

Total number of printed pages-7

63/1 (SEM-1) CC2/PSCHC 1026

2024

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : PSCHC 1026

(Politics in India-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 for **any six** from the following : 1×6=6

(a) Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly ?

(i) Jawaharlal Nehru

(ii) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

(iii) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(iv) Dr. Manmohan Singh

(b) Which of the following is excluded from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act ?

- (i) Political Right
- (ii) Right to Property
- (iii) Right to Religion
- (iv) Legal Right

(c) Who presides over the session of the Lok Sabha ?

- (i) Prime Minister
- (ii) President
- (iii) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- (iv) Speaker

(d) Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Fundamental Rights ?

- (i) Part IV
- (ii) Part III
- (iii) Part IV-A
- (iv) Part V

(e) At present, how many Fundamental Duties are mentioned in Indian Constitution ?

- (i) 11
- (ii) 13
- (iii) 10
- (iv) 12

(f) Who is the titular head of the country?

- (i) Vice-President
- (ii) Governor
- (iii) Prime Minister
- (iv) President

(g) How many subjects are there in state list ?

- (i) 79
- (ii) 97
- (iii) 66
- (iv) 47

(h) Which part of Indian Constitution deals with the Emergency Provision of Indian President ?

(i) Part XVIII

(ii) Part V

(iii) Part XVII

(iv) Part IV

(i) How many members are there in Lok Sabha ?

(i) 545

(ii) 547

(iii) 530

(iv) 570

(j) Who appoints the Prime Minister ?

(i) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

(ii) President

(iii) Vice-President

(iv) Chairman of Rajya Sabha

2. Answer **any five** of the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) Mention *any two* qualifications of the Indian President.

(b) Write *two* fundamental duties of Indian citizens.

(c) Whom you think the head of the State and head of the Government ?

(d) What is Right to Equality ?

(e) Give *two* main points of criticism against Directive Principles.

(f) What are the tenures of the members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha ?

(g) What is Judicial Review ?

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

(a) Preamble

(b) Sixth Schedule

(c) Discuss the National Emergency of Indian President

(d) Division of Powers

(e) Union Cabinet

- (f) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- (g) Directive Principles
- (h) India as a Parliamentary Democracy
- (i) Independence of Judiciary
- (j) Socialistic Principles

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

- (a) "Part III of the Constitution is Indian Magna Carta of Rights and Freedoms of the Citizens of India." Elucidate.
- (b) Discuss the nature of Indian Federalism.
- (c) Discuss the powers and functions of Union Council of Ministers.
- (d) Discuss the organisation and role of Supreme Court of India.

5. Answer the following questions : **(any one)**
14×1=14

- (a) Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.

- (b) Who is head of the State ? Discuss his powers and functions in detail.

2+12=14

- (c) Discuss the salient features of Indian Judiciary.
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Total number of printed pages-7

63/1 (SEM-1) CC1/PSCHC1016

2024

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : PSCHC1016

(Political Theory-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 from the following : **(any six)** 1×6=6

(a) Who is the author of the book "Modern Politics and Government" ?

(i) A.R. Ball

(ii) Karl Deutsch

(iii) David Easton

(iv) J.D.B. Miller

Contd.

(b) 'Political Science begins and ends with the state' - Who said this ?

(i) David Easton

(ii) Jean Bodin

(iii) J.W. Garner

(iv) Robert A. Dahl

(c) 'Survival of the fittest' - Who coined this phrase ?

(i) John Locke

(ii) Thomas Paine

(iii) Jeremy Bentham

(iv) Herbert Spencer

(d) When was the book "Anarchy, State and Utopia" published ?

(i) 1971

(ii) 1972

(iii) 1973

(iv) 1974

(e) Which of the following is a modern approach ?

(i) Structural-Functional approach

(ii) Normative approach

(iii) Philosophical approach

(iv) Legal Institutional approach

(f) What is the meaning of the word 'Isonomia' ?

(i) Liberty to all

(ii) Equality before the law

(iii) Right to equality

(iv) Right against exploitation

(g) Which of the following is not a feature of Behaviouralism ?

(i) Regularities

(ii) Systematisation

(iii) Value-laden

(iv) Integration

(h) Who was the author of the book "A Vindication of the Rights of Wome" ?

(i) Elizabeth Cady

(ii) Mary Wollstonecraft

(iii) Betty Friedan

(iv) Clara Zetkin

(i) Which of the following era is regarded as the 'Golden era of Democracy' ?

(i) The 18th century

(ii) The 19th century

(iii) The 20th century

(iv) The 21st century

(j) Who first mentioned the term 'Deliberative Democracy' ?

(i) Joshua Cohen

(ii) David Held

(iii) Joseph M. Bessette

(iv) Edmund Burke

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

(a) Write *any one* definition given by famous Political Scientist.

(b) Name *any two* supporters of modern liberalism.

(c) What is the central theme of post-modernism ?

(d) Name *any two* supporters of classical democracy.

(e) Write *any two* demerits of direct democracy.

(f) Point out *any two* features of deliberative democracy.

(g) Write *any two* forms of participation as mentioned by Verba and Nie.

3. Write short notes on **any six** of the following :
5×6=30

(a) The main features of politics

(b) The theory of class struggle

(c) Forms of conservatism

- (d) Criticism of Marxist Feminism
- (e) Features of post-modernism
- (f) Criticism of Elitist theory of Democracy
- (g) Merits of Democracy
- (h) Types of political participation
- (i) Key components of Political Representation
- (j) Demerits of Proportional Representation

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

- (a) Define Political Science. Discuss the relevance of Political theory.
- (b) What do you mean by Marxism? Discuss its main tenets in brief.
- (c) What is post-modernism? What are the features of post-modernism?
- (d) Discuss the basic principles of Democracy.

5. Answer **any one** of the following questions :
14×1=14

- (a) Define Democracy. Discuss the conditions for the success of democracy.
- (b) What is political theory? Write down the major features of political theory in detail.
- (c) Write a detailed critical note on the concept of procedural democracy.

Total number of printed pages-8

63 (FY)SEM-1/MIN1/PSCMIN1014

2024

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : PSCMIN1014

(Basic Concepts in Political Science)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : Three hours

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

1. Choose the correct answer : $1 \times 10 = 10$

শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাচি উলিওৱা :

(a) Which one of the following thinkers first used the term 'politics'?

নিম্নলিখিত কোনজন চিন্তাবিদে প্রথমে 'politics' শব্দটো ব্যবহার কৰিছিল?

(i) Socrates (চক্রেটিছ)

(ii) Plato (প্লেটো)

- (iii) Karl Marx (কাৰ্ল মাৰ্ক্স)
- (iv) Aristotle (এৰিষ্টটল)
- (b) "History without Political Science has no fruit, Political Science without history has no root." Who said this?
 "ৰাজনীতি বিজ্ঞান অবিহনে ইতিহাস নিষ্ফল আৰু ইতিহাস অবিহনে ৰাজনীতি বিজ্ঞান ভিত্তিহীন।" কোনে কৈছিল?
- (i) Laski (লাস্কি)
- (ii) Darwin (ডাৰৱিন)
- (iii) Bacon (বেকন)
- (iv) Seeley (চিলি)
- (c) "Political Science begins and ends with the state." Who said this?
 ৰাজনীতি বিজ্ঞান ৰাষ্ট্ৰতেই আৰম্ভ আৰু ৰাষ্ট্ৰতেই শেষ।" কথাষাৰ কোনে কৈছিল?
- (i) Aristotle (এৰিষ্টটল)
- (ii) Garner (গাৰ্ণাৰ)
- (iii) Janet (জেনেট)
- (iv) Mill (মিল)

- (d) Which among the following is the greatest supporter of individual liberty?
 তলৰ কোন ব্যক্তি স্বাধীনতাৰ সমৰ্থক?
- (i) Bentham (বেণ্থাম)
- (ii) Green (গ্ৰীন)
- (iii) Mill (মিল)
- (iv) Montesquieu (মণ্টেস্কু)
- (e) Legitimate power is called
 বৈধ ক্ষমতাই হ'ল
- (i) Authority (কর্তৃত্ব)
- (ii) Legitimacy (বৈধতা)
- (iii) Power (ক্ষমতা)
- (iv) Ideology (ভাবাদৰ্শ)
- (f) The right to hold public office is
 চৰকাৰী পদত থকাৰ অধিকাৰ হ'ল
- (i) Political right (ৰাজনৈতিক অধিকাৰ)
- (ii) Economic right (অৰ্থনৈতিক অধিকাৰ)
- (iii) Social right (সামাজিক অধিকাৰ)
- (iv) Legal right (বৈধিক অধিকাৰ)

(g) Who is the author of the book, *A Theory of Justice* ?

A Theory of Justice নামৰ গ্ৰন্থখনৰ লেখক কোন ?

- (i) John Rawls (জন ৰৱলচ)
- (ii) J. C. Johari (জে চি জোহাৰি)
- (iii) David Easton (ডেভিদ ইষ্টন)
- (iv) Bentham (বেছাম)

(h) Which of the following is not a form of direct democracy ?

তলত দিয়াবিলাকৰ কোনটো প্ৰত্যক্ষ গণতন্ত্ৰৰ এটা ৰূপ নহয় ?

- (i) Referendum
গণভোট
- (ii) Initiative
পদক্ষেপ
- (iii) Recall
পুনৰাহ্বান
- (iv) Parliamentary elections
সংসদীয় নিৰ্বাচন

(i) Right to equality before the law is :

আইনৰ চকুত সমতাৰ অধিকাৰ হ'ল :

- (i) Political right (ৰাজনৈতিক অধিকাৰ)
- (ii) Natural right (প্ৰাকৃতিক অধিকাৰ)
- (iii) Civil right (পৌৰ অধিকাৰ)
- (iv) Legal right (বৈধ অধিকাৰ)

(j) Which of the following characteristics separates state from other associations ?

তলৰ কোনটো বৈশিষ্ট্যই ৰাষ্ট্ৰক অন্য সংগঠনৰ পৰা পৃথক কৰে ?

- (i) Population (জনগণ)
- (ii) Territory (নিৰ্দিষ্ট ভূখণ্ড)
- (iii) Sovereignty (সার্বভৌমত্ব)
- (iv) Government (চৰকাৰ)

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

2×5=10

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ লিখা : (যিকোনো পাঁচটা)

(a) What is politics ?

