PAPER-III
POLITICAL SCIENCE

Signature and Name of Invigilator

1. (Signature) ____________________________________
   (Name) ________________________________________

2. (Signature) ____________________________________
   (Name) ________________________________________

Roll No. ____________________________
(In figures as per admission card)

Roll No. ____________________________
(In words)

Time : 2 1/2 hours] [Maximum Marks : 200

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 32
Number of Questions in this Booklet : 19

Instructions for the Candidates

1. Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.

2. Answer to short answer/essay type questions are to be given in the space provided below each question or after the questions in the Text Booklet itself.

No Additional Sheets are to be used.

3. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below:

   (i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal and do not accept an open booklet.

   (ii) Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.

4. Read instructions given inside carefully.

5. One page is attached for Rough Work at the end of the booklet before the Evaluation Sheet.

6. If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.

7. You have to return the test booklet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.

8. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.

9. Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.

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P.T.O.
Note: This paper is of **two hundred (200)** marks containing **four (4)** sections. Candidates are required to attempt the questions contained in these sections according to the detailed instructions given therein.

Note: यह प्रश्नपत्र दो सौ (200) अंकों का है एवं इसमें चार (4) खंड हैं। अभ्यर्थियों को इनमें समाहित प्रश्नों के उत्तर अलग से दिये गये विस्तृत निर्देशों के अनुसार देना है।
SECTION – I
खंड – I

This section consists of two essay type questions of twenty (20) marks each, to be answered in about five hundred (500) words each. (2 x 20 = 40 marks)

1. Machiavelli is considered as the father of modern Political Philosophy. Why ?

Examine the structural-functional approach to the study of Comparative Politics. Is it suitable approach for the study of politics in the developing countries ?

OR/अथवा

Examine the extent to which Indian federalism is capable of coping with regional demands within the frame work of the existing constitutional provisions. Do you think any constitutional reforms are necessary ?

OR/अथवा

Discuss the Indo-Pak relations in the Post-Cold War era.

OR/अथवा

Critically evaluate the role of bureaucracy in effecting socio-economic changes in India.
2. Examine the relevance of Marxian thought in contemporary period.

समकालीन युग में मार्क्सवाद की विचारधारा की प्रासंगिकता की परीक्षा कीजिए।

OR/अथवा

Bring out the major differences in the traditional and modern approaches to the study of Comparative Politics.

तुलनात्मक राजनीति के अध्ययन के पारम्परिक एवं आधुनिक उपयोगों में मुख्य अंतरों को उजागर कीजिए।

OR/अथवा

Examine the causes of marginality of the dalits in India and point out the measures that have been taken to combat marginality.

भारत में दलितों के उपात्मककरण (सीमात्मककरण) के कारणों की परीक्षा करें और ऐसी उपात्मककरता का सामना करने के लिए जो उपाय किए गए उनका उल्लेख करें।
What are the various methods of pacific settlement of disputes? Elaborate.

विवादों के शांतिपूर्ण निवारण की विभिन्न विधियाँ क्या हैं? विस्तार से समझाए।

OR/अथवा

Make an assessment of the contribution of Panchayati Raj institutions to rural development.

ग्रामीण विकास में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के योगदान का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।
SECTION – II
खंड – II

Note: This section contains three (3) questions of fifteen (15) marks each to be answered in about three hundred (300) words. (3 × 15 = 45 Marks)

नोट: इस खंड में पन्नह-पन्नह (15) अंकों के तीन (3) प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग तीन सौ (300) शब्दों में अपेक्षित है। (3 × 15 = 45 अंक)

3. Discuss briefly the Gandhian concept of “Ram-Rajya”. How far is it a practical idea?
रामराज्य को गाँधीवादी अवधारणा को संक्षेप में विवेचना कौन जिए। यह कहीं तक व्यवहारिक विचार है?

4. What are the tangible ingredients of National Power?
राष्ट्रीय शक्ति के ठोस अवधारणा क्या है?

5. Do you think reservation of seats for women in Parliament would contribute significantly to the empowerment of women?
आपके विचार से क्या संसद में महिलाओं के लिए सीटों का आरक्षण उनके सशक्तिकरण में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देगा?

