

2015

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Major)

Paper : 5.1

(**Western Political Thought**)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

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

1. Answer the following as directed : 1×7=7

(a) Which English philosopher has described life in the State of nature as 'solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short'?

- (i) Thomas Hobbes
- (ii) John Locke
- (iii) Jeremy Bentham
- (iv) Rousseau

(Choose the correct option)

(b) Which of the following books was not written by John Locke?

- (i) *Two Treatises on Civil Government*
- (ii) *City of God*
- (iii) *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*
- (iv) *The Reasonableness of Christianity*

(Choose the correct option)

(c) Hobbes separated religion from politics.
(State True or False)

(d) Which of the following statements regarding Plato is true?

(i) Plato supported democracy as ideal form of Government.

(ii) Plato was an advocate of individual freedom.

(iii) Plato emphasized on the role of education for administrators.

(iv) Plato justified ownership of private property by the administrator.

(Choose the correct option)

(e) Who has authored the book, *The Republic*?

(i) Aristotle

(ii) Plato

(iii) Rousseau

(iv) Locke

(Choose the correct option)

(f) Who among the following claimed that justice could not exist in a non-Christian State?

(i) Plato

(ii) Aristotle

(iii) St. Augustine

(iv) Rousseau

(Choose the correct option)

(g) Who is regarded as the father of Scientific Socialism?

2. Answer the following questions : 2×4=8

(a) What are the defects of philosopher king?

(b) Mention two defects of oligarchy as pointed out by Aristotle.

(c) What, according to Aristotle, are the particular causes of revolution?

(d) Mention two books written by Machiavelli.

3. Answer the following questions : 5×3=15

(a) Why is communism of wives and property necessary in order to establish justice as mentioned by Plato?

Or

What are the points of agreement between Plato and Aristotle?

(b) Examine critically the theory of surplus value of Karl Marx.

Or

Evaluate Marx's principle of dialectical materialism.

- (c) Examine critically Aristotle's classification of constitution.

Or

Evaluate the qualities of a Prince as mentioned by Machiavelli.

4. Answer the following questions : 10×3=30

- (a) To what extent is it true that "Marx is a false prophet"?

Or

State and criticize Plato's theory of education.

- (b) Explain Plato's concept of communism. How far is it different from modern communism?

Or

Discuss the nature of the State as outlined by J. J. Rousseau with special reference to his theory of general will.

- (c) Examine critically St. Augustine's concept of two cities.

Or

Explain Machiavelli's concept of separation of politics from ethics and religion.

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POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Major)

Paper : 5.2

(**Select Constitutions—I**)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

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

1. Answer the following as directed : 1×7=7

(a) The Philadelphia Convention took place
in the year _____.

(Fill in the blank)

(b) Queen Elizabeth II is the longest
reigning monarch in UK.

(Write True or False)

(c) Women received equal franchise with
men in UK in the year (1915 / 1918 /
1920 / 1928).

(Choose the correct year)

(d) *The English Constitution* is a book
written by A. V. Dicey/Walter Bagehot/
David Cameron/H. H. Asquith.

(Choose the correct author)

(e) How are members appointed to the House of Lords?

(f) Who authored the book *Comparative Politics : A Developmental Approach*?

(g) Who presides over the House of Representatives of USA?

2. Answer the following questions : 2×4=8

(a) Why is the British Constitution called an unwritten Constitution?

(b) What are the principles on which Aristotle classified Constitutions?

(c) Mention two reasons for the centralizing tendency in USA.

(d) What are the rights of the Queen according to Walter Bagehot?

3. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 5×3=15

(a) Party system in USA

(b) Pocket veto

(c) Senatorial courtesy

(d) Judicial system in UK

(e) Parliamentary sovereignty in UK

4. What are the conventions of the Constitution of UK? What is the difference between convention and law? 6+4

Or

What do you mean by 'rule of law'? What are the exceptions to the 'rule of law'? 6+4

5. Compare the powers and functions of the Senate and the House of Representatives in the USA. 10

Or

Examine the working of the 'principle of checks and balances' in the American Constitution. 10

6. Discuss the composition, powers and functions of the House of Commons in UK. 10

Or

Describe the procedure for election of the President of the USA. 10

2015

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Major)

Paper : 5.3

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

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

GROUP—A

(Politics in North-East India—I)

1. Answer the following questions : 1×7=7

(a) Name two countries that surround the State of Assam.

