

1st Semester Examination, 2020

Time : 3 hours

Full Marks : 80

Answer any **one** Group as per your syllabus

Answer from **all** the Sections as per direction

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

Candidates are required to answer in their own words as far as practicable

GROUP— A

(MODEL SYLLABUS)

(UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL THEORY)

SECTION— A

1. Fill in the blanks : 1 × 12

- (a) Political science is derived from the Greek word 'polis', which means _____ .
- (b) The book "Politics", is written by _____ .
- (c) _____ is known as the chief exponent of behaviouralism.
- (d) Traditional approach of studying political science is mainly _____ in nature.
- (e) _____ is known as the father of liberalism.
- (f) _____ defines politics as "authoritative allocation of values for society"
- (g) Liberalism firmly believes in individual _____ .
- (h) Anarchism is derived from the Greek word 'Anarchia' which means _____ .
- (i) _____ is known as the father of marxism.
- (j) Landesgemeinde is an institution of _____ democracy.
- (k) Suffrage means the right to _____ .
- (l) Indirect democracy is also called as _____ democracy.

SECTION— B

2. The answer should be within *two* or *three* sentences maximum : 2 × 8

- (a) What is the necessity of studying political theory ?

(Turn Over)

- (b) What is the liberal tradition of studying political theory ?
- (c) What is behaviouralism ?
- (d) What is anarchism ?
- (e) What is post-modernism ?
- (f) What is representation ?
- (g) What is direct democracy ?
- (h) What is political participation ?

SECTION – C

3. The answer should be within 75 words maximum (Write short notes on) : 3×8
- (a) Normative approach to political theory.
 - (b) Conservative approach to political theory.
 - (c) Historical approach to political theory.
 - (d) Radical feminism.
 - (e) Marxist democracy
 - (f) Sex-gender difference
 - (g) Representative democracy
 - (h) Universal adult suffrage.

SECTION – D

Answer should be within 500 words maximum : 7×4

4. Examine the main features of marxist tradition of political theory.

Or

Discuss the main features of Behavioural approach to political theory.

5. Make an analysis of different theories of feminism.

Or

Define modernism and discuss its basic features.

6. Explain the main features of liberal democracy.

(3)

Or

What is procedural democracy ? discuss its features.

7. Critically examine deliberative democracy.

Or

Discuss the merits and demerits of territorial representation.

GROUP–B

(OLD SYLLABUS)

(UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL THEORY)

SECTION – A

1. Answer any *eight* questions within two sentences maximum : 2 × 8

(a) What is politics ?

(b) What is political theory ?

(c) Nature of modern political theory.

(d) Limitations of behaviouralism approach to study politics.

(e) Marxist traditions of political theory.

(f) Conservative tradition of political theory.

(g) Feminist perspective of political theory.

(h) Economic dimension of democracy.

(i) What is procedural democracy ?

(j) Define political participation.

SECTION – B

Answer **all** questions :

16 × 4

2. Define political theory ? What are differences between the nature of classical political theory and nature of modern political theory ?

Or

Discuss the Liberal traditions of political theory. What are differences between the Classical Liberalism and New Liberalism ?

3. What do you mean by conservative traditions of political theory. Discuss the Intellectual roots of conservatism of Edmund Burke and Joseph de Maistre.

Or

Discuss normative approach to the study political theory. What is importance of normative approach ?

4. Discuss the Empirical approach to the study political theory. What is importance of empirical approach ?

Or

Discuss the feminist perspectives in political theory. Focus on different waves of feminist thought.

5. Define Procedural democracy. Discuss the aims and objective of procedural democracy.

Or

Define Deliberative democracy. Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of deliberative democracy.

6. What is political representation in Democracy ? Discuss various method of representation in democracy.

Or

Discuss Joshua Cohen, Gutmann and Thompson's Model of Deliberative Democracy.

