

2015

(3rd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper No. : POL-301

(Indian Government and Politics)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

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

1. "Indian Constitution is a bag of borrowings."
Explain this statement with reference to the
sources of the Indian Constitution. 9

Or

Describe the main features of the
Constitution of India.

2. "Directive Principles are the life giving
provisions of the Constitution. They
constitute the stuff of the Constitution and its
philosophy of Social Justice." Examine this
statement. 9

Or

What do you mean by Fundamental Rights?
Discuss the various Fundamental Rights
given in the Indian Constitution. 2+7=9

3. Describe the composition, powers and
functions of the Lok Sabha. How is it more
powerful than the Rajya Sabha? 6+3=9

Or

More recently 'the system of Parliamentary
Government' has been replaced by 'the Prime
Ministerial Government' and the Prime
Minister has become the 'real executive'.
Critically analyse. 9

4. Discuss the powers and position of the
Governor as the Constitutional head of the
State. 9

Or

Critically analyse the utility of the Legislative
Council.

5. Describe the composition and jurisdiction of
the High Court. 9

Or

Discuss the power of Judicial Review of the
Supreme Court of India.

2015

(1st Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper No. : POL-101

(Political Theory : Ideas and Concept)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

A. Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. The word 'theory' is derived from the Greek word

(a) polis ()

(b) theoria ()

(c) natus ()

(d) None of the above

2. The Social Contract Theory holds that

- (a) Man is a social animal and cannot live outside the society ()
- (b) State is the result of slow process of evolution ()
- (c) State was created through a contract concluded in the 14th century ()
- (d) State was created as a result of contract concluded by people in pre-civil society ()

3. "If sovereignty is not absolute, no state exists."
Who said this?

- (a) Jean Bodin ()
- (b) John Austin ()
- (c) Thomas Hobbes ()
- (d) John Locke ()

4. Civil Rights of citizens imply

- (a) the rights which a man inherits from nature at the time of his birth ()
- (b) the rights which are an essential condition of a civilized life ()
- (c) the rights which have helped in the development of civilization ()
- (d) None of the above ()

5. Liberty in negative sense means

- (a) liberty granted by laws of the land ()
- (b) right to do what is acceptable to majority of the people in society ()
- (c) right to do whatever one likes to do ()
- (d) imposition of maximum restraints ()

6. 'Justice according to law and law according to justice' is

- (a) political justice ()
- (b) social justice ()
- (c) economic justice ()
- (d) legal justice ()

7. Civil and political equality is meaningless without

- (a) social equality ()
- (b) economic equality ()
- (c) natural equality ()
- (d) All of the above ()

8. Municipal law is also known as

(a) international law ()

(b) ordinary law ()

(c) national law ()

(d) public law ()

9. The exponents of elitist theory

(a) believe in equality between the rulers and the ruled ()

(b) do not believe in equality between the rulers and the ruled ()

(c) Both (a) and (b) ()

(d) None of the above ()

10. Modern democracy is known as

(a) limited democracy ()

(b) representative democracy ()

(c) socialist democracy ()

(d) people's democracy ()

B. Write short notes on the following: 5×2=10

1. General Will of Rousseau

According to Locke, people in the State of Nature have both a life and liberty.

Right to Equality is a Civil Right.

The revolutionary theory believes that the State was created by contract of men.

Constitutional law is a set of laws which are

Q1-2.2 Difference between De Facto sovereignty and De Jure sovereignty

(i) De Facto sovereignty is based on the actual exercise of power.

(ii) De Jure sovereignty is based on the legal right to exercise power.

(iii) De Facto sovereignty is based on the actual exercise of power.

(iv) De Jure sovereignty is based on the legal right to exercise power.

The difference between De Facto and De Jure sovereignty is as follows:

(i) De Facto sovereignty is based on the actual exercise of power, while De Jure sovereignty is based on the legal right to exercise power.

(ii) De Facto sovereignty is based on the actual exercise of power, while De Jure sovereignty is based on the legal right to exercise power.

(iii) De Facto sovereignty is based on the actual exercise of power, while De Jure sovereignty is based on the legal right to exercise power.

(iv) De Facto sovereignty is based on the actual exercise of power, while De Jure sovereignty is based on the legal right to exercise power.

(v) De Facto sovereignty is based on the actual exercise of power, while De Jure sovereignty is based on the legal right to exercise power.

(vi) De Facto sovereignty is based on the actual exercise of power, while De Jure sovereignty is based on the legal right to exercise power.

C. Indicate *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

1. Sovereignty is derived from the Latin word 'Superanus'.

(T / F)

2. According to Locke, people in the State of Nature had both rights and duties.

(T / F)

3. Right to Equality is a Civil Right.

(T / F)

4. The evolutionary theory believes that the State was created by means of revolution.

(T / F)

5. Constitutional law is a kind of international law.

(T / F)
