

**2021/TDC/CBCS/ODD/
POLHCC-101T/182**

**TDC (CBCS) Odd Semester Exam., 2021
held in March, 2022**

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(1st Semester)

Course No. : POLHCC-101T

(Understanding Political Theory)

Full Marks : 70
Pass Marks : 28

Time : 3 hours

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

SECTION—A

Answer any ten of the following questions : $2 \times 10 = 20$

1. Define the term 'political'.
2. What is Marx's theory of surplus value?
3. Who was the first to call himself an anarchist? What was his view on property?

(2)

4. What is the difference between 'method' and 'approach'?
5. Write two features of the historical approach to political theory.
6. Does the behavioural approach emphasize empiricism?
7. What is the distinction between 'sex' and 'gender'?
8. What is anti-feminism?
9. What is 'meta-narrative'?
10. Why is a democratic society called an 'open society'?
11. Why did Plato and Aristotle criticize democracy?
12. Mention two safeguards of democracy.
13. What is deliberation?
14. Define political participation.
15. Mention two features of representative democracy.

(3)

SECTION—B

Answer any *five* of the following questions : $10 \times 5 = 50$

16. What is political theory? Explain the significance of political theory. $4+6=10$
17. Discuss the views of liberalism about individual, society and State. $4+3+3=10$
18. What is normative political theory? What are the characteristics of normative political theory? $4+6=10$
19. What is empirical political theory? Discuss the main features of empirical political theory. $4+6=10$
20. Explain the different 'waves' in the development of Feminist Movement. 10
21. Critically discuss post-modernism. Is post-modernism relevant today? $6+4=10$
22. Define democracy. What are the main advantages of democracy as an idea? $4+6=10$
23. What are the main features of procedural democracy? Is Indian democracy a model of procedural democracy? $6+4=10$

(4)

24. Write a note on deliberative democracy. 10

25. Discuss the theory of participatory democracy. What are the limitations of participatory democracy? 6+4=10

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**2021/TDC/CBCS/ODD/
POLHCC-102T/183**

**TDC (CBCS) Odd Semester Exam., 2021
held in March, 2022**

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(1st Semester)

Course No. : POLHCC-102T

**(Constitutional Government & Democracy
in India)**

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : 3 hours

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

SECTION—A

Answer any ten of the following questions :

2×10=20

- 1. Mention two objectives of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution.**
- 2. Name any two features of the Right to Equality.**
- 3. Mention two criticisms often brought against the Directive Principles of State Policy.**

(2)

4. Mention two Legislative Powers of the President.
5. Mention two special powers of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
6. Mention any two methods by which the Parliament controls the Union Council of Ministers.
7. Who can dissolve the Lok Sabha and when?
8. Mention two constitutional provisions to secure independence of judiciary in India.
9. At what age can a judge of the Supreme Court retire? Who can remove a judge of the Supreme Court of India?
10. What are residuary powers? To whom are these powers vested?
11. Write two federal features of the Indian Constitution.
12. Mention two subjects of the Union List of the Indian Federation.

(3)

13. Mention two functions of Mahakuma Parishad.
14. Mention any two problems of Panchayati Raj.
15. Write two characteristics of local government.

SECTION—B

Answer any *five* of the following questions : $10 \times 5 = 50$

16. Discuss the salient features of the Constitution of India. : 10
17. What are the Directive Principles? Mention the difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. 3+7=10
18. Discuss the procedure of election of the President of India. How can he/she be removed? 7+3=10
19. "The Prime Minister is the keystone of the cabinet arch." Explain the powers and functions of the Indian Prime Minister in the light of the statement. 5+5=10
20. Explain the powers and functions of the Lok Sabha. How is the Lok Sabha more powerful than the Rajya Sabha? 6+4=10

(4)

21. Discuss the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India. 10
22. Discuss the nature of Indian Federation.
Can it be called quasi-federation? 8+2=10
23. Discuss the legislative and administrative relation between the Union and the States in India. 10
24. Discuss the composition and functions of municipalities. 5+5=10
25. Write a note on sixth schedule of the Indian Constitution. 10

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