ram Manohar Lohiya

(iii) Jawaharlal Nehru

(iv) Subhas Chandra Bose

(g) Who advocated 'Total Revolution'?

(i) Jawaharlal Nehru

(ii) Ram Manohar Lohia

(iii) M. N. Roy

(iv) Jayaprakash Narayan

- (h) Who is referred to as 'Bard of Bengal'?
- (i) Swami Vivekananda
 - (ii) Satyajit Ray
 - (iii) Sukumar Ray
 - (iv) Rabindranath Tagore
- (i) Which among the following texts was burnt by Ambedkar and his followers?
- (i) *Rig Veda*
 - (ii) *Natyashastra*
 - (iii) *Manusmriti*
 - (iv) *Mahabharata*
- (j) When was Muhammad Iqbal born?
- (i) 9th December, 1877
 - (ii) 9th August, 1877
 - (iii) 9th September, 1877
 - (iv) 9th November, 1877

2. Answer any five of the following questions :

2×5=10

- (a) Name any two major Gandhian ideologies.
- (b) Who founded Arya Mahila Samaj and Sharada Sadan?
- (c) Write any two aspects of Nehru's concept of Secularism.
- (d) Mention any two books written by B. R. Ambedkar.
- (e) How and why was the Sati Pratha abolished?
- (f) Write any two main teachings of Vivekananda.
- (g) In which year was Rabindranath Tagore awarded the Nobel Prize and for what?

3. Write short notes on any six of the following :

5×6=30

- (a) Gandhiji's concept of Swaraj
- (b) Swami Vivekananda on Ideal State
- (c) Nehru's views on Secularism

- (d) Pandita Ramabai as a social reformer
- (e) Raja Ram Mohan Roy's views on freedom of press
- (f) Rabindranath Tagore on the theory of freedom and self-realization
- (g) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's concept of social justice
- (h) Ram Manohar Lohia's views on 'Sapta Kranti'
- (i) Genesis of modern Indian political thought
- (j) Muhammad Iqbal's concept of Ummah (community)

4. Answer any *two* of the following questions :

10×2=20

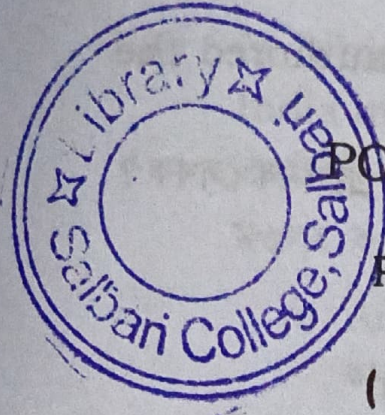
- (a) Explain M. N. Roy's concept of 'new humanism'.
- (b) Discuss Raja Ram Mohan Roy's views on 'civil liberties'.
- (c) Discuss Savarkar's concept of 'Hindutva'.
- (d) Evaluate Rabindranath Tagore's views on 'nationalism'.

5. Answer any *one* of the following questions : 14

- (a) Discuss the major concepts of Gandhian ideologies.
- (b) Explain Jawaharlal Nehru's concept of Parliamentary Democracy.
- (c) Discuss about the socio-religious reform movement founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

63/1 (SEM-6) GE2/PSCRG6026

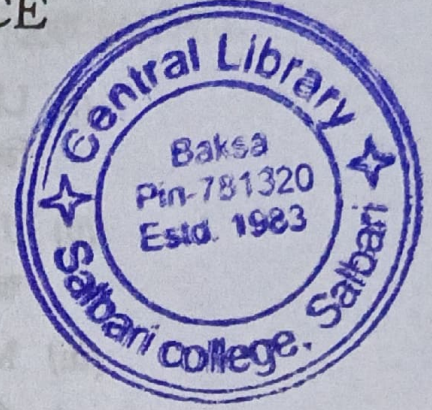
2023



POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : PSCRG6026

(Politics in India)



Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Choose the correct answer (any six) : 1×6=6

শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাছি উলিওৱা (যি কোনো ছয়টা) :

(a) Who authored the book, *Politics in India*?

Politics in India গ্ৰন্থখনৰ লেখক কোন ?

(i) C. P. Bhambri

সি. পি. ভামব্ৰি

(ii) Iqbal Narain

ইকবাল নাৰাইন

(iii) Paul R. Brass

পল আৰ. ব্ৰাস

(iv) Rajni Kothari

ৰজনী কোঠাৰি

KB23/696

(Turn Over)

(b) Among the following, who authored the book, *Hind Swaraj*?

নিম্ন উল্লেখিত কোন *Hind Swaraj* গ্রন্থখনৰ লেখক ?

