

**2020/TDC (CBCS)/ODD/SEM/  
PLSGE-501T/194**

**TDC (CBCS) Odd Semester Exam., 2020  
held in March, 2021**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**( 5th Semester )**

Course No. : PLSGE-501T

**( Introduction to 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 *twenty* of the following questions :

1×20=20

1. From which language is the word 'politics' derived?
2. Who first used the term 'politics'?
3. What is the traditional meaning of politics?

4. Who is known as the father of Political Science?
5. What is the modern meaning of politics?
6. "Politics begins and ends with the State." Who said this?
7. How modern scholars describe politics?
8. Who identified politics as 'master science'?
9. What is the origin of the term 'democracy'?
10. From which language has the word 'democracy' derived?
11. What are the different types of democracy?
12. What is economic liberty?
13. What is social justice?
14. Write down the most popular form of democracy.
15. Name one method of direct democracy.

16. What is the origin of the term 'liberty'?
17. Who is an alien?
18. Mention one way of losing citizenship.
19. Define civil society.
20. What are human rights?
21. Name the essential elements of State.
22. Who is a citizen?
23. Mention one method of acquiring citizenship.
24. Name one quality of a good citizen.
25. What is political debate?
26. Define censorship.
27. From which language is the word 'censorship' derived?
28. What is democratic model of economic growth?

29. Mention one advantage of socialist model of economic growth.
30. Mention one type of censorship.
31. Write one merit of censorship.
32. Point out one demerit of censorship.
33. What is the aim of protective discrimination?
34. Who termed justice as fairness?
35. What is the meaning of fairness?
36. What do you mean by protective discrimination?
37. What is family?
38. Name one area where the State cannot intervene.
39. Name one area where State intervention is necessary.
40. Name one type of family.

SECTION—B

Answer any *five* of the following questions : 2×5=10

41. Give two definitions of political theory.
42. Write two features of traditional political theory.
43. Discuss two main features of indirect democracy.
44. Give two definitions of equality.
45. Write two differences between civil society and State.
46. What is meant by positive and negative rights?
47. Mention two merits of democratic model of economic growth.
48. Write two importances of political debate.
49. Write two arguments against protective discrimination.
50. Protective discrimination reflects in the Constitution of India. Give two examples.

SECTION—C

Answer *any five* questions

51. Define politics. Why should we study politics? 3+5=8
52. Explain the modern concept of politics. Why does it describe politics as struggle for power in society? 3+5=8
53. What is justice? Explain the various forms of justice. 3+5=8
54. Discuss the elements and forms of justice. 8
55. Critically examine the juridical theory of the nature of the State. 8
56. What do you mean by the idealistic theory of the nature of the State? 8
57. Is democracy compatible with economic growth? Give reasons in support of your argument. 2+6=8

58. What do you mean by freedom of political debate? What are its importances? 2+6=8
59. "State intervention is necessary to end domestic violence against women." Explain. 8
60. "Censorship involves a big violation of right to freedom of speech and expression of the people." Explain. 8

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**TDC (CBCS) Odd Semester Exam., 2020  
held in March, 2021**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**( 5th Semester )**

Course No. : PLSSEC-501T

**( Democratic Awareness and Legal Literacy )**

Full Marks : 50

Pass Marks : 20

Time : 3 hours

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

**SECTION—A**

Answer any *fifteen* of the following as directed :

1×15=15

1. How many writs can be issued under Article 32 by the Supreme Court and High Court?
2. What is the full form of PIL?

3. Who appoints the Judges of the Supreme Court?
4. What do you understand by the rule of law?
5. What is Mahila Court?
6. What is the meaning of the word 'juvenile'?
7. Lok Adalats have been given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1989. State True or False.
8. What is the major task of the police in criminal law administration?
9. What is the meaning of Lok Adalat?
10. Which types of cases are decided in Lok Adalat?
11. Who is the founder of Lok Adalat?