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GROUP—A
(MODEL SYLLABUS)
(CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT AND DEMOCRACY IN INDIA)

SECTION—I

1. Fill in the blanks : 1 × 12
- (a) ——— was the chairman of the drafting committee of Indian Constitution.
- (b) ——— Amendment Act, added the two words, ‘socialist’ and ‘secular’ to the Preamble of Indian constitution.
- (c) Part ——— of Indian constitution contains Fundamental Rights.
- (d) Art. 17 of Indian constitution deals with ———.
- (e) The Directive Principles of State policy of Indian Constitution were provided in ——— part of Indian Constitution.
- (f) Fundamental duties were incorporated in the Indian Constitution on the basis of recommendation of ——— committee.
- (g) If there is a dispute, then ——— decides whether a Bill is money Bill or not.
- (h) ——— is the upper House of Indian Parliament.
- (i) The judges of the Supreme Court of India are appointed by ———.

- (j) The residuary powers are vested with the —— government.
- (k) Panchayati Raj institutions were established in India for the first time in the year ——.
- (l) —— is the head of Gram Panchayat.

SECTION—II

2. Answer *all* the questions. The answer should be two to three sentences maximum : 2 × 8
- (a) What is the meaning of ‘sovereignty’ ?
- (b) What is right to freedom ?
- (c) Write two fundamental duties of Indian Constitution.
- (d) What is the main aim of Directive principles of State policy ?
- (e) What is the method of election of the president of India ?
- (f) Who makes law on the items mentioned in the concurrent list ?
- (g) What is 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act ?
- (h) Why India is a Republic ?

SECTION—III

3. Answer all the questions. All the answers should be within 75 words maximum : 3 × 8
Write short note on the following :
- (a) Preamble of Indian Constitution.
- (b) Parliamentary form of Government.
- (c) Amendment procedure of the constitution of India.
- (d) Special powers of Rajya Sabha.
- (e) Emergency powers of President of India.
- (f) Judicial Review power of Supreme Court.
- (g) Unitarian features of Indian Constitution.
- (h) Gram Sabha.

SECTION–IV

The answer should be within 500 words maximum.

7 × 4

4. Discuss the salient features of Indian Constitution.

Or

Briefly discuss the Fundamental Rights of Indian citizen.

5. Examine the powers and functions of Loksabha.

Or

Describe the Jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India.

6. Analyse the legislative relations between centre and states in India.

Or

Discuss the federal features of Indian Constitution.

7. Describe the composition and functions of Zilla Parishad.

Or

Explain the organisation and powers of Municipal Corporation.

GROUP—B

(OLD SYLLABUS)

(CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT AND DEMOCRACY IN INDIA)

SECTION–A

1. Answer any *eight* questions within two sentences maximum :

2 × 8

(a) Demand for a Constituent Assembly in Congress's Faizpur Session.

(b) Was the Constituent Assembly a true a Sovereign body ?

(c) Is 'Socialist' in the preamble relevant in an era of liberalisation, privatization and globalization ?

(d) Why the joint session of parliament is summoned ?

(e) How the Judiciary of India is Independent ?

- (f) What is Dual Polity ?
- (g) What is Asymmetry in the Federal Structure ?
- (h) What is Territorial Decentralization ?
- (i) 5th schedule in the Constitution of India.
- (j) What are the main objectives of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 ?

SECTION-B

Answer any *four* questions :

16 × 4

2. (a) Write an essay on the role of Constituent assembly for making the Indian Constitution.

Or

(b) Describe the main features of the preamble to the Indian Constitution.

3. (a) How the election to the post of president takes place in India ?

Or

(b) Describe the powers and functions of Rajya Sabha.

4. (a) Explain the Composition of Supreme Court of India and its Judicial Review ?

Or

(b) What are the reasons to make centre more powerful in India ? Explain the elements of Co-operative Federalism in India ?

5. (a) Discuss the problems and prospects of Panchayati Raj Institutions in India.

Or

(b) Discuss the organization and functions of Panchayat Samiti.

6. (a) Discuss the organization and functions of Municipal Corporation.

Or

(b) What are the main objectives of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 ?

