

**QUESTION BANK:**  
**PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS WITH MODEL**  
**QUESTIONS**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**K.K.S WOMEN'S COLLEGE, BALASORE**

2020

Full Marks - 80

Time - 3 hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

Answer *all* questions

## Part-I

1. Answer the following with fill in the blanks : 1 × 12  
ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଉତ୍ତର ଶୁଦ୍ଧାଙ୍କନ ପୂରଣ କର :
- a) The book 'Politics' was written by the Greek Philosopher \_\_\_\_\_.  
'ପଲିଟିକ୍ସ' ପୁସ୍ତକର ଲେଖକ ଗ୍ରୀକ୍ ଦାର୍ଶନିକ \_\_\_\_\_ ।
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ gave the theory of Historical Materialism.  
\_\_\_\_\_ ଐତିହାସିକ ବସୁନ୍ଦରୀ ଦାସଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା କଳିଥିଲେ ।
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ is the author of the book 'The Spirit of Laws'.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 'ସ୍ପିରିଟ୍ ଅଫ୍ ଲାଜ୍' ପୁସ୍ତକର ଲେଖିକା ।
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ political theory is individual centric.  
\_\_\_\_\_ ରାଜନୈତିକ ଥିଓରୀ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି କେନ୍ଦ୍ରିକ ।
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ philosophy believes in total opposition to state.  
\_\_\_\_\_ ଦର୍ଶନ ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରର ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବିରୋଧୀ ।
- f) Edmund Burke was a supporter of \_\_\_\_\_ philosophy.  
ଏଡମଣ୍ଡ ବର୍କ୍ସ \_\_\_\_\_ ଦର୍ଶନର ସମର୍ଥକ ଥିଲେ ।
- g) Machiavelli used \_\_\_\_\_ approach to explain his political ideas.  
ମାକିଏଭେଲି ନିଜର ରାଜନୈତିକ ଦର୍ଶନ ବୁଝାଇବା ପାଇଁ \_\_\_\_\_ ଆଭିମୁଖ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିଥିଲେ ।
- h) \_\_\_\_\_ feminism advocates revolution against patriarchy.  
\_\_\_\_\_ ମାତାବାଦ ପିତୃତ୍ୱ ବିରୁଦ୍ଧରେ ବିପ୍ଳବର ଆହ୍ୱାନ ଦିଏ ।
- i) \_\_\_\_\_ system of government believes in rule of law.  
\_\_\_\_\_ ସରକାର ଆଇନର ଶାସନରେ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରେ ।
- j) In \_\_\_\_\_ democracy decision making is based on discussion.  
\_\_\_\_\_ ସରକାରରେ ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତି ଗ୍ରହଣ ଆଲୋଚନା ଉପରେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବସିତ ।
- k) The President of India is elected by \_\_\_\_\_ election.  
\_\_\_\_\_ ନିର୍ବାଚନ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଭାରତର ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି ନିର୍ବାଚିତ ହୁଅନ୍ତି ।
- l) \_\_\_\_\_ representation ensures representation according to numerical strength.  
\_\_\_\_\_ ପ୍ରତିନିଧିତ୍ୱ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଲୋକସଂଖ୍ୟା ହିସାବରେ ପ୍ରତିନିଧିତ୍ୱ ନିଶ୍ଚିତ କରାଯାଏ ।

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**Part-II**

2. Write short notes on any *eight* of the following within two to three sentences each :  $2 \times 8$
- ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଯେ କେଣିକି ଆଠଟିର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ସ୍ତମ୍ଭକୁ ଚିତ୍ତିକରି ବାକ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :
- a) Meaning of politics  
ରାଜନୀତିର ଅର୍ଥ
  - b) Classical liberalism  
ପାରମ୍ପାରିକ ଉଦାରବାଦ
  - c) Class struggle  
ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ସଂଘର୍ଷ
  - d) Normative approach  
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶାତ୍ମକ ଆଭିମୁଖ୍ୟ
  - e) Post-modernism  
ଉତ୍ତର ଆଧୁନିକବାଦ
  - f) Patriarchy  
ପିତୃତନ୍ତ୍ର
  - g) Universal Adult Franchise  
ସାର୍ବଜନୀନ ଭୋଟଦାନ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା

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**Part-III**

3. Answer any *eight* of the following within 75 words each :  $3 \times 8$
- ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଯେ କେଣିକି ଆଠଟିର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ୭୫ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :
- a) Distinguish between politics and political science.  
ରାଜନୀତି ଏବଂ ରାଜନୀତି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପାର୍ଥକ୍ୟ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣିଅ ।
  - b) What do you mean by Pluralist society ?  
ବହୁବାଦୀ ସମାଜର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ ?
  - c) Define Dictatorship of the Proletariat.  
ସର୍ବଦଳର ଏକଜୁଟବାଦର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ପ୍ରଦାନ କର ।
  - d) What is Post-Behaviouralism ?  
ଉତ୍ତର ବ୍ୟବହାରବାଦର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ ?

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- e) Distinguish between sex and gender.  
ଲିଙ୍ଗ ଏବଂ ସାମାଜିକ ଲିଙ୍ଗର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପାର୍ଥକ୍ୟ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ।
- f) Discuss the origin of Modernism.  
ଆଧୁନିକବାଦର ଉତ୍ପତ୍ତି ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।
- g) What is the social dimension of democracy ?  
ଶେଷତର ସାମାଜିକ ଦିଗଟି କ'ଣ ?
- h) What do you mean by popular sovereignty ?  
ଲୋକପ୍ରିୟ ସାର୍ବଭୌମତ୍ୱ କହିଲେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝ ?
- i) What is deliberative democracy ?  
ଆଲୋଚନାତ୍ମକ ଶେଷତର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ ?

**Part-IV**

4. Answer the following within 500 words each : 7 × 4  
ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ୫୦୦ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :
- a) Discuss the basic features of Anarchist theory.  
ଅନାଚକତାବାଦୀ ସଂଗଠନ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ବୈଶିଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।
- OR
- Explain the main principles of post behavioural approach.  
ଉତ୍ତର-ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାବାଦୀ ଆଚ୍ଛନ୍ଦ୍ୟର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ନୀତିଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବୁଝାଇ ଲେଖ ।

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- b) Discuss the characteristics of liberal Feminism.  
ଉଦାରବାଦୀ ନାରୀବାଦର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଲକ୍ଷଣ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।
- OR
- c) Explain the liberal perspective on Democracy.  
ଶେଷତର ସଂକ୍ରାନ୍ତରେ ଉଦାରବାଦୀ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିକୋଣ ବୁଝାଇ ଲେଖ ।
- OR
- d) Discuss the various factors that determine political participation.  
ରାଜନୈତିକ ଅଂଶ ଗ୍ରହଣକୁ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କରୁଥିବା ବିଭିନ୍ନ କାରକଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବୁଝାଇ ଲେଖ ।

OR

- Define Deliberative democracy and discuss its weaknesses.  
ଆଲୋଚନା ତ୍ମକ ଶେଷତର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ପ୍ରଦାନ କର ଏବଂ ଏହାର ଦୁର୍ବଳତା ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।
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## CORE PAPER- I

### UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL THEORY

1. The word politics has been derived from Greek word \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ means the community or populace or society.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ said that "man is a political animal".
4. Modern political theory means the science of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Marxist political theory totally reject \_\_\_\_\_ theory .
6. Liberal political theory focuses primarily on \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Classical liberalism stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Classical liberty support \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Liberalism has been derive from the word \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Liberalism is primarily the philosophy \_\_\_\_\_ .
11. Marxism is otherwise known as \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Marxism theory of history is based on \_\_\_\_\_.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is the master piece of karl marx .
14. \_\_\_\_\_ stands for abolition of state .
15. The politics written by \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Political theory can be \_\_\_\_\_ ,or \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Liberalism has faith in \_\_\_\_\_ of the individual .
18. Marxism is the enemy of \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Marxism believes that all social relation are based on \_\_\_\_\_.
20. Marxism also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
21. The word Anarchism stands derived from the \_\_\_\_\_ word \_\_\_\_\_.