12. Mention one criminal law.
13. Under which Articles the fundamental rights have been mentioned?
14. The fundamental duties are mentioned in which part of the Constitution?
15. Fundamental rights are defined in which part of the Indian Constitution?
16. The concept of fundamental rights in India is taken from the Constitution of which nation?
17. How many fundamental rights are there in the Indian Constitution?
18. Whether right to property is a fundamental right or legal right?
19. What is the full form of FIR?
20. In which year RTI Act was passed?

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21. What do you mean by cybercrimes?
22. Give one example of cybercrime.
23. What is the full form of CrPC?
24. Give one example of violence against women.
25. In which year the Legal Services Authorities Act was passed?
26. What type of legal system does India have?
27. How many types of laws are there in India?
28. Who is the father of Law in India?
29. The first Lok Adalat was held in which State?
30. The Dowry Prohibition Act was passed in the year \_\_\_\_.

( Fill in the blank )

( 5 )

SECTION—B

Answer any *five* of the following questions : 2×5=10

31. Mention two jurisdictions of the Supreme Court.
32. How many types of writs are included in Right to Constitutional Remedies?
33. Define Supreme Court. Who was the first woman Supreme Court Judge of India?
34. Which age group of children are treated in Juvenile Court?
35. What types of cases are decided in Lok Adalat? Explain in short.
36. Mention any two fundamental duties.
37. Protection of life and liberty comes under which Article?
38. Which two major bodies govern the Right to Information Act (RTI)?

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39. Why was the Consumer Protection Act enacted by the Indian Parliament?
40. Mention the full forms of CIC and SIC.

SECTION—C

Answer any *five* of the following questions : 5×5=25

41. Discuss the functions of Mahila Court in India.
42. Describe the four writs of fundamental rights.
43. Describe the role of the police and executive in criminal law administration.
44. Write a note on CrPC.
45. What are the fundamental rights guaranteed to the citizens of India?
46. Explain the fundamental duties of the Indian citizens.

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47. Explain the functions of the RTI Act, 2005.
48. Write a short note on cybercrimes.
49. Explain the Legal Services Authorities Act.
50. Write a short note on right to legal aid.

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**2020/TDC (CBCS)/ODD/SEM/  
PLSDSE-501T (H/P)/192**

**TDC (CBCS) Odd Semester Exam., 2020  
held in March, 2021**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**( 5th Semester )**

*Full Marks : 70*

*Pass Marks : 28*

*Time : 3 hours*

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

Honours students will answer Group—A and  
Pass students will answer Group—B

**GROUP—A**

**( For Honours students )**

Course No. : PLSDSE-501T (H)

**( INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY IN GLOBALISING  
WORLD )**

**SECTION—A**

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

1. Write briefly about 'Panchasheel' as a component of India's Foreign Policy.

2. What is 'Gujral Doctrine' in the context of India's Foreign Policy?
3. Write briefly about 'Act East Policy' being pursued by the Government of India.
4. What is Indo-Pak bus diplomacy?
5. Mention two areas of disagreement or difference in India's relationship with the USA.
6. Write two main features or provisions of Indo-US Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement, 2008.
7. Mention two important issues on which India and Russia always cooperated.
8. Which incident of Soviet Union inspired India to fight against the forces of British imperialism?
9. The border conflict between India and China in 1962 was over which regions?
10. Mention two major issues of dispute between India and China.

11. Briefly point out how Tibet became an issue of dispute between India and China.
12. When and for what purpose San Francisco Conference was held?
13. Name the countries that basically form South Asia.
14. Briefly explain the concept of SAFTA.
15. Mention two main objectives of SAARC.
16. Write two clauses of UN Charter.
17. Mention two countries which are regarded as India's largest trading partners.
18. Name two policies pursued by Government of India in the direction of environmental protection.
19. Mention two components of India's security strategy.
20. When India signed the historic nuclear deal with the Bush Administration? What was its immediate result?