(b) Name two leaders who led a resistance movement against the Britishers in 1828.

- (c) Name two rebellions that took place against the Britishers in 1860 and 1861.
- (d) Jagganath Barua and Manik Ch. Barua were the spokesmen of two organizations. Name them.
- (e) Who initiated the Look East Policy and in which year?
- (f) Name the interlocutor of Government of India for peace talks with NSCN (IM).
- (g) Who is the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh?

2. Answer the following questions : $2 \times 4 = 8$

- (a) Name the States that have been carved out of Assam.
- (b) Name three plain tribes of Assam.

- (c) Name two Sixth Schedule Councils in North-East India.
- (d) What is the difference between Excluded areas and Partially excluded areas?

3. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : $5 \times 3 = 15$

- (a) Peasant Rebellion
- (b) Assam Association
- (c) Sylhet Separation
- (d) Gopinath Bordoloi

4. Answer the following questions : $10 \times 3 = 30$

- (a) What is the geostrategic importance of North-East India? Is it an asset or liability for India?

Or

Discuss the geostrategic location of North-East India in the context of Look East Policy.

(4)

- (b) What is the nature of sociocultural diversity of North-East India? Discuss.

Or

What is the Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas Act? Discuss its impact in North-East India.

- (c) Make an assessment of peasant resistance in Assam in the context of Phulaguri Uprising.

Or

What are the factors that led to the migration of plantation labour to Assam? What is the impact of such migration?

(5)

GROUP—B

(General Sociology—I)

1. Define Sociology. Explain the nature and scope of Sociology. 10

Or

Examine the relationship between Sociology and Political Science. 10

2. Examine the relevance of historical method in the study of Sociology. 10

Or

What is statistical method? Examine its utility in Sociology. 10

3. What is family? Examine its functions and relevance as a primary social unit. 10

Or

Examine the concepts of role and status. Explain their importance in the study of human society. 10

4. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : $5 \times 3 = 15$

- (a) Scientific Method
- (b) Society and Social Change
- (c) Social Class
- (d) Joint Family
- (e) Concept of Social Stratification

5. Write very short notes on any *two* of the following : $4 \times 2 = 8$

- (a) Caste in India
- (b) Gender
- (c) Social Survey Method

6. Answer the following as directed : $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) Rajni Kothari has authored the book, *Caste in Indian Politics*.

(State True or False)

(b) Karl Marx is associated with the concept of historical materialism.

(State True or False)

(c) Culture is not an essential attribute or characteristic of human society.

(State True or False)

(d) Who among the following is regarded as a well-known Indian Sociologist?

- (i) Auguste Comte
- (ii) Andre Beteille
- (iii) Emile Durkheim

(Choose the correct option)

(e) — has propounded the concepts of Sanskritization and Westernization to explain social change in India.

(Fill in the blank)

(f) Joint family cannot exist in a feudal society.

(State True or False)

(g) Both reform and revolution can lead to social change.

(State True or False)

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POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Major)

Paper : 5.4

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

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

GROUP—A

(Contemporary Political Issues)

1. Choose the correct answer from the following : 1×7=7

(a) By what name is Brundtland Commission known?

(i) World Commission on Social Development

(ii) World Commission on Environment and Development

(iii) World Commission on Equality

(iv) None of the above

- (b) By what name is the Brundtland Commission Report known?
 (i) Our Common Future
 (ii) Enabling Environment
 (iii) Human Poverty and Ecology
 (iv) The Future Ahead
- (c) Who is the Chairman of NSCN (IM)?
 (i) A. Z. Phizo
 (ii) T. Muivah
 (iii) S. S. Khaplang
 (iv) Issac Swu
- (d) What was India's position in UNDP HDI in 2014?
 (i) 50
 (ii) 99
 (iii) 125
 (iv) 135
- (e) Who among the following is not a feminist?
 (i) Olympe de Gouges
 (ii) Mary Wollstonecraft
 (iii) Jane Austen
 (iv) J. K. Rowling
- (f) In which year the Naga-Akbar Hydari Accord was signed?
 (i) 1947
 (ii) 1952
 (iii) 1975
 (iv) 2000