22. Anarchists have been totally opposed to all forms of and organized \_\_\_\_\_.
23. Anarchism is the enemy of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
24. Conservative political tradition is popularly called \_\_\_\_\_.
25. Conservatism is against radical social and political \_\_\_\_\_.
26. Burke strongly criticized the \_\_\_\_\_ of 1789.
27. Behaviouralism advocates an empirical study of \_\_\_\_\_ in politics .
28. Behavioural approach advocates the \_\_\_\_\_ by the use of empirical and \_\_\_\_\_ methods.
29. Normative approach is a \_\_\_\_\_.
30. Structural functional approach is an \_\_\_\_\_ approach .
31. Systems approach views politics as \_\_\_\_\_.
32. Feminism is basically a protest against \_\_\_\_\_.
33. \_\_\_\_\_ is the extreme form of feminism .
34. Feminism is totally opposed to \_\_\_\_\_.
35. Feminism once an end to \_\_\_\_\_.
36. Modernism was the product of \_\_\_\_\_
37. Modernism was revolt against \_\_\_\_\_.
38. Modernism had its birth in the age of \_\_\_\_\_.
39. Enlighten project advocated dependence on the use of \_\_\_\_\_.
40. Modernism advocate the use of \_\_\_\_\_ for all social research and development.
41. Modernism believed in the development of \_\_\_\_\_.
42. Post- modernism involves a \_\_\_\_\_ of modernism .

43. Post modernism rejects the objective \_\_\_\_\_ and advocates \_\_\_\_\_.
44. Post modernism upholds \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
45. In a Democracy people are regarded as \_\_\_\_\_.
46. The two forms of Democracy are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
47. The two modern means of direct democracy are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
48. The underlying principle of Democracy is \_\_\_\_\_.
49. The concept of participation in political theory is called \_\_\_\_\_.
50. Political participation means the process of \_\_\_\_\_ in politics.
51. Political participation is not confined to \_\_\_\_\_ in election as \_\_\_\_\_.
52. Political participation in politics has to be \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
53. Electorate is the \_\_\_\_\_ name of all voters of a state .
54. Presentation in political theory means the system of \_\_\_\_\_.
55. Single transferable vote system is a method of \_\_\_\_\_.
56. Election is the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ their representatives by the \_\_\_\_\_.
57. The system of giving the right to vote to each adult citizen of a state is called \_\_\_\_\_.
58. Referendum is a \_\_\_\_\_ of direct Democracy.
59. In a referendum people approve or disapprove \_\_\_\_\_.
60. Initiative is a \_\_\_\_\_ of Democracy.
61. The people who do not get to cast their vote in election are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ person.
62. Scholars like Macpherson and Poulantzas are key supporters of \_\_\_\_\_.

63. The two central features of participatory Democracy as defined by cook and morgan are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
64. When the people are represented by their elected representative, the system is called \_\_\_\_\_.
65. Electorate is the \_\_\_\_\_ name of all voters of a state .
66. Presentation in political theory means the system of \_\_\_\_\_.
67. Single transferable vote system is a method of \_\_\_\_\_.
68. Election is the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ their representatives by the \_\_\_\_\_.
69. The system of giving the right to vote to each adult citizen of a state is called \_\_\_\_\_.
70. Electorate is the \_\_\_\_\_ name of all voters of a state .

## 2. 2 marks question

1. What is the correct positive view of politics ?
2. How citizens participate in politics of a Democratic state ?
3. What is theory?
4. Which are the five major streams of political theory?
5. What is the meaning of liberalism ?
6. What is modern liberalism?
7. What is meant by classical liberalism?
8. What is Marxism ?
9. What is Marxian socialism?
10. Why Marxism opposed to religion ?
11. What is Marxian view in communist society?
12. What is communism?



