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(3rd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Honours)

Paper No. : POL-302

(International Organization)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

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

1. (a) "International Organization has become indispensable instruments to deal with international problems confronted by international society."

Basing on the above statement trace the origin of international organization.

14

Or

- (b) Define international organization.
Discuss the nature and scope of international organization.

3+6+5=14

2. (a) "League made a far greater contribution to the progress of international organization than any other institutions in history."

Based on the above statement, explain the political achievement of the League of Nations.

14

Or

- (b) "The failure of the League was not due to its constitutional defects, it failed because members were not prepare to fulfil their obligations and thus ensure its success." Justify.

3. (a) Discuss the purposes and the principles of United Nations. How far UN has been successful in maintaining international peace and security? Give your view.

4+4+6=14

Or

- (b) Explain the powers and functions of UNESCO.

14

4. (a) Examine the various steps taken by UN to curb the menace of terrorism.

14

Or

- (b) Discuss the major initiatives taken by United Nations in preventing violent ethnic conflict.

(3)

5. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 7×2=14

- (a) Role of NATO
- (b) European Union
- (c) Organizational structures and objectives of ASEAN
- (d) Origin and future of SAARC

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Ba/Pol-301

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(3rd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper No. : POL-301

(Indian Government and Politics)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

The questions are of equal value

1. "The Indian Constitution was framed by the Constituent Assembly set up under the Cabinet Mission Plan."

In the light of the above statement, examine in detail the development and the process of framing the Indian Constitution.

Or

Explain the basic features of the Indian Constitution.

(2)

2. Discuss critically the various categories of Fundamental Rights.

Or

Explain the principles and objectives enshrined in the preamble of the Indian Constitution.

3. Discuss the composition and functions of the Indian Parliament.

Or

Discuss the role and functions of the Indian Prime Minister.

4. Describe the powers and position of the Chief Minister.

Or

Describe the powers and functions of the State Legislative.

5. Describe the organization and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.

Or

Describe the powers and functions of the High Court of India.

Ba/Pol-301

2020
(3rd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper No. : POL-301

(Indian Government and Politics)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

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

1. Who among the following was not a member of
the Constituent Assembly established in
July 1946?

(a) Mahatma Gandhi ()

(b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar ()

(c) K. M. Munshi ()

(d) N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar ()

(2)

2. Which of the following terms was not included in the original preamble?

- (a) Secular ()
- (b) Democratic ()
- (c) Republic ()
- (d) Sovereign ()

3. Right to freedom is found in the Articles ____ of the Constitution.

- (a) 14 to 18 ()
- (b) 19 to 22 ()
- (c) 22 to 24 ()
- (d) 25 to 28 ()

4. Directive Principles of State Policy are enshrined in ____ of the Constitution.

- (a) Part III ()
- (b) Part IV ()
- (c) Part V ()
- (d) Part VI ()

(3)

5. The members of the Rajya Sabha are appointed for a term of

(a) 3 years ()

(b) 4 years ()

(c) 5 years ()

(d) 6 years ()

6. Who decides the disputes regarding the election of the President?

(a) The Election Commission of India ()

(b) The Parliament ()

(c) The Comptroller and Auditor General ()

(d) The Supreme Court ()

(4)

7. Who among the following appoints the Chairman of the State Public Service Commission?

- (a) The President ()
- (b) The Governor ()
- (c) The Chief Minister ()
- (d) The Advocate General ()

8. Which of the following States does not have a bicameral legislature?

- (a) Karnataka ()
- (b) Uttar Pradesh ()
- (c) Nagaland ()
- (d) Maharashtra ()

9. How many members can the Indian President nominate to the House of the People?

(a) 2 ()

(b) 12 ()

(c) 22 ()

(d) None of the above ()

10. The Supreme Court of India was set up

(a) under the Indian Independence Act, 1947 ()

(b) through an Act of Parliament in 1950 ()

(c) under the Government of India Act, 1935 ()

(d) by the Constitution ()

(6)

B. Write short notes on the following :

5×2=10

1. Emergency powers of the President

(7)

2. Powers and functions of the Governor

(9)

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

1. Directive Principles of State Policy are borrowed from Irish Constitution.

(T / F)

2. A money bill can be originated in both the Houses.

(T / F)

3. Right to property is justiciable.

(T / F)

4. The tenure of the Governor is 5 years.

(T / F)

5. The Chief Minister is the Head of the State.

(T / F)
