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(5th Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper No. : POL–501

(Comparative 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. *(a)* Define comparative politics. Discuss the nature and scope of comparative politics.   3+6=9

Or

   (b) Describe briefly the evolution and development of comparative politics as an autonomous subject in the field of political science.   9

2. *(a)* Critically analyze the traditional approaches to the study of comparative politics.   9

Or

(b) Explain the features of modern approach to the study of comparative politics.

3. *(a)* "The British Constitution is a child of accident and design." Comment. 9

Or

(b) Discuss the composition, powers and position of US Senate.

4. *(a)* "Monarchy has become a part and parcel of British democracy." Explain the reasons behind the survival of British monarchy. 9

Or

(b) What is judicial review? Explain its working in the USA. 2+7=9

5. *(a)* Discuss the salient features of Third World countries. 9

Or

(b) Explain the salient features of the 1982—Constitution of the People's Republic of China.

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(5th Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper No. : POL–501

(Comparative Government and Politics)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer **all** questions

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

   (a) Comparative politics as a field of study was started by the

   (i) modern State (   )

   (ii) ancient Greeks (   )

   (iii) post-modern State (   )

   (iv) None of the above (   )

(b) The modern approach emerged in the sphere of comparative politics

    (i)   before the First World War   ( )

    (ii) after the First World War   ( )

    (iii) after the Second World War   ( )

    (iv) None of the above   ( )

(c) The best examples of pseudodemocracies are

    (i)   Cyprus and Somalia   ( )

    (ii) Kenya and Taiwan   ( )

    (iii) Argentina and Lebanon   ( )

    (iv) All of the above   ( )

(d) "The British Parliament is both a Legislature and a Constituent Assembly." Who said this?

    (i)   de Tocqueville   ( )

    (ii) Marriott   ( )

    (iii) Mzenro   ( )

    (iv) Ogg   ( )

(e) The 'Old Bailey' in London refers to

   (i)   the Court of Quarter Sessions   ( )

   (ii)   the Court of Assizes   ( )

   (iii)   the Justice of the Peace   ( )

   (iv)   the Supreme Court   ( )

(f) The House of Lords can delay a money bill for

   (i)   14 days   ( )

   (ii)   20 days   ( )

   (iii)   30 days   ( )

   (iv)   40 days   ( )

(g) The amendment procedure of the American Constitution is

   (i)   partly rigid   ( )

   (ii)   flexible   ( )

   (iii)   very rigid   ( )

   (iv)   neither rigid nor flexible   ( )

(h) In USA, the power to declare war rests with

    (i)   the President   (   )

    (ii)   the Congress   (   )

    (iii) the Supreme Court   (   )

    (iv) the Pressure groups   (   )

(i) When did China declare to be the People's Republic of China a socialist?

    (i)   1st October, 1949   (   )

    (ii)   2nd October, 1949   (   )

    (iii) 3rd October, 1949   (   )

    (iv) 4th October, 1949   (   )

(j) The permanent body of the NPC is

    (i)   the Presidium   (   )

    (ii)   the Standing Committee   (   )

    (iii) the Premier   (   )

    (iv) the State Council   (   )

2. Write short notes on the following :   3×5=15

    (a) Parliamentary sovereignty

(b) Once a Speaker, always a Speaker

(c) Checks and balances

(d) Composition of the Congress

(e) The Chinese Cultural Revolution

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