ৰাজনীতি কি ?

(b) Mention *any two* features of equality.
সমতাৰ যিকোনো দুটা বৈশিষ্ট্য লিখা।

(c) Name *two* kinds of democracy.
দুই প্ৰকাৰৰ গণতন্ত্ৰৰ নাম লিখা।

(d) Mention *two* types of political liberty.
ৰাজনৈতিক স্বাধীনতাৰ দুটা প্ৰকাৰ উল্লেখ কৰা।

(e) Write *any two* sources of power.
ক্ষমতাৰ যিকোনো দুটা উৎস লিখা।

(f) From which word the term 'democracy' has been derived? What is its meaning?

'Democracy' শব্দটো কাৰ পৰা লোৱা হৈছে? ইয়াৰ অৰ্থ কি?

(g) Who are citizens?
নাগৰিক কোন?

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

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহ উত্তৰ লিখা : (যিকোনো ছয়টা)

(a) Discuss the scope of Political Science.
ৰাজনীতি বিজ্ঞানৰ পৰিসৰ সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা কৰা।

(b) Explain different types of Liberty.
স্বাধীনতাৰ বিভিন্ন প্ৰকাৰবোৰ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(c) What do you mean by Human Rights?
মানৱ অধিকাৰ বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(d) Write a note on Social Justice.
সামাজিক ন্যায়ৰ ওপৰত এটি টোকা লিখা।

(e) Distinguish between Citizens and Aliens.

নাগৰিক আৰু বিদেশীৰ মাজত থকা পাৰ্থক্য নিৰ্ণয় কৰা।

(f) What are the features of Justice?
ন্যায়ৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ কি কি?

(g) Discuss the relation between the Rights and Duties.

অধিকাৰ আৰু কৰ্তব্যৰ মাজত থকা সম্পৰ্ক আলোচনা কৰা।

(h) Relationship between power and authority.

ক্ষমতা আৰু কৰ্তৃত্বৰ মাজত সম্পৰ্ক।

(i) Write a brief note on the rise of Modern Nation-State.

আধুনিক জাতীয় ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ উৎপত্তিৰ ওপৰত এটি চমু টোকা লিখা।

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

তলত দিয়া প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ লিখা : *(যিকোনো দুটা)*

(a) Define authority. Explain the sources of authority. 3+7=10

কৰ্তৃত্বৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া। কৰ্তৃত্বৰ উৎসসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(b) Discuss the methods of acquiring citizenship of a country. Write the causes of losing citizenship. 7+3=10

নাগৰিকত্ব লাভ কৰা আৰু হেৰুৱাব পদ্ধতিৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

(c) Examine the concept of Liberal Democracy. Discuss the various principles of Liberal Democracy. 4+6=10

ঊদাৰবাদী গণতন্ত্ৰৰ ধাৰণাটো বিচাৰ কৰা। ইয়াৰ বিভিন্ন নীতিসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

(d) Define state and explain the various elements of State. 2+8=10

ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া আৰু ইয়াৰ উপাদানসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

Total number of printed pages-8

63 (FY)SEM-1/VAC/PSCVAC1014

2024

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : PSCVAC1014

(Values and Ethics in India-I)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : Three hours

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

1. Choose the correct answer : $1 \times 10 = 10$

শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাচি উলিওৱা :

(a) Which of the following is the oldest sacred texts of Hinduism?

তলত দিয়াবোৰৰ কোনটো হিন্দু ধৰ্মৰ আঠাইতকৈ পূৰণি ধৰ্মগ্ৰন্থ?

(i) Vedas (বেদ)

(ii) Upanishads (উপনিষদ)

(iii) Epic (মহাকাব্য)

(iv) Dharmashastras (ধৰ্মশাস্ত্ৰ)

(b) How many types of Purusarthas are there in Indian ethics?

ভাৰতীয় নৈতিকতাত কিমান ধৰণৰ পুৰুষাৰ্থ আছে?

(i) Two (দুই) (ii) Five (পাঁচ)

(iii) Four (চাৰি) (iv) Three (তিনি)

(c) Who was the founder of Jainism?

জৈন ধৰ্মৰ প্ৰবৰ্তক কোন?

(i) Guru Nanak (গুৰু নানক)

(ii) Swami Vivekananda (স্বামী বিবেকানন্দ)

(iii) Dayananda Saraswati (দয়ানন্দ স্বৰস্বতী)

(iv) Mahavir (মহাবীৰ)

(d) Which varna has occupied the highest position in Chaturvarna system?

কোনটো বৰ্ণই চতুৰ্বৰ্ণ ব্যৱস্থাত সৰ্বোচ্চ স্থান দখল কৰিছিল?

(i) Kshatriyas (ক্ষত্ৰিয়)

(ii) Baishyas (বৈশ্য)

(iii) Brahmanas (ব্ৰাহ্মণ)

(iv) Sudras (শূদ্ৰ)

(e) Where did Lord Mahavir attain salvation?

প্ৰভু মহাবীৰে কত মোক্ষ লাভ কৰিছিল?

(i) Pavapuri (পৰাপুৰী)

(ii) Sonagiri (সোনাগিৰি)

(iii) Mount Abu (মাউন্ট আবু)

(iv) Kushinagar (কুশিনগৰ)

(f) During which stage of life people have no material possession?

জীৱনৰ কোনটো পৰ্যায়ত মানুহৰ বস্তুগত সম্পত্তি নাথাকে?

(i) Brahmacharya (ব্ৰহ্মচৰ্য্য)

(ii) Moksha (মোক্ষ)

(iii) Banaprastha (বাণপ্ৰস্থ)

(iv) Sanyas (সন্যাস)

(g) Which of the following, Jainism does not support?

তলৰ কোনটো জৈন ধৰ্মই সমৰ্থন নকৰে?

- (i) Karma (কৰ্ম)
- (ii) Vedas (বেদ)
- (iii) Equality (সমতা)
- (iv) Re-birth (পুনৰজন্ম)

(h) Which of the following is included in the three Jewels (triratna) of Buddhism?

তলত দিয়াবোৰৰ কোনটো বৌদ্ধ ধৰ্মৰ তিনিটা ৰত্নৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হয়?

- (i) Ahimsa (অহিংসা) (ii) Moksha (মোক্ষ)
- (iii) Karma (কৰ্ম) (iv) Dharma (ধৰ্ম)

(i) What is Digha Nikaya?

দীঘা নিকায় কি?

- (i) Buddhist texts (বৌদ্ধগ্রন্থ)
- (ii) Upanishads (উপনিষদ)
- (iii) Jain texts (জৈন গ্রন্থ)
- (iv) Vedas (বেদ)

(j) Which of the following is a sacred texts of Buddhism?

তলৰ কোনখন বৌদ্ধ ধৰ্মৰ পবিত্ৰ গ্রন্থ?

- (i) The Avesta (আভেষ্টা)

- (ii) Agama (আগাম)
- (iii) Tripitaka (ত্ৰিপিতক)
- (iv) Arthasastras (অৰ্থশাস্ত্ৰ)

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

2×5=10

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ লিখা : (যিকোনো পাঁচটা)

(a) Write two characteristics of traditional Indian ethical thought.

পৰম্পৰাগত ভাৰতীয় নৈতিক চিন্তাধাৰাৰ দুটা বৈশিষ্ট্য লিখা।

(b) Write two differences between ethics and values.

নৈতিকতা আৰু মূল্যবোধৰ মাজত দুটা পাৰ্থক্য লিখা।

(c) What are the four Vedas?

বেদ চাৰিটা কি কি?

(d) Write two criticisms of traditional Indian ethical thought.

পৰম্পৰাগত ভাৰতীয় নৈতিক চিন্তাধাৰাৰ দুটা সমালোচনা লিখা।

(e) How do the Upanishads contribute to Indian ethical thought?

উপনিষদে ভাৰতীয় নৈতিক চিন্তাধাৰাত কেনেকোৱা
অৰিহনা যোগাইছে ?

(f) What are the two major sects of
Jainism ?

জৈন ধৰ্মৰ প্ৰধান দুটা সম্প্ৰদায় কি কি ?

(g) Write about Manusmriti.

মনুস্মৃতিৰ বিষয়ে লিখা।

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

5×6=30

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ লিখা : (যিকোনো ছয়টা)

(a) Briefly discuss the Western ethical
traditions.

পশ্চিমীয়া নৈতিক পৰম্পৰাৰ বিষয়ে চমুকৈ আলোচনা
কৰা।

(b) Explain the eightfold path of Buddha.

বুদ্ধৰ অষ্টাঙ্গিক মার্গ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(c) Briefly explain various sources of Indian
ethical traditions.

ভাৰতীয় নৈতিক পৰম্পৰাৰ বিভিন্ন উৎসৰ বিষয়ে চমুকৈ
ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(d) Discuss the concept of Ahimsa in
Jainism.

জৈন ধৰ্মৰ অহিংসাৰ ধাৰণাটো আলোচনা কৰা।

(e) Explain the concept of Nirvana in
Buddhism.

বৌদ্ধ ধৰ্মৰ নিৰ্বানৰ ধাৰণাটো ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(f) Explain the Pancha Mahabrates in
Jainism.

জৈন ধৰ্মৰ পঞ্চ মহাব্ৰত ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(g) Explain Ashoka's rock edicts in
governance.

শাসন কাৰ্য্যত অশোকৰ শিলাদেশৰ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(h) Explain the relevance of Ahimsa in
contemporary period.

সমসাময়িক যুগত অহিংসাৰ প্ৰাসংগিকতা ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(i) Explain the concept of Dharma in
Hinduism.

হিন্দু ধৰ্মত ধৰ্মৰ ধাৰণা ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

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

10×2=20

তলৰ দিয়া প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ লিখা : (যিকোনো দুটা)

(a) Discuss the influence of Vedas and
Bhagavad Gita in shaping Indian ethical
thought.

ভাৰতীয় নৈতিক চিন্তাধাৰণা গঢ় দিয়াত বেদ আৰু
ভাগৱত গীতাৰ প্ৰভাৱৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

- (b) Analyse Gandhian concept of Ahimsa. Discuss how Gandhi used Ahimsa as a tool for social justice. 6+4=10

অহিংসাৰ গান্ধীবাদী ধাৰণা বিশ্লেষণ কৰা। গান্ধীয়ে কেনেকৈ অহিংসা নীতিক সামাজিক ন্যায়ৰ আহিলা হিচাপে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিল আলোচনা কৰা।

- (c) Discuss the contemporary interpretation of Dharma.