13. What is the basic theme of anarchism ?
14. What is the central pillar of conservative tradition of political theory ?
15. What is historical approach ?
16. What is an empirical approach ?
17. What is an approach?
18. What is the objective of normative approach?
19. Why behavioral approach got reflect post behaviouralism

### 3.3 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What is feminism?
2. What is the central theme of feminism?
3. What is meant by modernism?
4. What is post-modernism?
5. What is the central theme of post-modernism?
6. Define Democracy ?
7. Define referendum?
8. What is recall?
9. What is landesgemeinde?
10. What is popular sovereignty?
11. What is indirect and direct democracy?
12. What is direct political participation?
13. Define participation ?
14. What is representation?
15. What are power seekers in society?
16. What is constituency?
17. Traditional Liberalism
18. Modern Liberalism
19. Surplus Value

#### 4. LONG QUESTIONS

1. What is scope of political theory, describe ?
2. Discuss the significance of political theory ?
3. What is liberalism? Discuss the features traditional Liberalism?
4. What is Marxism? Discuss the features of Marxism?
5. What is Anarchism ? Describe the basic features of Anarchist political Theory?
6. What is conservatism ? Describe the basic features of conservative of tradition political theory?
7. What is an Approach ? what are the traditional and a modern approaches to political theory?
8. Critically Examine the main features of Feminism?
9. Define Modernism? Discuss the basic features?
10. Define post-modernism? Discuss its salient features.
11. Critically Examine the main features of Feminism?
12. Define post-modernism? Discuss its salient features
13. What is the Deliberative Theory of Democracy?
14. What is political participation? Describe the forms of political participation?
15. What is the meaning of representation? Describe the forms of political representation ?

2020

Full Marks - 80

Time - 3 hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

Answer *all* questions

## Part-I

1. Answer the following by fill in the blanks : 1 × 12  
ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଶୁଦ୍ଧିକର ଉତ୍ତର ଶୁଦ୍ଧାସ୍ଥାନ ପୂରଣ କର :
- a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee of Constituent Assembly.  
ଡଃ ବି.ଆର୍. ଆମ୍ବେଦକର ସାରିଧାନିକ ସଭାର \_\_\_\_\_ କମିଟିର ସଭାପତି ଥିଲେ ।
- b) The Constitution of India came into operation in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_ ମସିହାରେ ଭାରତର ସାରିଧାନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ହୋଇଥିଲା ।
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ is the knoww as the soul of the Indian Constitution.  
\_\_\_\_\_ କୁ ଭାରତର ସାରିଧାନ ଆତ୍ମା ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଏ ।
- d) Abolition of untouchability is contained in Art \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Constitution.  
ଅସ୍ପୃଶ୍ୟତା ନିବାରଣ ଭାରତର ସାରିଧାନର \_\_\_\_\_ ଧାରାରେ ଲେଖାଯାଇଅଛି ।

- e) The Directive Principles of State Policy are contained in part \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Constitution.  
ଭାରତୀୟ ସାରିଧାନ \_\_\_\_\_ ଭାଗରେ ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶମୂଳକ ନୀତି ବର୍ଣ୍ଣିତ ହୋଇଅଛି ।
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha.  
\_\_\_\_\_ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସଭାର ପଦବନ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଅଟନ୍ତି ।
- g) A money bill is certified by the \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_ ଏକ ଅର୍ଥବିଳମ୍ବ ପ୍ରମାଣିତ କରନ୍ତି ।
- h) Under Article \_\_\_\_\_ of The Indian Constitution President's Rule may be declared.  
ଭାରତୀୟ ସାରିଧାନର ଧାରା \_\_\_\_\_ ବଳରେ ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି ଶାସନ ଘୋଷଣା କରାଯାଇପାରେ ।
- i) \_\_\_\_\_ is the Chief link between the President and the Cabinet.  
\_\_\_\_\_ ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି ଏବଂ ମନ୍ତ୍ରମଣ୍ଡଳ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଯୋଗାଯୁକ୍ତର ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ପାଳନ କରନ୍ତି ।
- j) The Indian Constitution vests the power of law-making on residuary subjects with the \_\_\_\_\_.  
ଭାରତୀୟ ସାରିଧାନ ଅବଶିଷ୍ଟ ବିଷୟରେ ଆଇନ ପ୍ରଣୟନର ଅଧିକାର \_\_\_\_\_ ଘଟକର ନ୍ୟସ୍ତ କରିଅଛି ।

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k) \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the agent of the Center in the state.

