

**2021**

**Time - 3 hours**

**Full Marks - 80**

*Answer all groups as per instructions.*

*Figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.*

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

**GROUP – A**

1. Fill in the blanks. (all) [1 × 12
- (a) \_\_\_\_\_ was the first to make Political Science a separate and independent discipline.
- (b) \_\_\_\_\_ said : politics is 'who gets what, when and how' ?
- (c) \_\_\_\_\_ is famous for his work 'a theory of justice'.
- (d) \_\_\_\_\_ theory believed individual freedom in political, social, intellectual and religious spheres of life.
- (e) \_\_\_\_\_ was the advocate of scientific socialism.
- (f) The self-proclaimed anarchist philosopher was \_\_\_\_\_.
- (g) The term normative is derived from the Latin word \_\_\_\_\_ meaning principles, rules and norms.
- (h) \_\_\_\_\_ published his famous book 'Utopia' in 1516.

P.T.O.

[ 2 ]

- (i) \_\_\_\_\_ studied the party system in India.
- (j) A \_\_\_\_\_ advocates or supports the rights and equality of women.
- (k) "A Vindication of Rights of Women" was written by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (l) \_\_\_\_\_ rejects the ideologies of Liberalism and Marxism as it wrongly projects certain values and principles a universal truth.

**GROUP – B**

2. Answer any eight of the following questions within two to three sentences each. [2 × 8

- (a) What is Politics ?
- (b) What is political theory ?
- (c) What is Political ?
- (d) Classical Liberalism
- (e) Features of conservatism
- (f) What is normative approach ?
- (g) The behavioural approach
- (h) What is feminism ?
- (i) What is post-modernism ?
- (j) Indirect Democracy

[ 3 ]

**GROUP – C**

3. Write notes on any eight of the following within 75 words each.

[3 × 8

- (a) Marxist concept of Political Theory
- (b) Post behaviouralism
- (c) Scope of Political Theory
- (d) Characteristics of Anarchism
- (e) Goals of liberalism
- (f) Empirical approach
- (g) Historical approach
- (h) Procedural Democracy
- (i) Political participation
- (j) Classical liberal theory of Democracy

**GROUP – D**

*Answer **any four** questions within 500 words each.*

- 4. Discuss the meaning and scope of political theory. [7
- 5. Discuss the Anarchist tradition of political theory. [7
- 6. Discuss the empirical approach to the study of political theory. [7

P.T.O.

[ 4 ]

7. Discuss the post-modern perspective in political theory. [7]
8. What is procedural democracy ? Explain its various attributes. [7]
9. Discuss the attributes of Marxian theory of democracy. [7]
10. Discuss the various methods of representation. [7]
11. Discuss the conditions necessary for the success of democracy. [7]

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**GROUP – A**

1. Fill in the blanks. (all) [1 × 12]
- (a) The Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution in 26th November \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) The Constitution of India came into effect on 26th of January \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) Fundamental Rights are \_\_\_\_\_ by the court of law.
- (d) Article 352 is related with \_\_\_\_\_ emergency.
- (e) Minimum age limit to become a member of Lok Sabha is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (f) \_\_\_\_\_ is the guardian and protector of fundamental rights.

[ 2 ]

- (g) Article \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Constitution describes India as a 'Union of States'.
- (h) There are 28 states and \_\_\_\_\_ Union Territories in Indian Union.
- (i) \_\_\_\_\_ said that India is a quasi-federal state.
- (j) \_\_\_\_\_ is the Executive Officer in Panchayat Samiti.
- (k) Head of the Municipal Corporation is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (l) \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the father of Local Self Government in India.

**GROUP – B**

2. Answer any eight of the following questions within two to three sentences each. [2 × 8

- (a) What is Constituent Assembly ?
- (b) What was Indian Independence Act, 1947 ?
- (c) What is social justice ?
- (d) Who is the Chairman of Rajya Sabha ?
- (e) What is kitchen cabinet ?
- (f) What is collective responsibility of the ministers ?
- (g) What is Union List ?

[ 3 ]

- (h) Who has power to settlement on Interstate River disputes ?
- (i) Who is Mayor ?
- (j) What is Gramasabha ?

**GROUP – C**

3. Answer any eight of the following questions within 75 words each.  
[3 × 8]

- (a) How India is a secular state ?
- (b) What is Right to Equality ?
- (c) What are Fundamental Duties ?
- (d) What are the special powers of Rajyasabha ?
- (e) What is judicial review ?
- (f) What is public interest litigation ?
- (g) What are the provisions regarding All India Services ?
- (h) What is Cooperative Federalism ?
- (i) What are the aims and objectives of Panchayati Raj ?
- (j) What are the functions of Municipality ?

**GROUP – D**

Answer **any four** questions within 500 words each.

4. Describe the main features of Indian Constitution.

[7]

5. Explain the salient features of Fundamental Rights given in India. [7]
6. Describe the powers and functions of Indian President. [7]
7. Describe the powers and position of High Courts. [7]
8. Explain the nature and features of Indian federalism. [7]
9. Indian federalism is quasi-federal. Comment. [7]
10. Discuss the organization and functions of Grama Panchayat. [7]
11. What is decentralization ? Write the merits and demerits of it. [7]



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**GROUP – A**

1. Answer all questions and fill in blanks as required. [1 × 12]
- (a) Patriarchy has been derived from the Greek word \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) Mary Wollstonecraft is an advocate of \_\_\_\_\_ feminism.
- (c) 'The subjection of Women' is written by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) Name one advocate of Radical Feminism.
- (e) \_\_\_\_\_ has written 'Sexual Politics'.
- (f) Raja Ram Mohan Roy played an important role in the removal of \_\_\_\_\_ system in India.
- (g) Matrilineal practices are common among the \_\_\_\_\_ tribes of India.
- (h) Give an example of unpaid work.

[ 2 ]

- (i) Sex is physical but Gender is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (j) Name one freedom fighter of India.
- (k) The Domestic Violence Act was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
- (l) \_\_\_\_\_ was the First Women's Trade Union in India.

**GROUP – B**

2. Answer any eight of the following questions within two to three sentences each. [2 × 8

- (a) What is feminism ?
- (b) What is sex ?
- (c) What is patriarchy ?
- (d) Why men is public and women is private ?
- (e) Who is Arundhoti Ray ?
- (f) What is Radical feminism ?
- (g) Women and nature relations
- (h) Medha Patkar
- (i) The Chipko Movement
- (j) Visible work of women

GROUP – C

3. Answer any eight of the following questions within 75 words each.

[3 × 8]

- (a) Write the features of sex.
- (b) What is gender discrimination ?
- (c) What is Liberal Feminism ?
- (d) Differentiate between Liberal feminism and Radical feminism.
- (e) Contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy for women upliftment.
- (f) Unpaid work of women
- (g) Contribution of Pandita Ramabai Saraswati for women upliftment.
- (h) Visible works of women
- (i) Reproductive and care work of women
- (j) Merits of Joint Family

GROUP – D

Answer **any four** questions within 500 words each.

4. Describe the origin and features of patriarchy. [7]
5. Make a summary of Sex-Gender debate. [7]
6. Answer the principal tenets of liberal feminism. [7]

7. What does Radical feminism stand for ? Give its main arguments. [7]
8. What role did the women play in the anti-colonial movement in India ? [7]
9. Make an assessment of Social Reforms Movement in India which aimed at emancipation of women. [7]
10. What do you mean by a joint family ? What are the major factors of its disintegration ? [7]
11. Write an essay on Visible and Invisible Work. [7]