ধৰ্মৰ সমসাময়িক ব্যাখ্যাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

- (d) Examine the concept of Sangha as a democratic institution in Buddhism.

বৌদ্ধ ধৰ্মত গণতান্ত্ৰিক প্রতিষ্ঠান হিচাপে সঙ্ঘৰ ধাৰণাটো পৰীক্ষা কৰা।

Total number of printed pages-11

63/1 (SEM-1) GE1/DSC/
PSCHG1016/PSCRC1016

2024

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : PSCHG1016/PSCRC1016
(Political Theory)

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

শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাছি উলিওৱা : (যিকোনো ছয়টাৰ)

(a) Who first coined the term 'Politics'?

কোনে পোনপ্ৰথমে 'ৰাজনীতি' শব্দটো ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিল?

(i) Plato

প্লেটো

(ii) Aristotle

এৰিষ্টটল

(iii) Socrates

ছক্রেটিছ

(iv) Pythagoras

পিথাগোৰাজ

(b) Karl Marx borrowed the idea 'Dialectical Materialism' from

কাৰ্ল মাৰ্ক্স কাৰ পৰা 'Dialectical Materialism'
সূত্রটো ধাৰ কৰিছিল?

(i) Plato

প্লেটো

(ii) Aristotle

এৰিষ্টটল

(iii) Hegel

হেগেল

(iv) Socrates

ছক্রেটিছ

(c) Who is not called contractualist?

কোনজনক চুক্তিবাদী বুলি কোৱা নহয়?

(i) Hobbes

হব্ছ

(ii) Lock

লক

(iii) Aristotle

এৰিষ্টটল

(iv) Rousseau

ৰুছো

(d) Who wrote the book, *A Grammar of Politics*?

A Grammar of Politics কিতাবখন কোনে
লিখিছিল?

(i) Gettell

গেটেল

(ii) Laski

লাস্কি

(iii) Ebenstein

ইবেনষ্টাইন

(iv) Seeley

চিলি

(e) Aristotle was the student of

এৰিষ্টটল কাৰ ছাত্ৰ আছিল?

(i) Socrates

ছক্ৰেটিছ

(ii) Pythagoras

পিথাগোৰাজ

(iii) Plato

প্লেটো

(iv) Thales

থেলজ

(f) Infringement of which right does not come within the jurisdiction legal action ?

কোন অধিকাৰৰ উলঙ্ঘন আইনগতভাৱে দণ্ডনীয় নহব?

(i) Political Rights

ৰাজনৈতিক অধিকাৰ

(ii) Economic Rights

অৰ্থনৈতিক অধিকাৰ

(iii) Civil Rights

পৌৰ অধিকাৰ

(iv) Moral Rights

নৈতিক অধিকাৰ

(g) Who wrote the book, 'Social Contract'?

'সামাজিক চুক্তি' কিতাবখনৰ লেখক কোন?

(i) Hobbes

হবছ

(ii) Lock

লক

(iii) Rousseau

ৰুছো

(iv) Aristotle

এৰিষ্টটল

(h) Who gave the concept 'Political System' ?
কোনে প্ৰথম 'Political System' অভিব্যক্তিটো
ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিল?

(i) David Easton

ডেভিড ইষ্টন

(ii) Lucian Pye

লুচিয়ান পাই

(iii) David Apter

ডেভিড আপটাৰ

(iv) Gabriel Almond

গেবৰিয়াল আলমন্ড

(i) What does 'Sovereignty' imply ?

সাৰ্বভৌমত্ব বুলিলে কি বুজায়?

(i) Supreme power of the state

ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ চূড়ান্ত ক্ষমতা

(ii) Supreme power of a citizen

নাগৰিক এজনৰ চূড়ান্ত ক্ষমতা

(iii) Supreme power of the govt.

চৰকাৰৰ চূড়ান্ত ক্ষমতা

(iv) None of the above

ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

(j) "When I see a good set of examination
questions headed by the words 'Political
Science' I regret not the questions but
the title" – Said who ?

ওপৰৰ অভিব্যক্তিটো কাৰ আছিল?

(i) Aristotle

এৰিষ্টটল

(ii) Plato

প্লেটো

(iii) Laski

লাস্কি

(iv) Maitland

মেইটলেণ্ড

2. Answer the following : **(any five)** 2×5=10

যিকোনো পাঁচটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ লিখা :

(a) Write *two* features of social justice.

সামাজিক ন্যায়ৰ দুটা বৈশিষ্ট্য লিখা।

(b) Write *two* features of moral justice.

নৈতিক ন্যায়ৰ দুটা বৈশিষ্ট্য লিখা।

(c) Write *two* definitions of Political Science.

ৰাজনীতি বিজ্ঞানৰ দুটা সংজ্ঞা দিয়া।

(d) Write *two* 21st century political scientists.

একবিংশ শতাব্দীৰ দুজন ৰাজনীতি বিজ্ঞানীৰ নাম লিখা।

(e) Write *two* political rights.

দুটা ৰাজনৈতিক অধিকাৰৰ নাম লিখা।

(f) Write *two* differences between sex and gender.

লিংগ আৰু Gender-ৰ মাজত থকা দুটা পাৰ্থক্য লিখা।

(g) Write *two* causes for the loss of citizenship.

নাগৰিকত্ব হেৰুৱাৰ দুটা কাৰণ লিখা।

3. Answer the following : (*any six*) $5 \times 6 = 30$

যিকোনো ছয়টা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ লিখা :

(a) Justify state intervention in the institution of family.

পৰিয়ালৰ ওপৰত ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ হস্তক্ষেপক বিচাৰ কৰা।

(b) Write about the safeguards of liberty.

স্বতন্ত্ৰতা ৰক্ষাৰ উপায়সমূহ লিখা।

(c) Write the causes for the decline of political theory.

ৰাজনৈতিক তত্ত্বৰ পতনৰ কাৰণসমূহ লিখা।

(d) Write the salient features of democracy.

গণতন্ত্ৰৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ লিখা।

(e) What are the different political rights?

বিভিন্ন প্ৰকাৰৰ ৰাজনৈতিক অধিকাৰসমূহ কি?

(f) What are the different economic rights?

বিভিন্ন প্ৰকাৰৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অধিকাৰসমূহ কি?

(g) Point out the conditions for the success of democracy.

গণতন্ত্ৰৰ সাফল্যৰ চৰ্তসমূহ লিখা।

(h) Write the drawbacks of democracy.

গণতন্ত্ৰৰ দোষসমূহ লিখা।

(i) Write the types of equality.

সমতাৰ প্ৰকাৰসমূহ লিখা।

(j) Write about the nature of Political Science.

ৰাজনীতি বিজ্ঞানৰ প্ৰকৃতিৰ বিষয়ে লিখা।

4. Answer **any two** :

10×2=20

যিকোনো দুটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ লিখা :

(a) Discuss the importance of political theory.

ৰাজনৈতিক তত্ত্বৰ গুৰুত্ব সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা কৰা।

(b) What is liberty? Discuss the different kinds of liberty.

স্বতন্ত্ৰতা কি? বিভিন্ন প্ৰকাৰৰ স্বতন্ত্ৰতা সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা কৰা।

(c) Write an essay on democracy.

গণতন্ত্ৰৰ ওপৰত এটা বচনা লিখা।

(d) Discuss the scope of Political Science.

ৰাজনীতি বিজ্ঞানৰ পৰিসৰ সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা কৰা।

5. Answer **any one** :

14×1=14

যিকোনো এটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ লিখা :

(a) Justify censorship employed by a democratic govt.

গণতান্ত্ৰিক চৰকাৰ এখনে অবলম্বন কৰা চেংসৰশ্বিপৰ যুক্তিযুক্ততা বিচাৰ কৰা।

(b) Define rights. Discuss different kinds of rights.

অধিকাৰৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া। বিভিন্ন প্ৰকাৰৰ অধিকাৰ সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা কৰা।

(c) Discuss the role of civil society in the smooth functioning of a democratic govt.

গণতান্ত্ৰিক চৰকাৰ এখনৰ সুস্থ পৰিচালনাত নাগৰিক সমাজৰ ভূমিকা আলোচনা কৰা।

Total number of printed pages-7

63/1 (SEM-3) CC6/PSCHC3066

2024

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : PSCHC3066

(Public Administration)

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 book – “The Introduction of the Study of Public Administration” ?

(i) Woodrow Wilson

(ii) L. D. White

(iii) Luther Gullick

(iv) Simons

(b) Who coined the word POSDCORB ?

(i) M. P. Follett

(ii) Henry Fayol

(iii) Mooney and Reiley

(iv) Luther Gullick

(c) "Public Administration in a Time of Turbulence" edited by -

(i) Dwight Waldo

(ii) J. L. Honey

(iii) Frank Marini

(iv) Elton Mayo

(d) Who wrote the book 'The Science of Public Administration'?

(i) Robert Dahl

(ii) Simons

(iii) Chester Barnard

(iv) Frank Marini

(e) When was the Philadelphia Conference held ?

(i) 1966

(ii) 1967

(iii) 1968

(iv) 1969

(f) Which one of the following is not a principle of Public Administration ?

(i) Profit making

(ii) Accountability

(iii) Uniform treatment

(iv) Comprehensiveness

(g) Who wrote the book - 'Principles and Method of Scientific Management'?

(i) Luther Gullick

(ii) Henry Fayol

(iii) Taylor

(iv) Peter Drucker

(h) Which one of the following is the meaning of the term 'ad and ministiare'?

(i) To rule

(ii) To exploit

(iii) To serve

(iv) To control

(i) Who wrote the book - "Principles of Organisation"?

(i) Willough by

(ii) M. P. Follet

(iii) Mooney and Reiley

(iv) L. D. White

(j) Max Weber was a -

(i) British Economist

(ii) British Sociologist

(iii) German Sociologist

(iv) French Soicologist

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

(a) What is politics-administration dichotomy?

(b) Write *two* features of New Public Administration.

(c) What is Minnowbrook Conference?

