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POLITICAL SCIENCE (Major)

described to a Paper Code: POL/H/C-100000 (n) . A count isolated to available of the code (Understanding Political Theory)

Pass Marks: 40% | Pass Marks:

Time: 3 hours

The questions are of equal value W

- 1. (a) What is the importance of studying politics?

 Explain the characteristic of the term

 animic political'. In the animal political (d)
 - (b) Describe the scope and significance of political theory.
 - 2. (a) Discuss the basic principles of liberal tradition of political theory.

Or

(b) What are the advantages of conservative tradition of political theory?

24L/387

(Turn Over)

3. (a) Critically examine the normative approach to political theory.

Or

- (b) Define historical approach. What are its characteristics?
- 4. (a) Critically examine the features of feminist perspective of political theory.

Or

- (b) Discuss the main features of post-modern perspective.
- 5. (a) What is deliberative democracy? Mention its challenges.

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(b) Discuss the important factors determining political participation.

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lo anomand has growing out minigral (b) . L added (AFYUGP.) jestebed add (1st Semester) an overlytew of the Emergency POLITICAL SCIENCE ah karabali ai dalikari ka Paper Code: POL/H/C-2 (Constitutional Government and Democracy in India) Full Marks: 75 Pass Marks: 40% Time: 3 hours of the vard and vain Constitutional The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions 1. (a) What do you mean by Preamble of the Constitution? Explain the salient features of the Indian Constitution. 3+12=15 Chirolly discuss the doctrine of busic structured of the $Q_{
m s}$ constitutions. (b) Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Fundamental Rights? Explain the six Fundamental Rights

enshrined in the Constitution. 3+12=15

24L/388

(Turn Over)

2.	(a)	Explain the powers and functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.	15
		: (::::::::Or::E PEL)	
	(b)	Give an overview of the Emergency Powers of the President.	15
3.	(a)	The Indian Constitution is Federal in character but unitary in practice. Explain.	15
	(b)	Discuss the administrative and legislative relations between the Centre and the State Government.	15
4.	(a)	Outline the important salient features of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. Or	15
	(b)	Analyze the recommendation of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee with regard to local self-government.	15
5.	(a)	Critically discuss the 'doctrine of basic structure' of the Indian Constitution. Or	15
	(b)	Critically analyze the Amendment Procedure of the Indian Constitution.	15

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(1st Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Minor)

Paper Code: POL/H/M-1

(Understanding Political Theory)

Full Marks: 75 Pass Marks: 40%

Time: 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks: 50)

The questions are of equal value

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1. (a) Define Politics. What are its characteristics?

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- (b) Explain the significance of political theory.
- 2. (a) Critically examine the basic principles of liberal tradition of political theory.

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(Turn Over)

Or

- (b) Discuss the main characteristic of anarchist tradition of political theory.
- 3. (a) Explain the difference between empirical and normative approaches of political theory.

Or

- (b) What is historical approach? Mention its characteristics.
- 4. (a) Discuss the main features of feminist perspective of political theory.

Or

- (b) Critically examine the key ideas of post-modern perspective.
- **5.** (a) What are the different varieties of representation?

Or

(b) Define participation. What are the factors impacting political participation?

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(1st Semester) electable (a)
POLITICAL SCIENCE CONTINUED IN THE
the machine of a (Minor)
Paper Code: POL/H/M-1
(Understanding Political Theory)
PART: A OBJECTIVE) Smalleredil
(Marks: 25)
The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions
SECTION—I (Marks: 15)
Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided: 1×10=10
1. Who stated that, "The study of politics concerns itself with the life of men in relation to organized states."?
(a) Aristotle ()
(b) Laski () HiM : 8 . L. (5)
(c) Henry Mayo ()
(d) J. D. B. Miller ()