- (g) Who is the author of the book entitled *Development as Freedom*?
 (i) Rabindranath Tagore
 (ii) Mahatma Gandhi
 (iii) B. R. Ambedkar
 (iv) Amartya Sen

2. Answer the following very briefly : $2 \times 4 = 8$

- (a) Name two laws related to national security in India.
 (b) Name two insurgent outfits of Nagaland.
 (c) Write two important indicators propagated by UNDP.
 (d) Name two important leaders of Environmental Movement in India.

3. Answer the following briefly (any three) : $5 \times 3 = 15$

- (a) Why is it important to take environment into consideration in the debates on development?
 (b) Write a short note on Naga Peace Process.
 (c) Why is India's position low in UNDP Human Development Index?
 (d) What do you mean by 'gender budgeting'?
 (e) What is patriarchy?

4. Why was the Copenhagen Summit on Environment called World Summit for Social Development? Elaborate your answer with reference to the issues and outcomes of the Summit. 10

Or

What do you mean by non-State terrorism? What are the important causes behind the growth of such terrorism? Write your answer with reference to the case in Assam. 10

5. Write a critical note on the parameters of human development as propagated by UNDP. 10

Or

What do you understand by gender exclusion? What are the different initiatives undertaken by the Government of India to overcome gender exclusion? 5+5=10

6. Is terrorism a law and order problem or a political problem? Write your answer with reference to North-East India. 10

Or

What do you understand by Gender Development Index (GDI)? How is India performing in Gender Development Index? 5+5=10

GROUP—B

(Women and Politics)

1. Answer any *three* of the following : 10×3=30
- Define gender. Explain how patriarchal ideology and practice lead to the establishment of gender inequality and subordination of women in society.
 - Discuss the major beliefs of liberal feminism. What are the criticisms against this perspective of feminism?
 - Critically analyze the role of women in the French Revolution.
 - What were the major issues related to women's social position that were highlighted during the 19th century social reform movements? How were these issues resolved?
 - Define feminism. Discuss the major developments during the third wave of feminism.
 - Briefly discuss the history of the American suffrage movement. How did it help women secure the right to vote?
2. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 5×3=15
- Pillars of patriarchy
 - J. S. Mills on the subjection of women

- (c) Role of women in the anti-Partition agitation
- (d) Second wave of feminism
- (e) Suffrage movement in Britain

3. Write briefly on the following : 2×4=8

- (a) Gender socialization
- (b) Public-private dichotomy
- (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy and women's rights
- (d) Mary Wollstonecraft and liberal feminism

4. Choose the correct answer from the following :

1×7=7

- (a) Who wrote the book, *Women's Estate* (1971)?
 - (i) Clara Zetkin
 - (ii) Juliet Mitchell
 - (iii) Mary Wollstonecraft
 - (iv) Alexandra Kollontai
- (b) 'Personal is political' is a slogan raised during the
 - (i) first-wave feminism
 - (ii) second-wave feminism
 - (iii) third-wave feminism
 - (iv) None of the above

(c) 'Sati' was banned in which year?

- (i) 1829
- (ii) 1929
- (iii) 1857
- (iv) 1935

(d) The primary demand of liberal feminism was

- (i) right to contraception
- (ii) women's employment
- (iii) dissolution of the English empire
- (iv) education for women

(e) The term 'gender' denotes

- (i) biological differences between men and women
- (ii) sociocultural differences between men and women
- (iii) economic inequality between the sexes
- (iv) None of the above

(f) Which perspective of feminism links women's oppression to capitalism and private property?