(d) Write *two* features of private administration.

(e) Mention *two* defects of Human Relation theory.

(f) Write *two* demerits of Scientific Management theory of Taylor.

(g) Explain *two* basic features of Peter Drucker's theory of innovation and entrepreneurship.

3. Answer **any six** of the following questions :
5×6=30

(a) Explain the meaning of the 'good governance'.

(b) Features of New Public Administration.

(c) Explain the acronym, POSDCORB.

(d) What is Hawthorne Experiment?

- (e) Explain the Feminist perspective in Governance.
- (f) What is New Public Service approach?
- (g) What is Evaluation of Public Policy?
- (h) Significance of Public Administration in Society.
- (i) Discuss *five* differences between Public and Private Administration.
- (j) Importance of public policy in Public Administration.
4. Answer **any two** of the following: $10 \times 2 = 20$
- (a) Describe Max Weber's ideal type bureaucracy.
- (b) Define Public Administration. Discuss the nature of Public Administration.
- (c) Write a note on Fred Riggs' Ecological approach to the study of Public Administration.
- (d) Write a note on Rational Decision-Making approach of Herbert Simon.

5. Answer **any one** of the following questions :
 $14 \times 1 = 14$

- (a) Write a note on evolution of Public Administration as an academic discipline.
- (b) Explain major principles of Scientific Management theory stated by Taylor.
- (c) What is Public Policy? Discuss the determining factors of policy formulation.

ok

Total number of printed pages-7

63/1 (SEM-3) CC7/PSCHC3076

2024

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : PSCHC3076

(International Relations)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : Three hours

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

1. Choose the correct option of the following :
(any six)

1×6=6

(a) "International Relations is a struggle for power among nations." Who said this?

(i) Prof. Charles Schleicher

(ii) Prof. Hans Morgenthau

(iii) Stanley Hoffmann

(iv) Woodrow Wilson

- (b) Who authored the book, *The Study of International Relations* ?
- (i) Palmer and Perkins
 - (ii) Quincy Wright
 - (iii) H. J. Morgenthau
 - (iv) Bernet
- (c) Which of the following is not the thinker of Dependency theory ?
- (i) Andre Gunder Frank
 - (ii) Wallerstein
 - (iii) Kenneth Waltz
 - (iv) Frantz Fanon
- (d) Which of the following is not a realist ?
- (i) H. J. Morgenthau
 - (ii) E. H. Carr
 - (iii) Henry Kissinger
 - (iv) Woodrow Wilson
- (e) Who first used the term 'Cold War' ?
- (i) Bernard Baruch
 - (ii) George Orwell

- (iii) K. P. S. Menon
- (iv) Prof. Lippmann
- (f) Versailles Treaty was signed on -
- (i) 28 June, 1919
 - (ii) 10th September, 1919
 - (iii) 4 June, 1920
 - (iv) 10 August, 1920
- (g) Who is the founder of feminist perspective ?
- (i) Simone de Beauvoir
 - (ii) Mary Wollstonecraft
 - (iii) Doris Lessing
 - (iv) Christine de Pizan
- (h) Who is the father of idealism in international politics ?
- (i) Woodrow Wilson
 - (ii) S. H. Bailey
 - (iii) Sir Alfred Zimmern
 - (iv) David Mitrany

(i) 'Operation Ganga' is a rescue mission that the Indian Government carried out at -

(i) Israel

(ii) Yemen

(iii) Ukraine War

(iv) South Sudan

(j) How many new nations were created after the break-up of the Soviet Union in 1991 ?

(i) 12 countries

(ii) 15 countries

(iii) 20 countries

(iv) 30 countries

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

(a) Mention *two* basic assumptions of Realism.

(b) Write in brief, *two* features of Idealism.

(c) What is Fascism ?

(d) Write *two* significance of the Bolshevik Revolution.

(e) "International politics as struggle for power among nations" - Explain.

(f) Write *two* impacts of the collapse of Russia.

(g) Mention *any two* consequences of the Treaty of Westphalia in regard to International Relations.

3. Write short notes on **any six** of the following : 5×6=30

(a) Feminist approach

(b) Features of the Third World countries

(c) Eurocentricism in International Relations

(d) Challenges of post-Cold War, Russia

(e) Classical Liberalism

(f) NAM and its relevance in present world politics

(g) Causes of World War II

(h) Atlantic Charter

- (i) Difference between Idealism and Realism
- (j) Emerging trend of multipolar power centre in the post-Cold War period.

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

10×2=20

- (a) Discuss Morghenthau's Realist Approach.
- (b) Explain the concept of Neo-liberalism in International Relations.
- (c) Mention the causes responsible for the emergence of alternative power centres in post-Cold War period.
- (d) Define Cold War. Discuss the various phases of Cold War. 3+7=10

2. A

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

14

- (a) Define International Relations. Explain the nature and subject matter of the study of International Relations.

4+10=14

- (b) Explain the various phases of emergence of International State System.
- (c) Discuss the causes and consequences of First World War. 7+7=14

Total number of printed pages-11

63/1 (SEM-3) GE3/DSC/
PSCHG 3036/PSCRC 3036

2024

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : PSCHG 3036/PSCRC 3036

(Comparative Government and Politics)

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

শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাছি উলিওৱা : (যিকোনো ছয়টা)

(a) Who authored the book, *The Prince* ?

The Prince গ্ৰন্থখনৰ লেখক কোন?

(i) Almond

এলমণ্ড

(ii) Machiavelli

মেকিয়াভেলী

(iii) Blondel

ব্লনডেল

(iv) Herman Finer

হাৰমেন ফাইনাৰ

(b) 'Comparative politics is a comparative analysis of the various form of Government and diverse Political Institutions.' Who said this ?

'তুলনামূলক ৰাজনীতি হৈছে বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ চৰকাৰ আৰু ৰাজনৈতিক অনুষ্ঠানসমূহৰ তুলনামূলক বিশ্লেষণ।' কোনে কৈছিল ?

(i) E. A. Freeman

ই. এ. ফ্ৰিমন

(ii) Allan Ball

এলান বল

(iii) Kaplan

কাপলান

(iv) M. Curtis

এম. কাৰ্টিজ

(c) Limited Monarchy system exists in
সীমিত ৰাজতন্ত্ৰ ব্যৱস্থা প্ৰচলিত আছে

(i) India

ভাৰতবৰ্ষ

(ii) America

আমেৰিকা

(iii) China

চীন

(iv) Great Britain

গ্ৰেট ব্ৰিটেইন

(d) How many members are there in
American Senate ?

আমেৰিকাৰ চিনেট সভাত কিমানজন সদস্য আছে?

(i) 50

৫০

(ii) 100

১০০

(iii) 150

১৫০

(iv) 200

২০০

- (e) Check and Balance system exists in
অৱৰোধন আৰু সম্বলন নীতি প্ৰচলিত আছে
- (i) China
চীন
- (ii) England
ইংলেণ্ড
- (iii) Canada
কানাডা
- (iv) America
আমেৰিকা
- (f) Which one of the following is not a
character of Totalitarian Regimes ?
তলৰ কোনটো সৰ্বাধিকবাদী শাসনৰ বৈশিষ্ট্য নহয় ?
- (i) One-Party system
একদলীয় ব্যৱস্থা
- (ii) Monopoly control of the mass
communications media
সংবাদ মাধ্যমৰ ওপৰত সম্পূৰ্ণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ
- (iii) Freedom of Speech
বাক স্বাধীনতা
- (iv) Control on the entire economy by
the party
দেশৰ অৰ্থনীতিৰ ওপৰত এটা দলৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ

- (g) Who authored the book, *A Framework
for Political Analysis* ?

A Framework for Political Analysis গ্ৰন্থখনৰ
লেখক কোন ?

(i) Lasswell

লাছওৱেল

(ii) David Easton

ডেভিড ইষ্টন

(iii) Allan Ball

এলান বল

(iv) J. S. Mill

জে. এছ. মিল

- (h) The Prime Minister of England is
appointed by the

ইংলেণ্ডৰ প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰীক নিযুক্তি দিয়ে

(i) King / Queen

ৰজা / ৰাণী

(ii) Parliament

সংসদ

(iii) Privy Council

প্ৰিভি কাউন্সিল

(iv) Cabinet

কেবিনেট

(i) 'National People's Congress' is the Central Legislature of

'ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় গণ কংগ্ৰেছ' হ'ল কেন্দ্ৰীয় আইনসভা

(i) India

ভাৰতবৰ্ষ

(ii) Canada

কানাডা

(iii) China

চীন

(iv) America

আমেৰিকা

(j) How many states are there in America ?

আমেৰিকাত কিমানখন ৰাজ্য আছে?

(i) 10

১০

(ii) 30

৩০

(iii) 50

৫০

(iv) 60

৬০

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

2×5=10

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ যিকোনো পাঁচটাৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) Write *two* differences between comparative government and comparative politics.

তুলনামূলক চৰকাৰ আৰু তুলনামূলক ৰাজনীতিৰ মাজত দুটা পাৰ্থক্য লিখা।

(b) Mention *two* functions of the House of Lords of England.

ইংলেণ্ডৰ লৰ্ড সভাৰ দুটা কাৰ্য উল্লেখ কৰা।

(c) Write *two* demerits of traditional approaches to the study of comparative government and politics.

তুলনামূলক চৰকাৰ আৰু ৰাজনীতি অধ্যয়নৰ পৰম্পৰাগত দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীসমূহৰ দুটা দোষ লিখা।

(d) Write *two* merits of multi-party system.

বহুদলীয় ব্যৱস্থাৰ দুটা গুণ লিখা।

(e) What is single party Authoritarian Regimes ?

একদলীয় কৰ্তৃত্ববাদী শাসন কি?

(f) Mention *two* demerits of democratic regime.

গণতান্ত্ৰিক শাসনৰ দুটা দোষ উল্লেখ কৰা।

(g) Write *two* functions of the Privy Council of England.

ইংলেণ্ডৰ প্ৰিভি কাউন্সিলৰ দুটা কাৰ্য্য লিখা।

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

তলত দিয়া প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া : (যিকোনো ছয়টা)

(a) Discuss briefly the historical approach to the study of comparative politics.