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SECTION—B

Answer any **five** questions

21. Write a note on the basic objectives of foreign policy of a country. Discuss the main features of India's Foreign Policy. 4+6=10
22. Trace the evolution of India's Foreign Policy since Independence. 10
23. Write a note on India's changing relationship with the USA. 10
24. Assess Indo-Russia relationship in the Post-Cold War period. 10
25. Give a historical overview of Indo-China relations. 10
26. Write a note on Indo-China border dispute with special reference to the recent developments on the issue. 10
27. Discuss the role played by India towards making SAARC an effective organisation. 10

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28. Describe the role played by SAARC as a forum of regional cooperation. What are the main challenges faced by SAARC in acting as a forum for regional cooperation. 7+3=10
29. Discuss the salient features of India's Foreign Trade Policy. 10
30. Write a note on India's environmental strategy in the global climate negotiations. 10

GROUP—B

( For Pass students )

Course No. : PLSDSE-501T (P)

( **THEMES IN COMPARATIVE POLITICAL THEORY** )

SECTION—A

Answer any **twenty** of the following questions :

1×20=20

1. What, according to Kautilya, is the main duty of king?
2. What is Dandaniti?

3. Who is the father of ancient Indian political thought?
4. Who is known as the Child of European Renaissance?
5. What is conservatism?
6. Name a feminist in Indian political thought.
7. Who wrote, *The Republic*?
8. What are the two broad streams of Indian political thought?
9. What is the greatest work of Aristotle?
10. Who is a citizen according to Aristotle?
11. Who is the father of liberalism?
12. Which rights are 'natural' according to John Locke?
13. Name the most acceptable book written by Rousseau.
14. Who was the father of French Revolution?

15. In which book does Aristotle explain the theory of citizenship?
16. In which year was Rousseau's *The Social Contract* published?
17. Who wrote, *On Liberty*?
18. Which liberty was mentioned by J. S. Mill as the most essential for the individual?
19. "Over himself, over his own body and mind, the individual is sovereign." Who said this?
20. Who wrote, *Democracy in America*?
21. Which political philosopher suggested plural and open voting?
22. Which book is known as *The Bible of Communism*?
23. In which year *The Communist Manifesto* was published?
24. Who was the father of Anarchism?
25. Who wrote, *Arthashastra*?

26. Which Indian political thinker is compared with Niccolo Machiavelli?
27. Who said, "Swaraj is my birthright."?
28. Who constitutes the trio 'Lal-Bal-Pal'?
29. Name one moderate leader of the Indian National Congress?
30. Name the title of Gandhi's autobiography.
31. Who edited 'Maratha' and 'Keshari'?
32. Define Janapada.
33. Who wrote, *Who are Shudras*?
34. Where was Dr. B. R. Ambedkar born?
35. Who wrote, *The Discovery of India*?
36. Which political party was formed by Jayprakash Narayan?
37. Who is known as the Modern Manu?

38. From which university was Ram Manohar Lohia awarded his PhD degree?
39. Who wrote, *Marx, Gandhi and Socialism*?
40. How many kinds of inequalities were identified by Ram Manohar Lohia?

SECTION—B

Answer any *five* of the following questions : 2×5=10

41. Mention two features of ancient Indian political thought.
42. What, according to Manu, are the four classes of people?
43. What are the two functions of a citizen according to Aristotle?
44. Write the two arguments given by John Locke in favour of right to property.
45. Name any two books written by J. S. Mill.
46. Mention two differences between Marx and Bakunin.

( 10 )

47. Mention any two elements of the state as identified by Kautilya.
48. Name any two books written by Mahatma Gandhi.
49. Name any two books written by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
50. Mention the names of two major works of Pandita Ramabai.

SECTION—C

Answer any *five* of the following questions : 8×5=40

51. Discuss the distinctive features of ancient Indian political thought.
52. Explain the distinctive features of Western political thought.
53. Explain John Locke's views on the natural rights to life, liberty and property.
54. Critically examine Aristotle's theory of citizenship.

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55. Explain different kinds of liberty that are considered essential by J. S. Mill for the development of the personality of an individual.
56. Critically examine Karl Marx's philosophy on property.
57. Explain Kautilya's views on origin and nature of the state.
58. Make a comparative study of the views of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi.
59. "J. P's view of democracy is closely linked with his goals of socialism and Sarvodaya." Discuss fully.
60. Examine Pandita Ramabai's views regarding the criticism of patriarchy.

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