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**( 4th Semester )**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**( Honours )**

**Paper No. : Pol-402**

**( International Politics )**

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

**Time : 3 hours**

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

1. "International Politics is the interaction of state policies within the changing pattern of power relationship." (*Padelford and Lincoln*)  
In the light of the statement, discuss the scope of International Politics as a discipline. 14

*Or*

What is International Politics? Explain the nature of International Politics in the context of 21st Century scenario.

5+9=14

2. Critically examine the Neo-Realist approach to the study of International Politics. 14

Or

Elucidate the basic assumptions of the Realist theory and examine its drawbacks.

7+7=14

3. Define Collective Security. Discuss the factors hindering successful operation of collective security. 5+9=14

Or

What is meant by 'peaceful settlement of disputes'? Explain various strategies adopted for peaceful settlement of international disputes.

6+8=14

4. What are the objectives of foreign policy? Examine the domestic and external determinants of foreign policy. 4+10=14

Or

"Diplomacy means employment of tact, shrewdness and skill in any negotiation or transactions." (Quincy Wright). Based on the statement enumerate various types of diplomacy, nations take up to meet their ends.

14

( 3 )

5. Discuss the role of the World Bank to poverty reduction and develop global partnership for development. 14

*Or*

Examine the objectives and functions of the World Trade Organization. 7+7=14

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**2 0 1 7**

**( 4th Semester )**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Paper No. : Pol-401**

**( Indian Government and Politics )**

*Full Marks : 70*

*Pass Marks : 45%*

*Time : 3 hours*

**( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )**

**( Marks : 45 )**

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

1. Discuss the Administrative Relations between the Centre and State Governments. 9

*Or*

- Explain the Financial Relations between the Union-State Governments. 9

( 2 )

2. Discuss the Amendment procedure of the Indian Constitution. Highlight some important Amendments carried out by the Parliament. 5+4=9

Or

Discuss the important provisions of the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976. 9

3. Examine the drawbacks of Indian electoral system. Suggest measures for electoral reforms in India. 5+4=9

Or

Discuss the characteristics of Indian Party system. 9

4. Explain the causes of defection. Point out the salient features of anti-defection law, 1985. 5+4=9

Or

What is coalition politics? Discuss the experiment of coalition politics at the Centre. 2+7=9



5. Explain the causes of communalism in India.  
Suggest measures to curb communalism.

5+4=9

Or

Discuss the factors that contribute to the  
growth of regionalism in India.

9

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( 4th Semester )

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Paper No. : Pol-401

**( Indian Government and Politics )**

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

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

**SECTION—A**

Choose the correct answer by putting a Tick (✓) mark in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. The Constitution has vested the 'residuary powers' with the Centre. But the final authority to decide whether a matter falls under residuary powers or not rests with

- (a) the Parliament (     )
- (b) the President (     )
- (c) the Rajya Sabha (     )
- (d) the Supreme Court (     )

2. Which Committee was appointed to review Centre-State Relation?

- (a) Manmohan Singh Committee ( )
- (b) Swaran Singh Committee ( )
- (c) R. S. Sarkaria Committee ( )
- (d) Fazl Ali Committee ( )

3. Which subject was transferred from State List to Concurrent List by the 42nd Amendment of the Constitution?

- (a) Agriculture ( )
- (b) Education ( )
- (c) Custom duties ( )
- (d) Local self-government ( )

4. Which Amendment provided Constitutional status to the Municipalities?

- (a) 42nd Amendment Act ( )
- (b) 73rd Amendment Act ( )
- (c) 74th Amendment Act ( )
- (d) 91st Amendment Act ( )

5. Who was the first woman to become a Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- (a) V. S. Ramadevi ( )
- (b) G. D. Das ( )
- (c) S. K. Bedi ( )
- (d) R. M. Nikam ( )

6. The provision of providing identity cards to voters has been in

- (a) the Constitution of India ( )
- (b) the Representation of Peoples Act, 1958 ( )
- (c) the Election Laws Act, 1969 ( )
- (d) the Election Laws Act, 1975 ( )

7. Political parties to be recognized as a national party must secure at least

- (a) 10 percent of the valid votes in four or more States ( )
- (b) 4 percent of the valid votes in four or more States ( )
- (c) 15 percent of the valid votes in two States ( )
- (d) 25 percent of the valid votes in one State ( )



( 4 )

8. Which Committee suggested the exemption from disqualification in case of a split from Tenth Schedule (anti-defection)?

(a) Kelkar Committee ( )

(b) Dinesh Goswami Committee ( )

(c) S. K. Majhi Committee ( )

(d) None of the above ( )

9. In which State the maximum coalition government was formed between 1967 and 1971?

(a) Bihar ( )

(b) Uttar Pradesh ( )

(c) Punjab ( )

(d) Haryana ( )

10. "India has a federal structure with a strong bias towards the centre." Who made this remark?

(a) K. M. Munshi ( )

(b) Supreme Court of India ( )

(c) B. R. Ambedkar ( )

(d) J. L. Nehru ( )

( 5 )

SECTION—B

Write short notes on the following :

5×2=10

1. Powers and functions of Election Commission

Or

Election law in India

( 6 )

2. Importance of political stability in India

Or

Voting behaviour influenced by caste grouping in Indian politics

( 7 )

SECTION—C

State whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

1. Federation means the establishment of a dual polity.

( T / F )

2. The States have little power in taxation and are often called 'glorified municipalities'.

( T / F )

3. A Constitutional Amendment bill can be introduced both in the Parliament and State Legislature.

( T / F )

4. Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) were used for the first time in 1998 elections.

( T / F )

5. The 91st Amendment Act, 2003 was passed to further check the evils of defection.

( T / F )

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