তুলনামূলক ৰাজনীতি অধ্যয়নৰ ঐতিহাসিক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীটো চমুকৈ আলোচনা কৰা।

(b) Discuss the features of parliamentary system of Government.

সংসদীয় চৰকাৰ ব্যৱস্থাৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

(c) Explain the advantages of indirect democracy.

পৰোক্ষ গণতন্ত্ৰৰ সুবিধা/গুণসমূহ বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

(d) Discuss the role of the Supreme Court of America.

আমেৰিকাৰ উচ্চতম ন্যায়ালয়ৰ ভূমিকা আলোচনা কৰা।

(e) What are the demerits of multi-party system ?

বহুদলীয় ব্যৱস্থাৰ দোষসমূহ কি কি?

(f) Write a note on human security.

মানৱ নিৰাপত্তাৰ ওপৰ এটি টোকা লিখা।

(g) Discuss the problems relating to the study of comparative politics.

তুলনামূলক ৰাজনীতি অধ্যয়নৰ ক্ষেত্ৰৰ সম্মুখীন হোৱা সমস্যাসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

(h) Explain the differences between the King and the Crown of England.

ইংলেণ্ডৰ ৰজা আৰু ৰাজসত্তাৰ মাজত পাৰ্থক্যসমূহ বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

(i) Discuss the functions of the standing Committee of China.

চীনৰ স্থায়ী সমিতিৰ কাৰ্য্যাবলীসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

(j) Explain the functions of the Vice-President of America.

আমেৰিকাৰ উপ-ৰাষ্ট্ৰপতিৰ কাৰ্য্যসমূহ বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

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

তলৰ যিকোনো দুটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) Explain the basic features of the Chinese Judicial System.

চীনদেশৰ ন্যায়িক ব্যৱস্থাৰ প্ৰধান বৈশিষ্ট্য বিলাক ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(b) Define National Security. Discuss the elements of National Security.

ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় নিৰাপত্তাৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া। ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় নিৰাপত্তাৰ উপাদানসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

(c) Explain the merits and demerits of Federal Government.

যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ গুণ আৰু দোষসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(d) Discuss the powers and functions of the President of America.

আমেৰিকাৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰপতিৰ ক্ষমতা আৰু কাৰ্য্যবলী আলোচনা কৰা।

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

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ যিকোনো এটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) Explain the basic features of the Constitution of Great Britain.

গ্ৰেট ব্ৰিটেইনৰ সংবিধানৰ প্ৰধান বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(b) Discuss the role of opposition party in democracy.

গণতন্ত্ৰত বিৰোধীদলৰ ভূমিকা আলোচনা কৰা।

(c) Explain the growth and development of the study of comparative politics.

তুলনামূলক ৰাজনীতি অধ্যয়নৰ ক্ৰমবিকাশ সম্পৰ্কে ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

Total number of printed pages-4

63 (FY)SEM-3/MAJ/PSCMAJ2024

2024

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : PSCMAJ2024

(Indian Government and Politics)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : Three hours

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

1. Choose the correct answer : 1×6=6
- (a) Is India a welfare state?
- (i) True
 - (ii) False
 - (iii) Both of the above
 - (iv) None of the above
- (b) In which part of the Indian constitution are the Fundamental Rights Provided?
- (i) Part II
 - (ii) Part III
 - (iii) Part V
 - (iv) Part IV

- (c) "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it." Who said this ?
- Swami Vivekananda
 - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - Bipin Chandra Pal
 - None of the above
- (d) Who can remove the Judges of the Supreme of India ?
- Chief Minister of State
 - Governor
 - President
 - Chief Justice
- (e) According to which Article "President Rule" can be imposed in a State ?
- Article 352
 - Article 356
 - Article 360
 - None of the above
- (f) The Democratic Body at the Lowest village Level of Rural Local Self Government is called
- Gaon Panchayet
 - Gaon Sabha
 - Gaon Samiti
 - None of the above

2. Answer the following questions : **(any five)**
2×5=10
- What is an Approach ?
 - What are the Fundamental Rights of Indian Citizen ?
 - Write *two* Constitutional Remedies of Indian constitution.
 - Why India is called a Quasi-Federal State ?
 - What do you mean by Judicial Review ?
 - Mention *two* Executive power of the President of India.
 - Mention *two* main features of Local Self Government.
3. Answer the following questions : **(any six)**
5×6=30
- Marxist Approach.
 - Write the Unitary and Federal character of Indian State.
 - Role of Religion in Indian Politics.
 - Discuss the basic structure of Indian Constitution.

- (e) Significance of Fundamental Duties.
- (f) Relevance of Six schedule of Assam.
- (g) Major Provisions for 74th Constitutional Amendment Act.
- (h) Legislative Relation between the Union and State.
- (i) Discuss the power and Functions of the Prime Minister of India.

4. Answer **any two** of the following questions :
12×2=24

- (a) Explain the relevance of Gandhian Approach to the study of Indian Polity.
- (b) Explain the constitutional significance of the Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (c) Discuss the Role of Judiciary in Indian Political System.
- (d) Explain the details about the 73rd Amendment of Indian Constitution.

Total number of printed pages-7

63/1 (SEM-3) CC5/PSCHC3056

2024

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : PSCHC3056

(Comparative Govt. and Politics)

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 from the following : **(any six)** 1×6=6

(a) Who introduced the study of comparative politics ?

(i) Thomas Hobbes

(ii) Aristotle

(iii) Machiavelli

(iv) J. S. Mill

(b) *Wealth of Nation* was written by -

(i) G. A. Almond

(ii) David Easton

(iii) Karl Marx

(iv) Adam Smith

(c) The Rule of Law is associated with -

(i) Ramsay Muir

(ii) A.V. Dicey

(iii) MacIver

(iv) Max Weber

(d) Who is the author of book, *The Communist Manifesto* ?

(i) Lenin

(ii) Mao Zedong

(iii) Karl Marx

(iv) Samir Amin

(e) Who said, "Where a constitution cannot be produced in a visible form, there is none." ?

(i) Thomas Paine

(ii) David Ricardo

(iii) De Tocqueville

(iv) John Locke

(f) How many members are there in Upper House, 'Federal Senate' of Brazil Federation ?

(i) 91

(ii) 90

(iii) 81

(iv) 83

(g) The full form of NEEDS is

(i) National Education Empowerment Development State

(ii) National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy

(iii) National Economic Educational Development Strategy

(iv) Non-Economic Educational Development Strategy

(h) The present Constitution of Nigeria came into existence from -

(i) 1914

(ii) 1960

(iii) 1990

(iv) 1999

(i) In China 'Cultural Revolution' was launched by -

(i) Lenin

(ii) Stalin

(iii) J. P. Narayan

(iv) Mao Zedong

(j) In which year the new Constitution of China came into force?

(i) 1972

(ii) 1982

(iii) 1992

(iv) 1980

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

2×5=10

(a) What is Comparative Government ?

(b) Write *two* characteristics of capitalism.

(c) Write the meaning of Eurocentrism.

(d) Mention *two* supporters of socialism.

(e) Mention *two* features of anti-colonialism.

(f) Point out *two* salient features of Chinese Constitution.

(g) Mention *two* features of Nigerian Constitution.

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

5×6=30

(a) Write a note on development of comparative politics.

(b) Discuss the features of Eurocentrism.

(c) Write a note on impact of globalization.

(d) Point out the features of decolonization.

(e) Discuss the features of Brazil Constitution.

(f) Explain the constitutional development of Nigeria.

(g) Discuss the features of party system of England.

(h) Write the nature of comparative politics.

(i) Write about Judicial system of China.

(j) Discuss the political economy of Britain.

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

10×2=20

(a) Discuss about the growth and development of colonialism.

(b) Discuss the salient features of British Constitution.

(c) Discuss the role of Communist Party of China.

(d) Discuss the differences between socialism and capitalism.

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

14

(a) Define comparative politics. Discuss the differences between comparative government and comparative politics.

(b) Discuss the role of British Prime Minister.

(c) Discuss about the political economy of China.

Total number of printed pages -4

63 (FY)SEM-3/MAJ/PSCMAJ2014

2024

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : PSCMAJ2014

(Political Theory)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : Three hours

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

1. Choose the correct answer: 1×6=6
- a) "Political theory is a combination of a disinterested search for the principle of a good state and good society on the one hand, and a disinterested search for knowledge of Political and Social reality." It is said by—
- i) C.B. Macpherson
 - ii) David Held
 - iii) Catlin
 - iv) Andrew Hacker

- b) The word Liberty is derived from _____ word Liber
- i) French
 - ii) Greek
 - iii) Latin
 - iv) Hibru
- c) Who is the author of the book "A Theory of justice"?
- i) John Rawls
 - ii) Karl Marx
 - iii) Robert Nozick
 - iv) Rousseau
- d) Which of the following is not regarded as essential element of state?
- i) Land
 - ii) Population
 - iii) Government
 - iv) Recognition
- e) The main exponent of Monistic (Legal) concept of sovereignty is?
- i) Robert A Dahl
 - ii) Plato
 - iii) David Easton
 - iv) John Austin

- f) In which year H. J. Laski has published the book "A Grammar of Politics"?
- i) 1924
 - ii) 1925
 - iii) 1926
 - iv) 1927

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

- a) Write *two* features of modern political theory.
- b) Mention the differences between Power and Authority.
- c) What is Positive Liberty? Give example.
- d) Write *two* supporters of procedural justice.
- (e) Mention *any two* political rights.
- (f) Explain the methods of acquiring citizenship.
- (g) What are the different kinds of Equality?

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

- a) Write a note on the growth and evolution of Political Theory.
- b) Discuss the different sources of Power.

- c) Write a note on the features of Legitimacy.
 - d) Explain the John Rawl's theory of Justice.
 - e) Mention some measures to remove hindrances to good citizenship.
 - f) What is the relationship between rights and duties?
 - g) Write a note on the rise of Modern Nation State.
 - h) What is internal and external sovereignty? Discuss.
 - i) Explain the reasons for the successful working of democracy.
4. Answer the following questions: **(any two)**
12×2=24
- a) Discuss the subject matter and scope of political theory
 - b) Explain the concept of Liberal Democracy.
 - c) Which theory is regarded as the most Scientific theory regarding the origin of the State? Explain it.
 - d) Critically discuss the pluralistic concept of sovereignty.
-

Total number of printed pages-8

63 (FY)SEM-3/MIN/PSCMIN2014

2024

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : PSCMIN2014

(Politics in India)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : Three hours

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

1. Choose the correct answer from the following: 1×10=10

তলৰ দিয়াবোৰৰ শুদ্ধ উত্তৰ বাছি উলিওৱা :

- (a) By which Amendment Act the word 'Secularism' has been inserted to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution ?

