

Hall -11
27

2023

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Course No. : PS-101

[Western Political Theory (Classical Traditions)]

Full Marks : 70

Time : 3 hours

*The questions are of equal value
The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

All questions are compulsory

1.a) Explain the main features of Plato's Ideal State. 14

Or

b) Explain Plato's theory of Justice. 14

2.a) Discuss the classification of government made by Aristotle. 14

Or

b) Critically examine Aristotle's view on slavery. 14

(Turn Over)

3.a) Discuss St. Augustine's view on City of God. 14

Or

b) Elucidate two virtues on Justice and Peace discussed by St. Augustine. 14

4.a) Critically examine Machiavelli's Prince and his idea of statecraft. 14

Or

b) Discuss Machiavelli's attitude towards morality and politics. 14

5.a) Discuss the human nature and state of nature explained by Hobbes. 14

Or

b) Do you think Hobbes' stress on a sovereign power was an argument in support of absolute despotism? Why? 14

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POLITICAL SCIENCE

Course No. : PS – 104

(Theories of International Politics)

Full Marks : 70

Time : 3 hours

The questions are of equal value

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

All questions are Compulsory

1. a) Critically examine the main phases in the evolutions of International Politics as an independent academic discipline. **14**

Or

- b) “The defining character of International actor is not the legal quality of Sovereignty, but rather the behavioural attributes of autonomy”. Explain non-state actors in the light of the above. Briefly discuss the role of the non-state actors in International Politics. **7+7**

2. a) Explain why Neo-realism is also known as Systematic Theory. Discuss how institutions play a uniting role in International Politics. **10+4**

Or

- b) Explain decision making approach in International Politics propounded by Richard Synder. **14**

(Turn Over)

(2)

3. a) Critically examine Johan Galtung's Peace Research approach towards resolving various dimensions of International Conflicts. 14

Or

- b) Critically discuss under-development theory propounded by A. G. Frank. 14

4. a) Define the concept of ideology in International Politics. What are the three different categories of ideology according to Morgenthau? Explain how ideology promotes national interest in International Politics. 5+5+4

Or

- b) Explain how far Non-Alignment movement is relevant in the post-cold war politics. 14

5. a) Explain how territory, economic resources, technology, military strength and diplomacy contribute to the power and strength of the country. 14

Or

- b) Define National Interest. Discuss the new dimensions of National Interest. How far foreign policy promotes and protects national interest in International Politics. 4+6+4

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POLITICAL SCIENCE

Course No. : PS – 103

(Theories of Public Administration)

Full Marks : 70

Time : 3 hours

*The questions are of equal value
The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

All questions are Compulsory

1. a) Define Public Administration. Critically examine the liberal approach to the study of Public Administration **5+9**

Or

- b) Discuss in detail the evolution and growth of the discipline of Public Administration. **14**

2. a) Critically examine the principles and components of the Scientific Management Theory. **14**

Or

- b) Discuss in detail the Hawthorne Experiments conducted by Elton Mayo and his team. **14**

(Turn Over)

3. a) What is Scalar Principle? Critically examine the basic features, advantages and disadvantages of the Scalar Principle 14

Or

- b) Write short notes on any **two** of the following: 7+7
- i) Span of Control
 - ii) Coordination
 - iii) Centralisation and Decentralisation

4. a) Discuss the method of recruitment to the All India Services and Central Services in India. 14

Or

- b) Who are the Generalist and Specialist in Administration? Critically discuss the areas of tension between them. 4+10

5. a) "New Public Management represents a paradigm shift from a traditional model of Public Administration to Managerialism". Comment. 14

Or

- b) What do you understand by Good Governance? Discuss its characteristics. 7+7

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POLITICAL SCIENCE

Course No. : PS-102

(Political Processes and Dynamics in Indian Politics)*Full Marks : 70**Time : 3 hours*

*The questions are of equal value
The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

All questions are Compulsory

1. a) Define Regionalism. Identify the causes for the rise of regionalism in India. 4+10

Or

- b) 'Numerous ethnic movements have confronted India's multi-cultural democracy. India thus provides laboratory like conditions for the study of ethnic movements' (Atul Kohli). Comment 14

2. a) Can India grow with secular ideals in the midst of communal and partisan politics? Justify. 14

Or

- b) Evaluate the causes of communalism in India. Suggest measures to overcome it. 7+7

(Turn Over)

3. a) Analyse the factors underlying the rise of regional parties and the increasingly important role they have come to play in Indian politics. 14

Or

- b) What do you understand by a coalition government? What could be the advantageous and disadvantages of coalition government? 7+7

4. a) Define the concept of Doctrine of Judicial Review. 14

Or

- b) Judicial activism has become a significant attribute of the Indian Supreme Courts functioning. Critically discuss this statement with reference to Supreme Courts role as an activist's court since the 1980's. 14

5. a) Define National Integration. Discuss the challenges of National Integration in India. 14

Or

- b) Examine the role of Civil Society in National Integration. 14

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