

FALAKATA COLLEGE

Test Examination - 2017-18

Time : 4 Hrs.

Class : BA

Subject : Political Science (Hons)

F. M. : 100

Paper : I + II

Part - I

The figures in the margin indicate full Marks.

Group - A

Answer five questions, taking at least two from each Half.

First Half

1. Critically assess the contributions of Plato to the history of western Political thought with special reference to his ideas on 'Justice' 16
2. What were the main features of the Political thought of Renaissance ? How far is it justified to call Machiavelli the 'Child of Renaissance' ? 10+6=16
3. Examine the contributions of Jeremy Bentham to the development of utilitarianism as a Political ideal with emphasis on the idea of greatest good of the greatest number of People. 16
4. Critically assess Kantilya's Saptanga Theory of the state. How far was the theory acceptable ? 12+4=16
5. Write a critical note on J.P. Narayan's idea of partyless democracy. Is it feasible in the present context of Indian Politics ? 12+4=16

Second Half

6. What do you mean by behavioural approach to the study of Political Science ? What are the factors that led to the rise of Behaviouralism ? Point out its main features and limitations. 4+4+8=16
7. Critically evaluate the individualistic theory regarding the functions of the state. How does it differ from modern individualism ?
8. Define Sovereignty. Discuss the basic features of monistic theory of Sovereignty put forward by John Austin. What are the practical limitations of this theory ? 4+8+4=16
9. What is historical materialism ? In the light of historical materialism, discuss the relationship between base and superstructure. 8+8=16
10. According to Marx, the state is an 'instrument of class exploitation'. Justify the statement with special reference to Marxist theory of state. 16

Group - B

11. Write short notes on any four of the following : 5x4=20
- a) Features of the Greek Political thought.
 - b) Aristotle's classification of constitution.
 - c) Ambedkar's views on Democratic Government.
 - d) Evaluation of socialist ideas of J. L. Nehru.
 - e) Empirical Approach.
 - f) Guild Socialism.
 - g) Dictatorship of Proletariat.
 - h) Features of capitalist society.

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Test Examination - 2017-18 Time : 4 Hrs.

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Paper : III + IV Part - II

Group - A

Answer five questions, taking at least two from each Half.

First Half

1. Discuss the constitutional and political significance of the Preamble to the constitution of India, with reference to the 42nd Constitution Amendment Act, 1976. 12+4
2. Discuss with special reference to Article 14, the nature of the Right to Equality as guaranteed by the constitution of India. Point out the exceptions to these provisions. 16
3. Discuss the powers, roles and position of the Prime Minister of India with special reference to his/her relations with the cabinet, the union, Parliament and the President of India. 16
4. What do you understand by conventions in the British Constitution ? Point out the distinction between law and conventions. Why are conventions obeyed ? 4+8+4
5. What do you mean by 'Judicial Review'. To what extent it is applicable in the working of the US constitution ?

Second Half

6. What is a regional party ? Examine the role of regional parties in Indian Elections.
7. Discuss the provisions of the Indian Constitution meant for safeguarding the interests of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. 16
8. Discuss the powers and position of the British Prime Minister. Is it appropriate to call the British Political System 'Prime Ministerial'. Give reasons for your answer. 10+6
9. Discuss the Composition and Function of the People's Procuratorate of China. 16
10. Compare and Contrast between the powers and position of the speaker of the House of Commons in the UK and the speaker of the House of Representatives in the USA. 16

Group - B

11. Write short notes on any four of the following : 5x4=20
 - a) Objectives of the Constituent Assembly of India.
 - b) Discretionary powers of the Governor.
 - c) CAG of India.

d) Money Bill.

e) Types of Interest Group.

f) Dicey's Rule of Law.

g) US Senate.

h) American Bill of Rights.

Class : BA
Subject : Political Science
Paper : III + IV
Part - II

Group - A

Answer five questions taking at least two from each Half.

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10. Compare and Contrast between the powers and position of the speaker of the House of Commons in the UK and the speaker of the House of Representatives in the USA. 16

Group - B

11. Write short notes on any four of the following : 2x4=20

a) Objectives of the Constituent Assembly of India.

b) Discretionary powers of the Governor.

c) CAG of India.

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Paper : VII + VIII Part - III

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Group - A

Answer five questions, taking at least two from each Half.

First Half

1. Examine the nature and scope of public administration. To what extent is the dichotomy between politics and administration relevant in modern public administration? 10+6=16
 2. Discuss the behavioural alternative theory of organization. Point out the limitations of this theory.
 3. Define bureaucracy. Critically discuss Marx Weber's theory of bureaucracy. 4+12=16
 4. When and how was the office of the Divisional Commissioner created in India? Discuss, in this connection the functions and role of Divisional Commissioner in present day administration. 8+8=16
 5. Discuss various objectives of planning in India. What role did the planning commission play in formulating Five year plans? 8+8=16
- Second Half
6. Trace the origin of the Indian National Congress. Briefly describe its purpose and programmes in its initial phase. 8+8=16
 7. Give a brief sketch of the movement against partition of Bengal (1905). Summarize the political implication of the movement. 8+8=16
 8. Assess the role of Gandhi in the Indian National Movement. 16
 9. How was the Civil Disobedience Movement launched? Comment on its Political implications. 6+10=16
 10. What is Feminism? Discuss different Kinds of Feminism. 4+12
 11. Write short notes on any four of the following : 5x4=20
 - a) Principles of Scientific management.
 - b) Comparative Public Administration.
 - c) Unity of command.
 - d) National Development Council.
 - e) Causes of the Revolt of 1857.
 - f) Major Provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.
 - g) Rise of Muslim Politics in India.
 - h) Liberal and Modern feminism.