কোনখন সংশোধনী আইনৰ দ্বাৰা ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানত 'ধৰ্মনিৰপেক্ষ' শব্দটো সন্নিবিষ্ট কৰা হৈছে?

- (i) 41st Amendment Act.

৪১তম সংশোধনী আইন

- (ii) 42nd Amendment Act.

৪২তম সংশোধনী আইন

(iii) 43rd Amendment Act.

৪৩তম সংশোধনী আইন

(iv) 44th Amendment Act.

৪৪তম সংশোধনী আইন

(b) Indian National Congress was formed in the year

ভাৰতীয় জাতীয় কংগ্ৰেছ গঠন কৰা চন হল

(i) 1685

(ii) 1785

(iii) 1885

(iv) 1985

(c) Which of the following is not Fundamental Rights ?

তলৰ দিয়াবোৰৰ কোনটো মৌলিক অধিকাৰ নহয়?

(i) Rights to Equality

সমতাৰ অধিকাৰ

(ii) Rights to Property

সম্পত্তিৰ অধিকাৰ

(iii) Rights to Freedom

স্বাধীনতাৰ অধিকাৰ

(iv) Rights to Freedom of Religion

ধৰ্মৰ স্বাধীনতাৰ অধিকাৰ

(d) The book, *Communist Manifesto* was written by

Communist Manifesto গ্ৰন্থৰ লিখক হৈছে

(i) John Seeley

জন চেলি

(ii) Harold J. Laski

হৰল্ড জে. লাস্কি

(iii) Barker

বাৰকাৰ

(iv) Karl Marx

কাৰ্ল মাৰ্ক্স

(e) Which of the following is not included in Varna?

তলৰ দিয়াবোৰৰ কোনটো বৰ্ণত অন্তর্ভুক্ত নহয়?

(i) Brahmin

ব্ৰাহ্মণ

(ii) Kshatriya

ক্ষত্ৰিয়

(iii) Vaishya

বৈশ্য

(iv) Dalit

দলিত

(f) The Constitution of India came into force on

ভাৰতীয় সংবিধান বলৱৎ হৈছিল

(i) 15th august, 1947

১৫ আগষ্ট, ১৯৪৭

(ii) 26th November, 1949

২৬ নবেম্বৰ, ১৯৪৯

(iii) 26th January, 1950

২৬ জানুৱাৰী, ১৯৫০

(iv) 21st February, 1951

২১ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী, ১৯৫১

(g) Who is the author of the book, *The Discovery of India* ?

The Discovery of India গ্ৰন্থখনৰ লেখক কোন?

(i) Jawaharlal Nehru

জৱাহৰলাল নেহৰু

(ii) Rabindranath Tagore

ৰবীন্দ্ৰনাথ ঠাকুৰ

(iii) D. D. Basu

ডি. ডি. বসু

(iv) Mahatma Gandhi

মহাত্মা গান্ধী

(h) The President of India is

ভাৰতৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰপতিয়ে

(i) Directly elected

প্ৰত্যক্ষভাৱে নিৰ্বাচিত

(ii) Indirectly elected

পৰোক্ষভাৱে নিৰ্বাচিত

(iii) Directly nominated

প্ৰত্যক্ষভাৱে মনোনীত

(iv) Indirectly nominated

পৰোক্ষভাৱে মনোনীত

(i) The first general election was held in India

প্ৰথম সাধাৰণ নিৰ্বাচন ভাৰতত অনুষ্ঠিত হৈছিল

(i) 1950

(ii) 1954

(iii) 1952

(iv) 1953

(j) Which of the following Articles declares India as a 'Union of States' ?

তলৰ কোনটো অনুচ্ছেদে ভাৰতবৰ্ষক ৰাজ্যসমূহৰ সংঘ হিচাপে ঘোষণা কৰা হৈছে?

(i) Article No. 1

১ নং অনুচ্ছেদে

(ii) Article No. 2

২ নং অনুচ্ছেদে

(iii) Article No. 3

৩ নং অনুচ্ছেদে

(iv) Article No. 4

৪ নং অনুচ্ছেদে

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

তলত দিয়া প্রশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া : (যিকোনো পাঁচটা)

(a) Write *any two* regional political parties of India.

ভাৰতৰ যিকোনো দুটা আঞ্চলিক ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ নাম লিখা।

(b) Write *any two* freedoms mentioned in Article 19 of the Indian Constitution.

ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ ১৯ নং অনুচ্ছেদত উল্লেখ কৰা যিকোনো দুটা স্বাধীনতা লিখা।

(c) Write *two* merits of Party system in India.

ভাৰতৰ দলীয় ব্যৱস্থাৰ দুটা গুণ লিখা।

(d) What is meant by communalism ?

সাম্প্ৰদায়িকতাবাদ বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(e) What is Directive Principles of State Policy ?

ৰাষ্ট্ৰ পৰিচালনাৰ নিৰ্দেশনামূলক নীতি মানে কি?

(f) Is India a Secular State ? Give reason.

ভাৰত এখন ধৰ্ম নিৰপেক্ষ ৰাষ্ট্ৰ নেকি? যুক্তি দিয়া।

(g) Write *two* problems of regionalism.

আঞ্চলিকতাবাদৰ দুটা সমস্যা লিখা।

3. Write short notes on **any six** of the following questions :
5×6=30

তলৰ যিকোনো ছয়টা প্রশ্নৰ ওপৰত চমু টোকা লিখা :

(a) Characteristics of Fundamental Rights

মৌলিক অধিকাৰৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ

(b) Role of Opposition Party

বিৰোধী দলৰ ভূমিকা

(c) Liberal Approach

উদাৰ দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী

(d) Class System of India

ভাৰতৰ শ্ৰেণী ব্যৱস্থা

(e) Functions of Political Parties

ৰাজনৈতিক দলসমূহৰ কাৰ্য

(f) Secularism in India

ভাৰতৰ ধৰ্মনিৰপেক্ষতা

(g) Gender Issues in India

ভাৰতৰ লিংগ-সম্পৰ্কীয় সমস্যা

(h) Gandhian Approach

গান্ধীয়ান দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী

(i) Communal Problems in India

ভাৰতৰ সাম্প্ৰদায়িক সমস্যা

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

তলৰ যিকোনো দুটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ লিখা :

(a) Discuss the Fundamental Rights guaranteed to the citizens of India.

ভাৰতীয় নাগৰিক সকলক প্ৰদান কৰা মৌলিক অধিকাৰৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

(b) Explain about casteism in India.

ভাৰতৰ জাতিবাদৰ বিষয়ে ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(c) Discuss the salient features of Indian Constitution.

ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যবোৰ আলোচনা কৰা।

(d) Write the Fundamental Duties to the Citizens of India.

ভাৰতীয় নাগৰিক সকলৰ মৌলিক কৰ্তব্যবোৰক লিখা।

Total number of printed pages-7

63 (FY)SEM-3/SEC/PSCSEC2013

2024

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : PSCSEC2013

(Leadership and Capacity Building Skill)

Full Marks : 50

Pass Marks : 20

Time : Two hours

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

1. Choose the correct answer : 1×5=5

শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাছি উলিওৱা :

a. The word 'Leadership' is derived from which word ?

'নেতৃত্ব' শব্দটো কোনটো শব্দৰ পৰা উদ্ভৱ হৈছে?

(i) Leader

লেডাৰ

(ii) Leadier
লিডিইৰ

(iii) Leadan
লেডেন

(iv) Ledear
লেডিয়াৰ

b. "As we look ahead into the next century, leaders will be those who empower others." Who said this ?

“যেতিয়া আমি পৰৱৰ্তী শতিকালৈ আগবাঢ়িম, নেতা হ'ব সেই সকল যিয়ে আনক শক্তিশালী কৰে।” কোনে কৈছিল?

(i) Bill Gates
বিল গেট্‌চ

(ii) Anil Ambani
অনিল আম্বানী

(iii) Simon
চাইমন

(iv) Max Depee
মেক্স ডিপি

c. Which is the key skill of leadership ?

তলৰ কোনটো নেতৃত্বৰ মূল দক্ষতা?

(i) Method
পদ্ধতি

(ii) Decoration
সজ্জা

(iii) Communication
যোগাযোগ

(iv) Law and order
আইন আৰু শৃংখলা

d. What is the full form of I.Q.?

আইকিউ-ৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ ৰূপ কি?

(i) Intelligent Quantity

(ii) Internal Quantity

(iii) Intelligence Quotient

(iv) International Quantum.

e. The word 'Delegation' comes from which language ?

'ডেলিগেচন' শব্দটো কোনটো ভাষাৰ পৰা আহিছে?

(i) French

ফৰাচী

(ii) Latin

লেটিন

(iii) English

ইংৰাজি

(iv) Italian

ইতালীয়

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

2×5=10

তলত দিয়া প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া : (যিকোনো পাঁচটা)

a. What is leadership ?

নেতৃত্ব কি?

b. Write two features of communication.

যোগাযোগৰ দুটা বৈশিষ্ট্য লিখা।

c. Mention two importances of motivation.

প্ৰেৰণাৰ দুটা গুৰুত্ব উল্লেখ কৰা।

d. Write two examples of soft skill.

কোমল দক্ষতাৰ দুটা উদাহৰণ লিখা।

e. Write two key features of strategic thinking.

কৌশলগত চিন্তাৰ দুটা মূল বৈশিষ্ট্য লিখা।

f. Mention two key components of resolution.

সংকল্পৰ দুটা মুখ্য উপাদান উল্লেখ কৰা।

g. Write the meaning of mediation.

মধ্যস্থতাৰ অৰ্থ লিখা।

3. Write short notes on **any five** of the following : 5×5=25

তলৰ যিকোনো পাঁচটাৰ চমু টোকা লিখা :

(a) Write the characteristics of leadership.