2. The principle of 'greatest good of the greatest number' was advocated by
(a) idealists (ster) steilsebi (a)
(b) individualists (14)
(c) unitarianism (noniM)
(d) Marxists ()
(Understanding Political Theory)
3. Who of the following is a not associated with liberalism?
(a) J. S. Mill () The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions
(b) T. H. Green ()
(c) Sorel () at : 24 (min)
brackets provided:
4. Who wrote, Communist Manifesto? Lead betate only .1
(a) Aristotle () () (a)
(b) J. S. Mill () () oles. (d)
(c) Karl Marx (()) xraM lraX (c)
(d) Laski (d) (d) talim E . a . t. (b)

5.	Normative political approach includes gnore only a seminate it and to transposed includes gnore only a seminate in the control of the control	
	(b) the idea of theory ()	
	(c) the practice of philosophy (c) (A L) (A L)	
	(d) All of the above (1000) I sionner (1000)	
6.	Who described historical approach as historicism?	
	(a) Karl Marx ()	
	(b) J. S. Mill bearion to be of the distribution of the continuation of the continuati	2
	(c) Karl Popper (sod) aditandilab anoxida (r) (d) T. H. Green (()) anoissuosib). The
7	Which of the following is not the type of feminism?	
	(a) Liberal (no) tank attended (a)	
	(b) Extremist ()	
	(c) Radical sens (c) the older that enough (b) (d) Socialist (() lennosred instruction (d) Socialist (())	

R	Who among the following used the term post-
.	modern in a pillosopiss
	(a) Michel Foucault (b)
	(b) Richard Rorty val(c20) ilq lo soltosiq sall (3)
	(c) Jean-Francois Lyotard (rods) and to like (b)
	(d) Jacques Derrida ()
	(a) Karl Marry
9.	Political participation is best defined as (d)
i tid	(a) citizens deliberating about government decisions through fair and open community discussions ()
	(b) a set of activities in the affairs of the community (b) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c
	(c) political acts that include non-violent actions ()
(d) actions that people take to raise awareness about issues and influence the choice of government personnel ()

꽃잎이 아이들 보는 항상 살아왔다. 그는 사람들에 하는 그 생각이 있다고 이 그렇게 먹는 그가 있는 것이다.				
Which of the following is not a litype of Sirepresentation?				
representation requirement of the last to				
(a) Territorial representation ()				
(b) Minority representation () me lamines ()				
(c) Gender representation ()				
(d) Functional representation is (mali) leading 21				
Indicate whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) by putting a Tick (\checkmark) mark: 1×5=5				
11. Theory guides us to collect relevant facts and fill up the gaps or remove inconsistencies.				
(T / F)				
를 보고 있는 것이 있는 것이 없는 것이 없는 				
12. Conservatism does not lead to destruction of				
democracy.				

13. Historical approach denotes the process of arriving at the laws governing politics through an analysis of historical events.

(T/F)

The Websell Rolly

14. Feminist movement is homogenous.

(T/F)

(a) Gender representation which equipment (b)

15. Political culture determines the level of political participation. Ω . Projection and the state of the first and (T / F)

indicate whether the following singlinents average of a referred and the constants of the constant of the constants of the constant of the

11, Theory guides to disconscriptional land and the of the gaps or remove inconstationies. Therefore is

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SECTION—II VOID TERRITORIAN TOTAL &

(Marks: 10)

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

1. Define Political Science.

8)

2. Write Marxian view of politics. The second of Edwill

Answer any five of the following questions; 2x5-10

1. Define Political Science.

14. Penniger d'incréant le homogenous.

A.E. Political column determines the level of pulitical

3. What is meant by classical liberal tradition of political theory?

(10)

4. On what ground was anarchist tradition criticized?

5. What are the limitations of normative approach?

6. Why did the empirical approach decline after 1960s?

7. Why did the feminist oppose patriarchy? The Jen W .8

8. What are the advantages of post-modernism?

9. Define Deliberative Democracylo abortism and sirw or

10. Write the methods of political participation.