\_\_\_\_\_ କା ରାଜ୍ୟରେ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରର ପ୍ରତିନିଧି ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଏ ।

1) \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment Act 1992 to the Indian Constitution introduced reforms of Panchayat Raj institution.

ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବିଧାନର \_\_\_\_\_ ସଂଶୋଧନ ଆଇନ 1992 ପଞ୍ଚାୟତରାଜ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାର ସୁଧାର ଆଣିଥିଲା ।

### Part-II

2. Answer any *eight* of the following within two to three sentences each : 2 × 8

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଯେ କୌଣସି ଆଠଟିର ବିସ୍ତରୀତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଦୁଇରୁ ତିନୋଟି ବାକ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

- a) Secularism in India  
ଭାରତର ଧର୍ମ ନିରପେକ୍ଷତା
- b) Fundamental Duties  
ମୌଳିକ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ
- c) Right to Education  
ଶିକ୍ଷାର ଅଧିକାର
- d) Gandhian Principles of Directive Principles of State Policy.  
ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶାମୂଳକ ନୀତିର ଗାନ୍ଧିବାଦୀ ନୀତି

[ 4 ]

e) Qualifications of Lok Sabha membership  
ଲୋକ ସଭାର ସଭ୍ୟତ୍ବ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା

f) Financial Emergency  
ଅର୍ଥନୈତିକ କ୍ଷତ୍ରୀ କାଳୀନ ଅବସ୍ଥା

g) Writ of Prohibition  
ପ୍ରତିଷେଧ ସମାଜରଣ

h) Cooperative Federalism  
ସହଯୋଗମୂଳକ ସଂଘୀୟ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା

i) Panchayat Samiti  
ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ସମିତି

j) Municipal Council  
ମ୍ୟୁନିସିପାଲ ପରିଷଦ ।

### Part-III

3. Answer any *eight* of the following within 75 words each : 3 × 8

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଯେ କୌଣସି ଆଠଟିର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ୭୫ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

- a) What is the significance of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution ?  
ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବିଧାନର ପୂର୍ବବକ୍ତର ମହତ୍ତ୍ୱ କ'ଣ ?

- b) Name the six fundamental freedoms of an Indian citizen.  
କଣେ ଭାରତୀୟ ନାଗରିକଙ୍କର ଛଅଟି ମୌଳିକ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କର ।
- c) Why are the Directive Principles of the State policy called non-justiciable ?  
ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶମୂଳକ ନୀତିଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଅଣନ୍ୟାୟ ଉନ୍ନତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକୁ କୁହାଯାଏ ?
- d) Describe the Financial powers of Lok Sabha.  
ଲୋକସଭାର ଆର୍ଥିକନୈତିକ କ୍ଷମତା ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।
- e) What are the special powers of Rajya Sabha ?  
ରାଜ୍ୟ ସଭାର ବିଶେଷ କ୍ଷମତା ଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ'ଣ ?
- f) What do you mean by collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers ?  
ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ମଣ୍ଡଳର ମିଳିତ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ କହିଲେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝ ?
- g) What is judicial activism ?  
ନ୍ୟାୟିକ ସକ୍ରିୟତାବାଦର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ ?
- h) Describe the method of appointment of judges of High Court.  
ଉଚ୍ଚନ୍ୟାୟାଳୟର ବିଚାରପତି ମାନଙ୍କର ନିଯୁକ୍ତି ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।
- i) What are the objectives of Panchayat Raj system  
ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ରାଜ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ'ଣ ?

- j) What are the sources of income of a Municipal Corporation.  
ମ୍ୟୁନିସିପାଲ ନିଗମର ଆୟର ଉତ୍ସଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ'ଣ ?