নেতৃত্বৰ বৈশিষ্ট্য সম্পৰ্কে লিখা।

- (b) Discuss about the role of vision in developing leadership quality.
নেতৃত্বৰ মানদণ্ড বিকাশৰ বাবে দৃষ্টিভংগীৰ ভূমিকা সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা কৰা।
- (c) Write a note on importance of communication.
যোগাযোগৰ গুৰুত্ব সম্পৰ্কে এটি টোকা লিখা।
- (d) Write a note about soft skill.
কোমল দক্ষতাৰ বিষয়ে এটা টোকা লিখা।
- (e) Write a note on problem solving skill.
সমস্যা সমাধানৰ দক্ষতাৰ ওপৰত এটা টোকা লিখা।
- (f) Discuss about collaboration.
সহযোগিতাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।
- (g) Write about integrity for resolution skill.
সংকল্প দক্ষতাৰ বাবে সত্যতাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।
- (h) Write the importance of compromise for resolution skill.
সংকল্প দক্ষতাৰ বাবে আপোচৰ গুৰুত্ব লিখা।

4. Answer the following questions : **(any one)**
10×1=10
তলৰ যিকোনো এটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ লিখা :
- (a) Discuss the importance of leadership skill.
নেতৃত্বৰ দক্ষতাৰ গুৰুত্ব সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা কৰা।
- (b) "Delegation plays a crucial role in developing leadership qualities."
Discuss.
"নেতৃত্বৰ গুণ বিকাশত প্ৰতিনিধি দলে গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকা পালন কৰে।" আলোচনা কৰা।

Total number of printed pages = 7

63/1(SEM-5) CC12/PSCHC5126

2024

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : PSCHC5126

(Indian Political Thought-I)

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 of the following is the oldest and Most famous of the Dharma sastras?

(i) Arthashastra

(ii) Manu Smriti

(iii) Bhagwat Gita

(iv) Narad Smriti

(b) Which of the following is related to Religious Syncretism

- (i) Sufism
- (ii) Vigyan
- (iii) Dalit Bahujan Movement
- (iv) Jainism

(c) How Many Slokas are found in Mokshdharmaparva

- (i) 7355
- (ii) 7354
- (iii) 7352
- (iv) 7351

(d) According to Manu which of the following is not one of the four goal of Life

- (i) Dana
- (ii) Artha
- (iii) Kama
- (iv) Moksha

(e) 'Kosa' in saptanga theory Hands for

- (i) Fortress
- (ii) Treasury
- (iii) Territory
- (iv) Government

(f) Which of the following Meaning can best define Dharma in Digha Nikaya

- (i) Religion
- (ii) Equality
- (iii) Truth
- (iv) Rule of Law

(g) Ziauddin Barani was a Political thinker of

- (i) Mughal Empire
- (ii) Delhi Sultanate
- (iii) Nizamshahi
- (iv) British colony

(h) Diwan-i-Subha literally means

- (i) Village Panchayat
- (ii) Chief Justice
- (iii) Land Revenue
- (iv) Highest Court in Province

(i) How many parts (sections) are there in Kaber's 'Bijak'?

(i) Two

(ii) Three

(iii) Four

(iv) Five

(j) According to Abul Fazal, what does Pad-Shah signifies?

(i) Stability-owner

(ii) Efficiency-Lord

(iii) Powerful-authority

(iv) Efficiency-Great king

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

2×5=10

(a) How Many Volumes and sub Parvas are there in Mahabharata?

(b) Mention two examples of Islamic Syncretic Culture of Song and Architecture of India?

(c) What is the meaning of Tripitaka or Tipitaka ?

(d) What is Shraminism?

(e) Who was Wazir ?

(f) Write any two qualities of the Kingship according to Abul Fazal?

(g) Write two types of Brahmins as mentioned in Buddhism.

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

5×6=30

(a) Write short note on Brahmanism?

(b) Enumerate Veda Vyasa's views on Rajadharma?

(c) 'Kautilya's' Theory of Arthashastra.

(d) Write about the six types of foreign policy to be followed by the king according to Manu.

(e) Buddha's view on caste system.

(f) Ziauddin Baranis concept of ideal democracy.

- (g) Abul Fazal ideas on Municipal administration?
- (h) Discuss Kabir as a poet and Reformer?
- (i) Discuss the Islamic tradition of India.
- (j) What are the concept of sovereignty in Agganna Sutta?

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

- (a) Discuss the Manu's theory of Danda or Punishment.
- (b) Examine Kabir on Syncretism?
- (c) Describe Kautilya's views on Relationship between ethics and Politics.
- (d) Discuss the contribution of Muslim rule in Indian Political administration.

5. Answer of the following question: **(any one)**
14

- (a) Discuss Aggannasutta exposition of the beginning of life and caste system.

- (b) Discuss the salient features of Ancient Indian Political thought.
- (c) Discuss how the shramanic tradition Marked the Beginning of new Socio religious Movement in India.

2.

Total number of printed pages = 7

63/1 (SEM-5) DSE2/PSCHE5026

2024

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : PSCHE5026

(Women and 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 : **(any six)** 1×6=6

(a) Gender refers to

(i) a social construction

(ii) the behavioural, social and psychological characteristics of Men and Women

(iii) role and the responsibilities of Men and Women

(iv) None of the above

(b) The Dowry Prohibition Act was adopted in

(i) 1961

(ii) 1965

(iii) 1970

(iv) 1975

(c) Great Britain granted the Right of vote for women in

(i) 1832

(ii) 1928

(iii) 1906

(iv) 1945

(d) SEWA stands for

(i) Self-Employed Welfare Association

(ii) Self-Employed Women's Agreement

(iii) Self-Employed Women's Association

(iv) Self-Employed Welfare Agreement

(e) The International Womens' Day is observed on

(i) 26th January

(ii) 8th March

(iii) 24th October

(iv) 5th June

(f) Which one of the following is not a Pillar of Patriarchy?

(i) Family

(ii) Society

(iii) Law and Custom

(iv) King/wen

(g) *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* was publised in

(i) 1792

(ii) 1892

(iii) 1790

(iv) 1890

- (h) Who wrote the book *The Second Sex*?
- (i) Simone de Beauvoir
 - (ii) John F. Kennedy
 - (iii) Mary Wollstonecraft
 - (iv) Virginia Woolf
- (i) Who first used the English term 'Eco-Feminism'?
- (i) Thomas Hobbes
 - (ii) J. S. Mill
 - (iii) Francaise d'Eaubonne
 - (iv) Kate Millett
- (j) "Family is the chief institution of patriarchy" — Who said this?
- (i) Gerda Lerner
 - (ii) Kate Millett
 - (iii) Sylvia Walby
 - (iv) Juliet Mitchell

2. Answer the following questions : **(any five)**
2×5=10
- (a) Mention two pillars of Patriarchy.
 - (b) Write two differences of Sex and Gender.
 - (c) Mention two characteristics of Feminism.
 - (d) What is visible work of Women?
 - (e) Mention two schemes for women empowerment in India.
 - (f) Name two Acts for Protection of women rights.
 - (g) What is Community?
3. Write short notes on : **(any six)** 5×6=30
- (a) Third Wave Feminism
 - (b) Eco-feminism
 - (c) Islamic Feminism
 - (d) The Family

- (e) State
- (f) Women Education
- (g) Pandita Ramabai
- (h) Kasturba Gandhi
- (i) Domestic violence
- (j) Abolition of Sati System

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

- (a) What is gender? How gender can be used as a tool of analysis? 3+7=10
- (b) Define patriarchy. What are the features of patriarchy? Explain briefly. 2+8=10
- (c) Trace the origin of the concept of public vs private divide.
- (d) Discuss how the state violates womens' rights in India.

5. Answer the following questions : **(any one)**
14×1=14

- (a) Discuss the meaning and evolution of feminism. 14

(b) What is power? Explain the characteristics and elements of power. 2+6+6=14

(c) Describe the history of the Women's movement in India. 14

Total number of printed pages-11

66

63/1 (SEM-5) DSE1A/PSCRE5016

2024

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : PSCRE5016

(Comparative Political Theory)

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

শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাছি উলিওৱা : (যিকোনো ছয়টা)

(a) Which country is the birthplace of Western political thought?

পাশ্চাত্য ৰাজনৈতিক চিন্তাধাৰাৰ জন্মভূমি বুলিলে কোনখন দেশক বুজায়?

(i) Greece (গ্ৰীচ)

(ii) Germany (জাৰ্মানী)

Contd.

(iii) France (ফ্রান্স)

(iv) Italy (ইটালী)

(b) "Man is by nature a social animal."
Who said ?

"প্রকৃতিগতভাৱে মানুহ সামাজিক জীৱ।" কথাষাৰ কোনে
কৈছিল ?

(i) Socrates (ছক্ৰেটিছ)

(ii) Plato (প্লেটো)

(iii) Aristotle (এৰিষ্টটল)

(iv) Karl Marx (কাৰ্ল মাৰ্ক্স)

(c) Which of the following books has been
authored by Rousseau ?

তলত দিয়া পুথিসমূহৰ ভিতৰত কোনখন ৰুছোৰ দ্বাৰা
লিখিত ?

(i) Leviathan (লেবিয়াথান)

(ii) Das Capital (ডাচ কেপিটেল)

(iii) Emile (ইমেল)

(iv) The Prince (দি প্ৰিন্স)

(d) Which type of government is the best
government according to Aristotle ?

এৰিষ্টটলৰ মতে, কোনবিধ চৰকাৰ উত্তম চৰকাৰ ?

(i) Monarchy (ৰাজতন্ত্ৰ)

(ii) Aristocracy (অভিজাততন্ত্ৰ)

(iii) Democracy (গণতন্ত্ৰ)

(iv) Polity (পলিটি)

(e) Who is known as the modern Manu of
India ?

আধুনিক ভাৰতৰ মনু হিচাপে কাক জনা যায় ?

(i) Mahatma Gandhi

মহাত্মা গান্ধী

(ii) Jawaharlal Nehru

জৱাহৰলাল নেহেৰু

(iii) B. R. Ambedkar

বি. আৰ. আম্বেদকাৰ

(iv) Jayaprakash Narayan

জয়প্ৰকাশ নাৰায়ণ

(f) In which of the following states Ram Manohar Lohia was born ?