- (i) Liberal feminism
- (ii) Marxist feminism
- (iii) Radical feminism
- (iv) Post-modern feminism

(g) Who is the author of *Women under socialism?*

- (i) August Bebel
- (ii) Frederich Engels
- (iii) J. S. Mill
- (iv) Harriet Taylor

2015

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Major)

Paper : 5.6

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

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

GROUP—A

(**DEMOCRACY IN INDIA**)

1. Answer any *three* of the following : 10×3=30

- (a) What do you mean by Liberal Democracy? Is India a liberal democratic country? Discuss.
- (b) Examine the origin and growth of democracy in India.
- (c) Critically evaluate the working of democracy in India since Independence.
- (d) How is the independence of the Election Commission of India ensured? Discuss.

(2)

- (e) Why are elections relevant to the voters and to the political system? Examine.
- (f) Discuss the contribution of the colonial rule towards the growth of democracy in India.

2. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : $5 \times 3 = 15$

- (a) Electoral trends in India
- (b) Reservation of seats provided in the Constitution of India
- (c) Lok Sabha Elections, 2014
- (d) Election campaign
- (e) Delimitation of constituencies

3. Answer any *two* of the following : $4 \times 2 = 8$

- (a) Point out two challenges of political parties in India.
- (b) What are two ways through which political awareness can be enhanced in India?

(3)

- (c) Mention two ways in which democracy in India can be strengthened.
- (d) Mention any two important features of Indian electoral system.

4. Answer the following as directed : $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) Who is the author of the book titled *India's Democracy : An Analysis of Changing State Society Relations* (1988)?

- (i) Atul Kohli
- (ii) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (iii) Robert Dahl
- (iv) Myron Weiner

(Choose the correct option)

(b) Which of the following statements is not correct?

- (i) The objective resolution was moved by Nehru in 1946.
- (ii) Elections have today become the most visible symbol of the democratic process.
- (iii) India is witnessing the functioning of the multiparty coalitions after 1985.
- (iv) Article 324 of the Indian Constitution provides for an independent Election Commission.

(Choose the correct option)

(c) The total number of reserved Scheduled Caste seats in Lok Sabha is

(i) 41

(ii) 79

(iii) 45

(iv) 58

(Choose the correct option)

(d) Which provision of the Constitution of India was passed without any debate in the Constituent Assembly?

(e) According to Western theorists, preconditions for becoming a democratic country are

(i) civic culture

(ii) high literacy

(iii) high economic growth

(iv) None of the above

(Choose the correct option)

(f) The word 'psephology' has come from _____.

(Fill in the blank)

(g) In the 1984 Lok Sabha Elections, the Congress Party came to power winning _____ of the 543 seats.

(Fill in the blank)

(Continued)

GROUP—B

(HUMAN RIGHTS)

5. Answer the following as directed : 1×7=7

(a) Human rights are alienable/inalienable rights.

(Choose the correct option)

(b) There are _____ Articles in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.

(Fill in the blank)

(c) Cultural relativists believe in universality of human rights.

(Write correct or incorrect)

(d) When was the UN Commission for Human Rights established?

(e) When was the Convention on Rights of the Child adopted?

(f) Who is the author of *A Memory of Solferino*?

(g) In which year was Amnesty International awarded the Nobel Prize?

6. Answer the following questions : 2×4=8

(a) Mention two components of Right to Freedom.

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(Turn Over)

- (b) Mention two characteristics of first generation of human rights.
- (c) Mention two demerits of cultural relativist approach.
- (d) Mention any two functions of UNHCR.

7. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 5×3=15

- (a) Nature of human rights
- (b) Human rights as collective rights
- (c) Human rights and Marx
- (d) Peter Benenson
- (e) Significance of Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948

8. Answer the following questions : 10×3=30

- (a) On what basis has the classification of human rights been made? Briefly discuss the three generations of human rights.

Or

Do you think that human rights are universal? Critically discuss the universal approach to the study of human rights.

(Continued)

- (b) What is International Bill of Human Rights? Briefly discuss the optional protocols of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966.

Or

Why is the convention on all forms of discrimination against women is considered as an international bill of rights for women? How can this convention help to end the gender-based discrimination?

- (c) What is an NGO? Discuss the role played by the non-governmental organizations in the United Nations Organization.

Or

Mention the incident which led to the establishment of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Briefly discuss the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross.