#### Part-IV

4. Answer the following within 500 words each : 7 × 4  
ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ୫୦୦ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :
- a) Discuss the working of the Constituent Assembly of India.  
ଭାରତର ସାମ୍ବିଧାନିକ ସଭାର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।
- OR
- Explain the significance of the Directive Principles of state policy.  
ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ମୂଳକ ନୀତି ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ବୁଝାଇ ଲେଖ ।
- b) Discuss the Executive powers of the President of India.  
ଭାରତର ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତିଙ୍କର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସାଧନା କ୍ଷମତା ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।
- OR
- Analyze the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.  
ଭାରତର ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ନ୍ୟାୟାଳୟର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରସୀମାର ବିଶ୍ଲେଷଣ କର ।



[ 7 ]

c) Explain the financial relations between the Center and the States.  
କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଏବଂ ରାଜ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା ଆର୍ଥିକ ସଂପର୍କ ବୁଝାଇ ଦେଖ ।

OR

Critically examine recent trends in federalism in India.

ଭାରତରେ ସଂଘୀୟ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାର ସାମ୍ପ୍ରତିକ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକରଣର ସମୀକ୍ଷା କର ।

d) Discuss the composition and functions of Gram Panchayat.

ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତର ଗଠନ ଏବଂ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

OR

Explain the composition and functions of Notified Area Council.

ବିଜ୍ଞାପିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ପରିଷଦର ଗଠନ ଏବଂ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାବଳୀ ବୁଝାଇ ଦେଖ ।

CORE PAPER - II

**THE CONSTITUTION ASSEMBLY AND THE CONSTITUTION**

1. Constitution means \_\_\_\_\_ of the state.
2. Constitution is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the land.
3. Written constitution means a constitution \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A rigid constitution \_\_\_\_\_ amended.
5. A flexible constitution can be amended \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. A written constitution is a \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ constitution .
7. The preamble of the constitution is key to the \_\_\_\_ .
8. Preamble declares India to be a \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_ are the four objectives of India state.
10. The constitution assembly adopted the constitution of India on \_\_\_\_\_.
11. India adopted parliamentary form of government under the influence of \_\_\_\_.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ reflect the influence of US Constitution .
13. Indian constitution has \_\_\_\_\_ articles and \_\_\_\_\_ schedules.
14. India that is Bharat is \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Indian constitution is \_\_\_\_\_ in structure but \_\_\_\_\_ is spirit.
16. Indian secularism stand for \_\_\_\_\_ all religion.
17. The constitution recognizes \_\_\_\_\_ languages.
18. Indian union has \_\_\_\_ states and \_\_\_\_ union Territories .
19. The constitution of India was framed by the constitution assembly on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_.

20. The Member of the Constitution Assembly Were \_\_\_\_\_.
21. The Constitution Assembly set up under the mission plan had a strength of \_\_\_\_\_ .
22. The first meeting of the Constitution Assembly of India was held on \_\_\_\_\_.
23. On December 11, 1946 the constituent Assembly elected \_\_\_\_\_ as its permanent chairman
24. \_\_\_\_\_ was the chairman of the drafting committee of the constituent Assembly.
25. The objective resolution , which outlined the philosophy of the Indian Constitution , was moved in the Constitution Assembly by \_\_\_\_\_.
26. The of India adopted on \_\_\_\_\_.
27. The constitution Assembly of India comes into force on \_\_\_\_\_.
28. The constituent Assembly of India took all decision by \_\_\_\_\_.
29. Preamble declares that the constitution of India was adopted on \_\_\_\_\_.
30. Which is not a source of the Indian Constitution \_\_\_\_\_ .
31. Which is not a major source of Indian Constitution \_\_\_\_\_ .
32. The objectives resolution was passed by the constituent Assembly on \_\_\_\_\_.
33. \_\_\_\_\_ is the author of the book “commentary on the constitution of India “ .