তলত উল্লেখ থকা কোনখন ৰাজ্যত ৰাম মনোহৰ লোহিয়াৰ জন্ম হৈছিল ?

(i) Uttar Pradesh (উত্তৰ প্ৰদেশ)

(ii) Rajasthan (ৰাজস্থান)

(iii) Bihar (বিহাৰ)

(iv) West Bengal (পশ্চিমবংগ)

(g) Who regarded the state as natural institution ?

ৰাষ্ট্ৰ এক প্ৰাকৃতিক অনুষ্ঠান হিচাপে কোনে গণ্য কৰিছিল ?

(i) Locke (ল'ক)

(ii) Aristotle (এৰিষ্টটল)

(iii) Hobbes (হবচ্)

(iv) Machiavelli (মেকিয়াভেলী)

(h) Which of the following is not a technique of Gandhian Satyagraha ?

তলৰ কোনটো গান্ধীৰ সত্যাগ্ৰহৰ কৌশল নহয় ?

(i) Counterattact (প্ৰতিআক্ৰমণ)

(ii) Non-cooperation (অসহযোগ)

(iii) Hijarat (হিজৰাট)

(iv) Hartal (হৰতাল)

(i) Who is the author of the book, *The Discovery of India* ?

The Discovery of India নামৰ গ্ৰন্থখনৰ লিখক কোন ?

(i) Jawaharlal Nehru

জৱাহৰলাল নেহেৰু

(ii) M. K. Gandhi

এম. কে. গান্ধী

(iii) Vinoba Bhave

বিনোবা ভাবে

(iv) Jayaprakash Narayan

জয়প্ৰকাশ নাৰায়ণ

(j) "There is no such 'ism' as Gandhism." The statement was made by whom ?

"গান্ধীবাদ বুলি কোনো বাদ নাই।" উক্তিটো কাৰ আছিল ?

(i) Nehru (নেহেৰু)

(ii) Manabendra Ray (মানবেন্দ্ৰ ৰায়)

(iii) Gandhi (গান্ধী)

(iv) Lohia (লোহিয়া)

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

2×5=10

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ লিখা : (যিকোনো পাঁচটা)

(a) Write *two* features of Western political thought.

পশ্চিমীয়া ৰাজনৈতিক চিন্তাৰ দুটা বৈশিষ্ট্য লিখা।

(b) Mention *any two* books written by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar ৰ যিকোনো দুখন গ্ৰন্থৰ নাম উল্লেখ কৰা।

(c) Mention *two* features of Nehru's concept of democracy.

নেহৰুৰ গণতন্ত্ৰৰ ধাৰণাৰ দুটা বৈশিষ্ট্য উল্লেখ কৰা।

(d) Write *two* theories of Marxism.

মাৰ্ক্সবাদৰ দুটা তত্ত্বৰ নাম লিখা।

(e) What are the *two* types of inequality mentioned by Rousseau?

ৰুছেই উল্লেখ কৰা দুই ধৰণৰ অসমতা কি কি?

(f) Write *two* techniques of Total Revolution as advocated by J. P. Narayan.

জয়প্ৰকাশ নাৰায়ণৰ সৰ্বাত্মক বিপ্লৱৰ দুটা কৌশল লিখা।

(g) Write *two* principles of Gandhism.

গান্ধীবাদৰ দুটা নীতি লিখা।

3. Write short notes on the following : **(any six)** 5×6=30

তলৰ ওপৰত চমু টোকা লিখা : (যিকোনো ছটা)

(a) Aristotle's view on citizenship

এৰিষ্টটলৰ নাগৰিকত্ব ধাৰণা

(b) Marxian theory of class struggle

মাৰ্ক্সৰ শ্ৰেণী সংগ্ৰাম তত্ত্ব

- (c) Locke's concept on property right
ল'কৰ সম্পত্তি অধিকাৰৰ ধাৰণা
- (d) Jayaprakash Narayan's view on democracy
জয়প্ৰকাশ নাৰায়ণৰ গণতন্ত্ৰৰ ধাৰণা
- (e) Mill's concept on liberty
স্বতন্ত্ৰতাৰ বিষয়ে মিলৰ ধাৰণা
- (f) Ancient Greek political tradition
প্ৰাচীন গ্ৰীক ৰাজনৈতিক পৰম্পৰা
- (g) Lohia's concept on social justice
লোহিয়াৰ সামাজিক ন্যাযৰ ধাৰণা
- (h) Tilak's view on Swaraj
তিলকৰ স্বৰাজৰ ধাৰণা
- (i) Gandhi's concept of Sarvodaya
গান্ধীজীৰ সৰ্বোদয়ৰ ধাৰণা

- (j) Nehru's view on secularism
নেহৰুৰ ধৰ্মনিৰপেক্ষতাৰ ধাৰণা

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

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ লিখা : **(যিকোনো দুটা)**

- (a) Discuss the concept of Total Revolution of Jayaprakash Narayan.
জয়প্ৰকাশ নাৰায়ণৰ সৰ্বাত্মক বিপ্লৱৰ ধাৰণাটো আলোচনা কৰা।
- (b) Critically discuss Rousseau's theory of 'General Will'.
ৰুছোৰ 'সাধাৰণ ইচ্ছা' (General Will) তত্ত্বৰ বিষয়ে সমালোচনাত্মক আলোচনা কৰা।
- (c) Evaluate Ambedker as a social reformer.
আম্বেদকাৰক এজন সমাজ সংস্কাৰক হিচাপে মূল্যায়ন কৰা।

(d) Discuss Marx's theory of state.

মাক্সৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰ সম্পৰ্ক থকা তত্ত্বটো আলোচনা কৰা।

5. Answer of the following questions : **(any one)**

14×1=14

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ লিখা : (যিকোনো এটা)

(a) Explain the salient features of the modern Indian political thought. Make a comparative analysis between the features of Indian and Western political thoughts. 7+7=14

ভাৰতীয় ৰাজনৈতিক চিন্তাৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।
ভাৰতীয় ৰাজনৈতিক চিন্তা আৰু পশ্চিমীয়া ৰাজনৈতিক
চিন্তাৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহৰ তুলনামূলক বিশ্লেষণ কৰা।

(b) What are the general causes of revolution according to Aristotle ? What remedies does he suggest ? 7+7=14

এৰিষ্টটলৰ মতে বিপ্লৱৰ সাধাৰণ কাৰণবোৰ কি কি?
তেওঁ কি কি প্ৰতিবিধানৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিছে?

(c) Discuss Mill's view on representative government. What suggestion made by Mill for the improvement of the representative government ? 10+4=14

প্ৰতিনিধিত্বমূলক চৰকাৰৰ সম্পৰ্কত মিলৰ ধাৰণা আলোচনা
কৰা। প্ৰতিনিধিত্বমূলক চৰকাৰৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে মিলে
আগবঢ়োৱা পৰামৰ্শসমূহ কি কি?

Total number of printed pages-7

63/1 (SEM-5) CC11/PSCHC5116

2024

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : PSCHC5116

(Classical Political Theory)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : Three hours

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

1. Choose the correct answers from the following: $1 \times 6 = 6$

(A) Name the school set up by Aristotle.

(i) Lyceum

(ii) Dialogues

(iii) Discourse

(iv) Metaphysics

(B) Broadly speaking Plato's dialogues fall into :

- (i) Three groups
- (ii) One group
- (iii) Four groups
- (iv) Six groups

(C) Which among the following is regarded as the first feminist ?

- (i) Aristotle
- (ii) Plato
- (iii) John Locke
- (iv) Rousseau

(D) Machiavelli is regarded as the first modern thinker because of :

- (i) Separation of ethics and religion from politics
- (ii) Forerunner of nation-state
- (iii) Representing the spirit of Renaissance
- (iv) Subordination of Church to state

(E) Psychoanalytic approach owes its existence to :

- (i) Sigmund Freud
- (ii) Philip Rosenberg

(iii) Bruce Mazlish

(iv) C. B. Macpherson

(F) Which book of John Locke was published in 1706 after two years of his death ?

(i) Essays Concerning Human Understanding

(ii) His Letters on Toleration

(iii) Two Treatises of Government

(iv) Fundamental Constitution Concerning California.

(G) John Locke was a witness to the restoration of Charles II in 1660 and the Bloodless Revolution of :

(i) 1688

(ii) 1772

(iii) 1655

(iv) 1775

(H) Who described State of Nature as "war of every man against every man" ?

(i) John Locke

(ii) Jean Jacques Rousseau

(iii) Karl Marx

(iv) Thomas Hobbes

(I) According to John Locke, the worst form of Government is :

- (i) Monarchy
- (ii) Aristocracy
- (iii) Democracy
- (iv) Oligarchy

(J) Who among the following is the author of "The Open Society and its Enemies" ?

- (i) Hegel
- (ii) Gramsci
- (iii) Lukács
- (iv) Karl Popper

2. Answer the following questions : $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (A) According to Rousseau what led to the foundation of inequality in the society ?
- (B) What do you mean by Aristotelian Cycle of Change ?
- (C) What role does virtue play in Machiavelli's state ?

(D) What does John Locke say about Property ?

(E) How Thomas Hobbes does treat the individual ?

(F) Which *two* instincts governs the life of man according to Rousseau?

(G) Write *two* ways of interpreting text.

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

$5 \times 6 = 30$

- (A) Rousseau's Concept of Human Nature
- (B) Aristotle's General Causes of Revolution
- (C) Machiavelli on Human Nature
- (D) Theory of Justice as given by Plato
- (E) Aristotle's Classification of Constitution
- (F) John Locke's Law of Nature
- (G) Rousseau's Concept of General Will
- (H) Hobbes' State of Nature

(I) Challenges of Interpreting Texts

(J) Plato's Communism of Wives

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

(A) Discuss the contributions of Niccolò Machiavelli in the development of modern political thought.

(B) Analyze Rousseau's Social Contract Theory.

(C) Analyze Aristotle's views on State and Household.

(D) Critically analyze Locke's concept of property.

5. Answer **any one** of the following questions :
14×1=14

(A) What do you mean by text interpretation ? Critically analyze the Marxian Approach of Textual Interpretation.

(B) What is Aristotle's Ideal State ? Discuss in detail the features of Ideal State of Aristotle.

(C) What is Plato's Theory of Forms ? Elaborately discuss the characteristics of forms as highlighted by Plato.