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GROUP— A

(MODEL SYLLABUS)

(FEMINISM : THEORY AND PRACTICE)

SECTION— A

1. Fill in the blanks :

1 × 12

- (a) The book, "subjection of women" was written by _____ .
- (b) _____ was the first state to introduce women suffrage in 1893.
- (c) _____ wrote the book "Vindication of the Rights of Women".
- (d) Patriarchy literary means _____ .
- (e) The book, "Second Sex" is written by _____ .
- (f) _____ said that "women are made, they are not born".
- (g) The term 'feminism' is derived from the Latin word, 'Femina' meaning _____ .
- (h) Kate Millet was a _____ feminism theorist.
- (i) _____ was the first women president of Indian National Congress.
- (j) The statutory body, "The National Commission for women" was established in the year _____ .
- (k) The book, " The Feminism Mystique" was written by_____ .
- (l) The practice of marrying more than one women is known as _____ .

(Turn Over)

SECTION – B

2. Answer *all* the questions. The answer should be within *two* or *three* sentences maximum : 2 × 8
- (a) What is first wave feminism ?
 - (b) What is the contribution of J.S. Mill towards feminism ?
 - (c) Who is Mary Wollstonecraft ?
 - (d) What is the difference between sex and gender ?
 - (e) What is matrilineal system of descent ?
 - (f) What is domestic violence ?
 - (g) What is honour killing ?
 - (h) What is unpaid labour ?

SECTION – C

3. Answer *all* the questions. The answer should be within 75 words maximum :
Write short note on the following : 3 × 8
- (a) Liberal feminism.
 - (b) Eco feminism.
 - (c) Mahatma Gandhi's views on Women.
 - (d) Socialist feminism.
 - (e) Hindu marriage Act of, 1955.
 - (f) Women empowerment through Panchayati Raj institutions.
 - (g) Indian Joint family.
 - (h) Female headed household.

SECTION – D

Answer should be within **500** words maximum : 7 × 4

4. Define feminism and discuss the three phases of feminism.

Or

Write a note on Patriarchy and its main features.

5. Examine the main features of Radical feminism.

(3)

Or

Explain the importance of socialist feminism.

6. Discuss the role of women in India's freedom struggle.

Or

Analyse the role of social Reform movements in bringing change in the position of women in India.

7. Discuss gender relations in Indian family.

Or

Maks an analysis of issues regarding sexual decision of labour in India.

GROUP – B

(OLD SYLLABUS)

(INDIAN POLITY-I)

SECTION – A

1. Answer the *all* questions within two sentences maximum : 2 × 10
- (a) What were the programmes of Civil Disobedience Movement ?
- (b) Was the Constituent Assembly a true a Sovereign body ?
- (c) Is 'Socialist in the preamble relevant in an era of liberlisation, privatization and globalization ? .
- (d) Fundamental duties.
- (e) What is bargaining federalism ?
- (f) What are different types of motions ?
- (g) Who has the power to change Boundaries of states ?
- (h) What is Kitchen Cabinet ?
- (i) What is Public Interest Litigation ?
- (j) Who has the power to establish or abolish State legislative council ?

SECTION – B

Answer **all** questions :

12 × 5

2. Discuss the programmes, consequences and impacts of Noncooperation Movement.

Or

What were the challenges faced by the Constituent Assembly while framing the Constitution ? Discuss.

3. Critically examine the changing relationship between the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State policy.

Or

Explain the elements of Co-operative Federalism in India.

4. Has the role of the President changed in the context of coalition politics ? Comment.

Or

Discuss the powers and functions of the Indian Prime Minister. How has it changed in the recent past ?

5. Discuss the Composition powers and functions of Rajya Sabha.

Or

Discuss in brief the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers of the Union Government.

6. Explain the Jurisdictions of Supreme Court of India and its Judicial Review.

Or

Describe the powers and functions of Odisha State Legislative Assembly.

Total Pages—3

AHPOL-01

2018 ✓

(1st Semester)

Time : 3 hours

Full Marks : 80

Answer from both the Sections as per direction

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

*Candidates are required to answer in their own words
as far as practicable*

(UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL THEORY)

SECTION – A

1. Answer *all* questions : 2 × 8
- (a) What is Political Theory ?
 - (b) Enlist the basic tenets of Liberalism.
 - (c) Explain briefly a Normative Political Theory.