(i) Lloyd I. Rudolph

লিওড আই. ৰুডল্ফ

(ii) Jayaprakash Narayan

জয়প্রকাশ নাৰায়ণ

(iii) M. K. Gandhi

এম. কে. গান্ধী

(iv) Rahul Ramagundam

ৰাহুল ৰামাগুণ্ডম

(c) Based on the deliberation in the Constituent Assembly, the Drafting Committee was constituted on _____ and prepared the draft text of the Constitution.

গণ পৰিষদৰ আলোচনাৰ ভিত্তিতে _____ তাৰিখত খচৰা কমিটি গঠন কৰা হয় আৰু সংবিধানৰ খচৰা পাঠ্য প্ৰস্তুত কৰা হয়।

(i) 29th August, 1947

২৯ আগষ্ট, ১৯৪৭

(ii) 15th August, 1947

১৫ আগষ্ট, ১৯৪৭

(iii) 26th November, 1947

২৬ নভেম্বৰ, ১৯৪৭

(iv) 9th August, 1947

৯ আগষ্ট, ১৯৪৭

(d) In which Article in the Constitution of India mentions about Union Legislature?

ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ কোন অনুচ্ছেদত কেন্দ্ৰীয় বিধান-মণ্ডলৰ কথা উল্লেখ আছে?

(i) Article 70

অনুচ্ছেদ ৭০

(ii) Article 79

অনুচ্ছেদ ৭৯

(iii) Article 249

অনুচ্ছেদ ২৪৯

(iv) Article 312

অনুচ্ছেদ ৩১২

(e) Which Article of the Indian Constitution empowered the President to impose an Economic Emergency in India or any part of the country?

ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ কোন অনুচ্ছেদত ৰাষ্ট্ৰপতিক সমগ্ৰ দেশ বা কোনো ৰাজ্যত অৰ্থনৈতিক জৰুৰী অৱস্থা জাৰি কৰাৰ ক্ষমতা প্ৰদান কৰা হৈছে?

(i) Article 352

অনুচ্ছেদ ৩৫২

(ii) Article 356

অনুচ্ছেদ ৩৫৬

(iii) Article 249

অনুচ্ছেদ ২৪৯

(iv) Article 360

অনুচ্ছেদ ৩৬০

- (f) Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides special administrative measures for the welfare of the 'Scheduled Tribes'?

ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ কোন অনুচ্ছেদত 'অণুসূচিত জনজাতি'ৰ উন্নতিৰ বাবে বিশেষ বিশেষ প্ৰশাসনিক ব্যৱস্থা প্ৰদান কৰিছে?

(i) Article 112

অনুচ্ছেদ ১১২

(ii) Article 139

অনুচ্ছেদ ১৩৯

(iii) Article 29

অনুচ্ছেদ ২৯

(iv) Article 342

অনুচ্ছেদ ৩৪২

- (g) Who authored the book, *Two Faces of Protest : Contrasting Modes of Women's Activism in India*?

Two Faces of Protest : Contrasting Modes of Women's Activism in India গ্ৰন্থখনৰ লেখক কোন ?

(i) Amrita Basu

অমৃত বসু

(ii) Radha Kumar

ৰাধা কুমাৰ

(iii) Amartya Sen

অমৰ্ত্য সেন

(iv) Ghanshyam Shah

ঘনশ্যাম শাহ

- (h) By which Amendment, the word 'secular' is incorporated in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

কোন সংশোধনীৰ দ্বাৰা ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ প্ৰস্তাৱনাত 'ধৰ্মনিৰপেক্ষ' শব্দটি অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰা হৈছে ?

(i) 42nd Constitutional Amendment

৪২ নং সাংবিধানিক সংশোধনী

(ii) 43rd Constitutional Amendment

৪৩ নং সাংবিধানিক সংশোধনী

(iii) 44th Constitutional Amendment

৪৪ নং সাংবিধানিক সংশোধনী

(iv) 46th Constitutional Amendment

৪৬ নং সাংবিধানিক সংশোধনী

(i) How many national political parties recognized by the Election Commission of India (ECI)?

ভাৰতৰ নিৰ্বাচন আয়োগে কেইটা ৰাজনৈতিক দলক ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় দল হিচাপে স্বীকৃতি দিছে?

(i) 7

৭

(ii) 8

৮

(iii) 9

৯

(iv) 10

১০

(j) When did the National Development Council formed?

জাতীয় উন্নয়ন পৰিষদ কেতিয়া গঠন হৈছিল?

(i) 7th May, 1950

৭ মে, ১৯৫০

(ii) 9th July, 1951

৯ জুলাই, ১৯৫১

(iii) 6th August, 1952

৬ আগষ্ট, ১৯৫২

(iv) 12th December, 1952

১২ ডিচেম্বৰ, ১৯৫২

2. Answer the following questions (any five) :

2×5=10

তলত দিয়া প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া (যি কোনো পাঁচটা) :

(a) Write the name of two Indian Marxist political thinkers.