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SECTION – III
खंड – III

Note: This section contains nine (9) questions of ten (10) marks, each to be answered in about fifty (50) words. 

नोट: इस खंड में दस-दस (10-10) अंकों के नौ (9) प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग पचास (50) शब्दों में अपेक्षित है।

न्याय के प्लेटोनिक सिद्धांत को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

7. Explain Hobbe’s State of Nature.
हॉब्स की प्राकृतिक अवस्था को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

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8. Write a note on C.T.B.T.
सी.टी.बी.टि. पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
9. What do you mean by Pressure Group? How is it different from Interest Groups?
दबाव समूह से आप क्या समझते हैं? वह हित समूहों से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?
10. What is civic culture? How is it different from Parochial Political Culture?

नागरिक संस्कृति क्या है? यह संकीर्ण राजनीतिक संस्कृति से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

11. Distinguish between motion of confidence and motion of no-confidence.

विश्वास प्रस्ताव और अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के बीच अंतर कौन्स है?
12. What is the advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?
सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का परामर्शदात्री अधिकार क्षेत्र क्या है?

नीति नियोजन और कार्यक्रम नियोजन के बीच अंतर कीजिए।
शस्त्रीकरण और शस्त्र नियन्त्रण के बीच अंतर करें।

SECTION – IV
खंड – IV

Note: This section contains five (5) questions of five (5) marks each based on the following passage. Each question should be answered in about thirty (30) words.

(5 \times 5 = 25 Marks)

Note: इस खंड में निम्नलिखित परिच्छेद पर आधारित पाँच (5) प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग तीन (30) शब्दों में अपेक्षित है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न पाँच (5) अंकों का है।

(5 \times 5 = 25 अंक)
Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

The Constituent Assembly wore two hats: one as the nation’s provisional Parliament, the other while drafting the Constitution. Vital in themselves, these goals were understood to be essential to each other. Social revolution was not to be pursued at the expense of democracy, and the country could not be truly democratic unless a social revolution had established a more equitable society. Without national unity little progress could be made toward either social-economic reform or Democratic Government. Equally, without democracy and reform, India was unlikely to remain united. The goals were inseparable.

The founding fathers and mothers had spun what I think of as a seamless web. The strands of unity, democracy, and social revolution had to be strengthened together. Overattention to, or slackness in, any strand would detrimentally affect the web. National leaders often called the goals the three pillars of socialism, secularism (meaning loyalty to nation over faction) and democracy. They were to be the national creed.

Before proceeding, I should like to unburden myself of several propositions that I think are both obvious and indisputable and that underlie this analysis of Indian Constitutional patterns since 1950. First, constitutions do not work. They are inert. They are worked by the citizenry and their leadership. As Dr. B.R. Ambedkar told the Constituent Assembly: ‘it’s our responsibility now; we can’t blame our troubles on anyone else.’ Secondly, the fact that any people are able to govern themselves democratically is an act of faith even more than one of reason, particularly because constitutions and their institutions may shape men’s actions, but they cannot improve human character. Democracy is a messy business: subject to greatness, meanness and error. Constitutional Government is work in progress; a matter of never-ending adjustments. Each generation must cope with it anew.

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15. What was the link between social revolution and democracy?
सामाजिक क्रांति और लोकतंत्र के बीच क्या सम्बन्ध कहीं है?

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16. What was the ‘seamless web’ spun by the founding fathers and mothers that the author spoke about?
लेखक द्वारा उल्लेखित संविधान निर्माताओं द्वारा बुना सीधीनी जाल क्या था?

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17. Who makes constitutions work?
सांविधानों को कौन चलाता है?

18. Can constitutions and their institutions improve human character?
क्या सांविधान एवं उनकी संस्थाएं मानव के चरित्र को सुधार सकते हैं?
19. What are the obvious and indisputable propositions spoken of by the author that underlies his analysis of Indian constitutional patterns since 1950?

लेखक ने जिन सूक्ष्म और अविवादनीय प्रस्तावों की बात की और जो 1950 से भारतीय संवैधानिक पैटर्न के उसके विश्लेषण के मूल में स्थित हैं क्या हैं?

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Total Marks Obtained (in words) ...........................................
(in figures) ..........................................

Signature & Name of the Coordinator ....................................

(Evaluation) Date ..........................