

Ba/Pol-301

2 0 1 4

(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. Does the Preamble signify the philosophy of the whole Constitution? Discuss. 9

Or

"The Indian Constitution is federal in form but unitary in spirit." Examine this statement.

2. "Indian Constitution leaves behind all the constitutions in the modern world in the field of Rights." Comment. 9

(2)

Or

What are the Directive Principles of State Policy? How do they differ from Fundamental Rights? 4+5=9

3. Examine the emergency powers of the President of India. Do they enable him to become a dictator? 9

Or

What do you understand by Collective Responsibility? How is it secured in the working of the Union Cabinet? 4+5=9

4. Describe the powers and position of the Chief Minister of the State. 9

Or

Describe the organisation and powers of the legislative of any of the States of the Indian Union.

5. Can the Supreme Court of India be regarded as a Third Chamber of the Indian Parliament? Comment. 9

Or

State the provisions of the Indian Constitution which secure independence of the judiciary.

Ba/Pol-301

2014
(3rd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper No. : POL-301

(Indian Government and Politics)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer **all** questions

A. Choose the correct answer by putting a Tick (✓) mark
in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. On August 29, 1947 a drafting committee was
formed with Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as the
Chairman which consisted of — members.

(a) 5 ()

(b) 7 ()

(c) 9 ()

(d) 12 ()

(2)

2. The idea of an Indian Constituent Assembly was put forward in clear terms for the first time in 1927 by

(a) M. N. Roy ()

(b) D. P. Khaitan ()

(c) K. M. Munshi ()

(d) B. L. Mitter ()

3. The Indian Constitution in its unique document came into force on

(a) January 26, 1950 ()

(b) November 26, 1949 ()

(c) August 15, 1947 ()

(d) August 29, 1947 ()

4. Which of the following Articles declares India as a 'Union of States'?

(a) Article 14 ()

(b) Article 1 ()

(c) Article 37 ()

(d) Article 356 ()

5. After the 44th Amendment of the Constitution, Right to Property under the Article 300(A) has become a/an
- (a) civil right ()
 - (b) political right ()
 - (c) economic right ()
 - (d) legal right ()
6. The Directive Principles of State Policy which States endeavour to bring about the consumption, except for medical purposes, of all intoxicating drugs and drinks which are injurious to health fall under
- (a) socialistic principles ()
 - (b) Gandhian principles ()
 - (c) liberal principles ()
 - (d) international principles ()
7. — of the total membership of the House must pass a resolution for impeachment of the President under the Article 61.
- (a) 2/3rd ()
 - (b) 1/3rd ()
 - (c) 3/4th ()
 - (d) 1/4th ()

(4)

8. Who among the following is the ex officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?
- (a) The President ()
 - (b) The Vice President ()
 - (c) The Prime Minister ()
 - (d) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha ()
9. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with special provisions for the State of Nagaland?
- (a) Article 239 ()
 - (b) Article 249 ()
 - (c) Article 370 ()
 - (d) Article 371(A) ()
10. Who among the following assigns portfolios among ministers in the State?
- (a) The Governor ()
 - (b) The Advocate-General ()
 - (c) The Chief Minister ()
 - (d) The President ()

(5)

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

1. Judicial Review

(6)

2. Delegated Legislation

(7)

C. State whether the following statements are True (*T*) or False (*F*) by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

1. The Constituent Assembly took 2 years 11 months and 18 days to frame and enact the Constitution.

(*T* / *F*)

2. The Constitution was signed and approved by 284 members of the Constituent Assembly.

(*T* / *F*)

3. The Preamble is a part of the Constitution as ruled out by the Supreme Court in Keshavanand Bharati case, 1973 and it is enforceable.

(*T* / *F*)

4. The annual budget is finalised by the Cabinet.

(*T* / *F*)

5. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction over disputes between two or more States.

(*T* / *F*)

Ba/His-301

2 0 1 4

(3rd Semester)

HISTORY

Paper No : HIS-301

[**History of India (1526 to the 19th Century)**]

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. Discuss the Rajput policy of Akbar. How far was it successful? 7+2

Or

Examine the factors responsible for the decline of the Mughal Empire. 9

(2)

2. Describe the main features of the Jagirdari system of the Mughals. 9

Or

Discuss the development of architecture during the Mughal period.

3. Examine the causes and results of the Battle of Buxar (1764-65). 6+3

Or

Discuss Wellesley's policy of expansion. How far was it successful? 7+2

4. Briefly examine the Land Revenue Settlements introduced by the British in India. 9

Or

Discuss the growth of modern industries in India.

5. Trace the growth of intelligentsia in India. 9

Or

Briefly highlight the contributions of the socioreligious movements towards the making of modern India.

Ba/His-301

2 0 1 4
(3rd Semester)

HISTORY

Paper No. : HIS-301

[History of India (1526 to the 19th Century)]

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—1

(Marks : 10)

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

1. First Battle of Panipat (1556)

Or

Battle of Samugarh

100-211-101

(2)

HIS-218

100-211-101-102

(3)

2. Mansabdari System

Or

Din-i-Ilahi

(4)

3. First Anglo-Maratha War

Or

Dual Government of Bengal

(5)

4. Deindustrialization

Or

India's Foreign Trade

(6)

5. Downward Filtration Theory

Or

Anglicists and Orientalists

(7)

SECTION—2

(Marks : 10)

B. Choose the correct answer by putting a Tick (✓) mark in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. The Sultan of Delhi on the eve of Babur's invasion was
 - (a) Muhammad Shah ()
 - (b) Ibrahim Lodi ()
 - (c) Daulat Khan Lodi ()