দুজন ভাৰতীয় মাৰ্ক্সবাদী ৰাজনৈতিক চিন্তাবিদৰ নাম লিখা।

(b) Write the provisions of Article 352.

অনুচ্ছেদ ৩৫২ৰ বিধানসমূহ লিখা।

(c) What is Question Hour?

প্ৰশ্নকালীন সময় কি?

(d) What is caste?

জাতি মানে কি?

(e) What is secularism?

ধৰ্মনিৰপেক্ষতা মানে কি?

(f) Write the names of three regional political parties in India.

ভাৰতৰ তিনিটা আঞ্চলিক ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ নাম লিখা।

(g) What is Chipko Movement?

চিপকো আন্দোলন কি?

3. Answer the following questions (any six) :
5×6=30

তলত দিয়া প্রশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ লিখা (যি কোনো ছয়টা) :

(a) Write briefly about the Marxist approach to study Indian politics.

ভাৰতীয় ৰাজনীতি অধ্যয়নৰ মাৰ্ক্সবাদী পদ্ধতি সম্পৰ্কে সংক্ষেপে লিখা।

(b) What rights do Articles 20 and 21 deal with?

অনুচ্ছেদ ২০ আৰু ২১ত কি কি অধিকাৰৰ বিষয়ে উল্লেখ আছে?

(c) Trace the origin of Directive Principles of State Policy.

ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ নিৰ্দেশাত্মক নীতিৰ উৎস সন্ধান কৰা।

(d) What are the legislative powers of the President of India?

ভাৰতৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰপতিৰ কি কি আইন প্ৰণয়ন ক্ষমতা আছে?

(e) What is the procedure for removing a judge of the Supreme Court?

কি পদ্ধতিৰ দ্বাৰা উচ্চতম ন্যায়ালয়ৰ বিচাৰপতিৰ অপসাৰণ কৰা হয়?

(f) What is the difference between caste and class?

জাতি আৰু শ্ৰেণীৰ মাজত পাৰ্থক্য কি?

(g) What is the difference between sex and gender?

Sex আৰু gender ধাৰণাৰ মাজত পাৰ্থক্য কি?

(h) Write a brief note on the Era of Congress dominance.

কংগ্ৰেছৰ আধিপত্যৰ যুগ সম্পৰ্কে এটি সংক্ষিপ্ত টোকা লিখা।

(i) How does the State play a role in communalism?

সাম্প্ৰদায়িকতাত ৰাষ্ট্ৰয়ে কি ভূমিকা পালন কৰে?

(j) Write briefly about the provision of seat reservation for women in Indian politics.

ভাৰতীয় ৰাজনীতিত মহিলাৰ বাবে আসন সংৰক্ষণৰ বিধান সম্পৰ্কে সংক্ষেপে লিখা।

4. Answer the following questions (any two) :

10×2=20

তলত দিয়া প্রশ্নৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া (যি কোনো দুটা) :

(a) What is the meaning of Marxist approach? What are the differences between Classical Marxist and Neo-Marxist approaches?

মাৰ্ক্সবাদী দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীৰ অৰ্থ কি? শাস্ত্ৰীয় মাৰ্ক্সবাদী আৰু নব্য-মাৰ্ক্সবাদী পদ্ধতিৰ মাজত পাৰ্থক্যবোৰ কি কি?

(b) What is judicial review? How has it impacted upon the relations between the Parliament and Supreme Court?

ন্যায়িক পৰামৰ্শ কি? ই সংসদ আৰু উচ্চতম ন্যায়ালয়ৰ সম্পৰ্কৰ মাজত কি প্ৰভাৱ পেলাইছে?

(c) Explain the nature of relationship between Communalism and Media.

সাম্প্ৰদায়িকতা আৰু প্ৰসাৰ মাধ্যমৰ সম্পৰ্কৰ প্ৰকৃতি বিষয়ে ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(d) Critically analyze the development towards the Multiparty System in India.

ভাৰতত বহুদলীয় ব্যৱস্থাৰ উত্থানৰ বিষয়ে সমালোচনামূলক আলোচনা কৰা।

5. Answer the following questions (any one) : 14

তলত দিয়া প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া (যি কোনো এটা) :

(a) Discuss the features of the Indian Constitution. To what extent does Preamble reflect these features?

ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা। প্ৰস্তাৱনাত এই বৈশিষ্ট্যবোৰ কিমান প্ৰতিফলিত হয়?

(b) Explain the relation between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.

মৌলিক অধিকাৰ আৰু নিৰ্দেশাত্মক নীতিৰ মাজত থকা সম্পৰ্ক ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(c) Critically examine the strong centre federalism in India.

ভাৰতৰ যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়তাত কেন্দ্ৰ অধিক শক্তিশালী হোৱাৰ বিষয়টো চৰ্চা কৰা।