(Turn Over)

(2)

- (d) What is an Empirical approach ?
- (e) What is a democratic political system ?
- (f) Write a short note on Procedural Democracy.
- (g) Define Deliberative Democracy.
- (h) Identify the role of representation in a Democracy.

SECTION - B

Answer all questions : 16 x 4

- 2. (a) Critically examine the meaning and nature of the term 'Politics'.
- (b) Explain the Marxist approach to political theory.
- 3. (a) Examine the historical approach to political theory with suitable examples.

AHPOL-01

(Continued)

(3)

Or

- (b) Elaborate the feminist approach to an understanding of State and Politics.
- 4. (a) Examine the historical evolution of democracy as an idea.

Or

- (b) Critically evaluate the concept of procedural democracy.
- 5. (a) Explain the key characteristic features of deliberative democracy.

Or

- (b) Elucidate some of the major forms of political participation in a democracy.

AHPOL-01

BA-

Total Pages—3

AHPOL-02

2018

(1st Semester)

Time : 3 hours

Full Marks : 80

Answer from both the Sections as per direction

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

*Candidates are required to answer in their own words
as far as practicable*

**(CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT
AND DEMOCRACY IN INDIA)**

SECTION – A

1. Answer all questions :

2 × 8

(a) What is a Constitution ?

(b) Write a short note on 'Fundamental Rights'.

(Turn Over)

(2)

- (c) Enlist the major functions of the Prime Minister of India.
- (d) Define Judicial Review.
- (e) Highlight the constitutional relevance of the Sixth schedule.
- (f) Give any three major recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission.
- (g) Identify the Constitutional status of Panchayati Raj in India.
- (h) Give an account of the basic structure of Municipalities in India.

SECTION -- B

Answer all questions : 16 x 4

- 2. (a) Discuss the nature and background of the Constituent Assembly.
- Or*
- (b) Examine the relevance of Directive Principles of State Policy.

(3)

- 3. (a) Critically analyse the emergency powers of the President.
- Or*
- (b) Explain the powers and functions of the Supreme Court in India.
- 4. (a) Discuss the features determining democratic decentralisation in India.
- Or*
- (b) Elucidate the emergency provisions in Indian Federalism.
- 5. (a) Enumerate the structures and functions of Municipalities.
- Or*
- (b) Elaborate the nature and working of local self-governance in India.

Total Pages—3

AGPOL 01

2018 ✓

(1st Semester)

Time : 3 hours

Full Marks : 80

Answer from both the Sections as per direction

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*Candidates are required to answer in their own words
as far as practicable*

(INDIAN POLITY - I)

SECTION – A

- I. Answer the following questions not more than in
30 words each : 2 × 8
- (a) Cabinet Mission plan.
 - (b) India is a Republic.
 - (c) The Mandam as.
 - (d) Election procedure of the Vice-President of
India.

(Turn Over)

(2)

- (e) Independence of Judiciary.
- (f) Ordinance making power of the Governor.
- (g) Special powers of Rajya Sabha.
- (h) President's Rule.

SECTION - B

Answer all questions : 16 x 4

2. Write a brief note on the Quit India Movement.

Or

Briefly examine the work of constituent Assembly of India.

3. Briefly discuss the importance of Directive principles of State policy.

Or

Explain the legislative relation between Centre and State.

(3)

4. How is the Prime Minister of India appointed ?
Discuss his functions and position.

Or

Discuss the composition and jurisdiction of the Supreme court of India.

5. Examine the powers and position of the Chief Minister of a State.

Or

Discuss the composition and powers of a State legislature.

2017

UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL THEORY

Time : 3 Hours] [Full Marks : 80

Answer from both the Sections as directed. The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

SECTION-A

1. Answer all questions : 2×8

- (a) Write a short note on Marxism.
- (b) What is conservative political theory ?
- (c) Define Post-modernism.
- (d) What is meant by critical approach to political theory ?
- (e) Write a brief note on Democracy.
- (f) Enlist the key tenets of procedural democracy.
- (g) What is political representation ?
- (h) Give an example of deliberative democracy.

(2)

SECTION-B

Answer all questions :

16x4

2. (a) Critically evaluate the Anarchist approach to political theory.