2. Who among the following Emperors passed the Twelve Ordinances?
 - (a) Humayun ()
 - (b) Akbar ()
 - (c) Jahangir ()

3. Aurangzeb was an orthodox
 - (a) Shia Muslim ()
 - (b) Sunni Muslim ()
 - (c) Both of the above ()

4. Grand Trunk Road was constructed during the reign of
 - (a) Akbar ()
 - (b) Shah Jahan ()
 - (c) Sher Shah ()

5. Goa was captured in 1510 by which of the following European powers?
- (a) French ()
(b) Dutch ()
(c) Portuguese ()
6. Haider Ali was defeated by the British in 1781 at
- (a) Pondicherry ()
(b) Trichinopoly ()
(c) Porto Novo ()
7. Drain of wealth in India started from
- (a) Bombay ()
(b) Bengal ()
(c) Gujarat ()
8. Ryotwari Settlement was introduced in parts of
- (a) Madras and Bombay Presidency ()
(b) North-West Provinces and Punjab ()
(c) Bihar and Orissa ()
9. Who among the following was the first to use the terms 'Swaraj' and 'Swadeshi'?
- (a) Rammohan Roy ()
(b) Vivekananda ()
(c) Dayananda Saraswati ()

(9)

10. The printing press was first brought to India by the

- (a) Portuguese ()
- (b) Dutch ()
- (c) English ()

SECTION—3

(Marks : 5)

C. State whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

1. The Second Battle of Panipat was fought in 1556.
(T / F)
2. Mansab means assignment of land.
(T / F)
3. By the Regulating Act of 1773, Warren Hastings was appointed as the first Governor-General of India.
(T / F)
4. British encouraged growth of modern industries in India.
(T / F)
5. Brahma Samaj was founded in 1826.
(T / F)

Ba/Soc-301

2 0 1 4

(3rd Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

Paper No. : SOC-301

(Foundation of Sociological Thought)

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. (a) Distinguish between 'Social Statics' and 'Social Dynamics' as two parts of Sociology in the light of Auguste Comte.
4½+4½=9

Or

- (b) Evaluate Comte's theory of positivism. 9

2. (a) Explain the views of Herbert Spencer about the similarities and differences between an organism and a society.
4½+4½=9

(2)

Or

(b) What is functionalism according to Herbert Spencer? Discuss. 9

3. (a) What is dialectical materialism? Discuss. 9

Or

(b) Bring out the ways by which the workers are alienated in industrial society according to Karl Marx.

4. (a) Discuss, in detail, the sociological explanation of religion in the light of Emile Durkheim. 9

Or

(b) Explain Emile Durkheim's theory of social facts.

5. (a) How did Weber define Sociology? Write the Interpretative Sociology of Max Weber. 4+5=9

Or

(b) Define bureaucracy. Write its merits and demerits. 4+5=9

Ba/Soc-301

2 0 1 4
(3rd Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

Paper No. : SOC-301

(Foundation of Sociological Thought)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

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

1. Auguste Comte was of the opinion that Sociology is
very near to

(a) Anthropology ()

(b) Social Anthropology ()

(c) Biology ()

(d) Physics ()

2. According to Auguste Comte, which of the following is the first science that forms the base of hierarchy?

- (a) Mathematics ()
- (b) Astronomy ()
- (c) Chemistry ()
- (d) Physics ()

3. Spencer's evolutionary law implies that societies change from

- (a) simplicity to complexity ()
- (b) indefiniteness to definiteness ()
- (c) an undifferentiated condition to a condition of specialization ()
- (d) All of the above ()

4. Organic analogy is the comparison of

- (a) animal society to superorganic organism ()
- (b) human society to a living organism ()
- (c) ancient society to modern society ()
- (d) military society to industrial society ()

(3)

5. For Marx, a class is determined by the position of a person in the process of

- (a) consumption ()
- (b) production ()
- (c) distribution ()
- (d) technological development ()

6. Karl Marx gives to the social class the bases of

- (a) idealism ()
- (b) spiritualism ()
- (c) materialism ()
- (d) economic interpretation ()

7. According to Durkheim, an increase in density leads to

- (a) conflict ()
- (b) dispersal ()
- (c) homogeneity ()
- (d) a highly differentiated division of labour ()

(4)

8. Durkheim's study of religion deals with

- (a) Christianity ()
- (b) Australian aboriginals ()
- (c) tribal religion ()
- (d) None of the above ()

9. For Weber, all human action is directed by

- (a) individual ()
- (b) rationality ()
- (c) meaning and motive ()
- (d) society ()

10. Max Weber is the chief exponent of

- (a) formal school of thought ()
- (b) synthetic school of thought ()
- (c) meaning and motive ()
- (d) society ()

(5)

SECTION—II

Indicate *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark :

1×5=5

1. Auguste Comte saw the society as a social organism possessing a harmony of structure and function.

(T / F)

2. Marx was called young Hegelian.

(T / F)

3. Emile Durkheim headed synthetic or general school of sociology.

(T / F)

4. The book, *Principles of Sociology* (1876–96) was written by Herbert Spencer.

(T / F)

5. Bureaucratization is not a prime example of rationalization.

(T / F)

(6)

SECTION—III

Answer the following in brief (any *five*) :

2×5=10

1. Explain the hierarchy of sciences of Auguste Comte.

(7)

2. How did Spencer relate human society to an organism?

(8)

3. Define 'terms of production' and 'forces of production'.

(9)

4. Discuss two important characteristics of social facts.

(10)

5. Write four characteristics of bureaucracy.

(11)

6. Write a note on traditional action.

(12)

7. Give the meaning of 'sacred' as explained by Durkheim.