OR

- (b) Examine the basic differences between the Liberal and Marxist traditions of political theory.

3. (a) What is Empiricism? Elucidate the significance of empirical approach to political theory.

OR

- (b) Explain the chief arguments of the post-modern theory.

4. (a) Critically examine some of the major theories of Democracy.

OR

- (b) Elucidate the major challenges in implementing and sustaining procedural democracy.

5. (a) Is deliberative democracy essential for popular participation? Discuss.

OR

- (b) Explain the different modes of political representation with examples.

2017

**CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT
AND DEMOCRACY IN INDIA**

Time : 3 Hours] [Full Marks : 80

Answer from both the Sections as directed. The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

SECTION-A

1. Answer all questions : 2×8
- (a) What is a Constituent Assembly?
 - (b) Define Constitution.
 - (c) Give an example of a Presidential form of Government.
 - (d) Write a short note on Supreme Court of India.
 - (e) What is meant by Decentralisation.
 - (f) Define Federalism.
 - (g) Write a brief note on Panchayati Raj.
 - (h) What is the basic structure of Local Self-governance in India?

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SECTION-B

Answer all questions :

16×4

2. (a) Describe the structure and working of Constituent Assembly in India.

OR

- (b) Critically examine the philosophy of the Constitution of India.

3. (a) Examine the role of Parliament in Indian democracy.

OR

- (b) Explain the powers and functions of the Prime Minister of India.

4. (a) Elucidate the basic features of Indian Federalism.

OR

- (b) Identify the critical areas of tension in the Centre-State relations.

5. (a) Write an essay on the relevance of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts.

OR

- (b) Examine the structure and role of Panchayati Raj System in India.

2017

Time : 3 Hours] [Full Marks : 80

Answer from any one Group as per your specialization from both the Sections as directed therein. The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

GROUP-A

Indian Polity

SECTION-I

1. Answer all questions : 2×8
- (a) What is Non-Cooperation Movement ?
 - (b) What is the importance of Indian Independence Act, 1947 ?
 - (c) How many Fundamental Rights are there in India ?
 - (d) What is Gandhian Principle ?
 - (e) What is Parliamentary form of Government ?
 - (f) Discuss the qualifications of the President of India.
 - (g) Describe the composition of the Supreme Court.

(2)

(h) What is Council of Ministers?

SECTION-II

Answer all questions : 16×4

2. (a) Discuss the nature and objectives of Non-Cooperation Movement.

OR
(b) Analyse the working of Constituent Assembly in the making of the Constitution of India.

3. (a) Explain the various features of Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

OR

(b) Analyse the nature and importance of Fundamental Rights in India.

4. (a) Discuss the powers and functions of the President of India.

OR

(b) Describe the composition and functions of the Rajya Sabha.

5. (a) Discuss the role and powers of the Chief Minister of the State.

OR

(b) Explain the functions and role of the State High Court.

6_BAM_73(4)

(Continued)

(3)

GROUP-B

Governance: Issues and Challenges

SECTION-I

2×8

1. Answer all questions :

(a) What do you mean by Governance?

(b) Write a short note on Globalization.

(c) Define the term 'Green Governance'.

(d) Give an example of Human-Environment interaction.

(e) What is the structure of Local Governance in India?

(f) Write a note on the relevance of people's participation in a democracy.

(g) Identify some of the good governance initiatives in India.

(h) Define the term 'Corporate Social Responsibility'.

SECTION-II

16×4

Answer all questions :

2. (a) Critically examine the impact of globalization on State sovereignty.

OR

6_BAM_73(4)

(Turn Over)

(4)

(b) Examine the co-relation among the State, Market and Civil Society in a globalized era.

3. (a) Enumerate the characteristic features of Green Governance with examples.

OR

(b) Highlight the key areas of concern in the Human-Environment interaction.

4. (a) Explain the basic structure and functioning of Local Governance in India.

OR

(b) Explain the major forms of people's participation in democratic governance.

5. (a) Critically evaluate the best practices under the Public Service Guarantee Acts.

OR

(b) Write an essay on the role and significance of electronic governance in India.