34. Indian constitution has \_\_\_\_\_ Articles .
35. India constitution of India was made by \_\_\_\_\_.
36. Constitution of India is a \_\_\_\_\_ .
37. The constitution describes India as a \_\_\_\_\_
38. Socialism in India means \_\_\_\_\_.
39. Part 3 of India provides for \_\_\_\_\_.
40. Fundamental rights are \_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_\_.
41. Right to property is now a \_\_\_\_\_ under article \_\_\_\_\_ .
42. Parliament can \_\_\_\_\_ Fundamental Rights.
43. Art 32 grants the Right to \_\_\_\_\_.
44. Art 15 prohibits \_\_\_\_\_ on ground of \_\_\_\_\_.
45. \_\_\_\_\_ is a crime punishable under law.
46. The minorities in India have been ensured \_\_\_\_\_ under Art \_\_\_\_\_.
47. Freedom of press stands included in the right to \_\_\_\_\_.
48. ART 22 (III) provides for \_\_\_\_\_.
49. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a source of Indian Constitution .
50. The Constitution of India was made by \_\_\_\_\_ .
51. Art 21A relates to \_\_\_\_\_.
52. Right to information is a \_\_\_\_\_.
53. \_\_\_\_\_ is a fundamental features of Indian secularism .
54. Right to freedom of religion has been describe in \_\_\_\_\_.
55. Provision for preventive detention is given under \_\_\_\_\_ .
56. Part Iv of the constitution provides for \_\_\_\_\_.
57. The DPSP Constitute a manifesto of \_\_\_\_\_ foundations of Indian Democracy.
58. To secure a uniform civil code is a \_\_\_\_\_.
59. Directive Principles of State Policy are \_\_\_\_\_.

60. Directive Principles of State Policy have been described in Articles \_\_\_\_\_.
61. Directive Principles of State Policy are backed by - \_\_\_\_\_.
62. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a Directive Principles of State Policy.
63. Directive Principles of State Policy are \_\_\_\_\_.
64. Directive Principles are primarily based on the ideology of \_\_\_\_\_.
65. Union Parliament is a----- legislature .
66. Lok Sabha is the \_\_\_\_\_ and Rajya Sabha is the \_\_\_\_\_ of Parliament .
67. Lok Sabha can remove the council of ministers by passing a -----.
68. Art 249 and Art 312 given two special powers to \_\_\_\_\_.
69. Speaker of Lok Sabha acts as a \_\_\_\_\_ in the Lok Sabha .
70. Rajya Sabha elects a member who presides over its meetings in the absence of-----
71. ----- in the state form the government .
72. Union Parliament legislates on the subjects contained -----  
-----.
73. The Parliament of Indian means-----.
74. Maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is-----.
75. The members of Lok Sabha are-----.

## 2. 2 mark questions.

1. What is a constitution ?
2. What is a written constitution?
3. What is a rigid constitution?
4. What is a flexible constitution ?
5. What is the authority of the constitution of India ?
6. Who framed the constitution of India ?
7. What is meant by the saying that India is a Republic?
8. What is the composition of union parliament?
9. What are the features of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha ?
10. Who presides over the meeting of the Lok Sabha ?
11. Who elects of MPs the Rajya Sabha from a state ?
12. Define Unitary Government ?
13. What is federation ?
14. What is Hallmark of a federation ?
15. Write a major feature of unitary Government ?
16. List the four features of a federation ?
17. What is man difference between a unitary state and federal state ?
18. What is the importance of self-Government for the success of the Democracy?
19. What are the salient features of rural and a urban local self-Government institution ?
20. What is the composition of a Gram Panchayat ?
21. Define local self- government?
22. What is Local self- government?
23. What is the equality before law ?

24. 21. How untouchability has been abolished in India ?
25. 22. How India constitution protects life and liberty of people?
26. 23. What is preventive detention ?
27. 24. What are the rights of child?
28. 25. What is the right to religion to freedom
29. What is the equality before law ?
30. 21. How untouchability has been abolished in India ?
31. 22. How India constitution protects life and liberty of people?
32. 23. What is preventive detention ?
33. 24. What are the rights of child?
34. 25. What is the right to religion to freedom

### 3. 3 marks Questions

1. How India is a Democracy?
2. How India is a secular state?
3. India is a federation of how many states?
4. 11. Name the five major sources of the Indian constitution?
5. 12. How can the Indian constitution be amended?
6. 13. Which foreign constitution acted as a sources of some features of the Indian constitution?
7. 14. How Indian constitution is the largest constitution in the world
8. Who exercises control over the union council of Minister ?
9. What are the two special powers of the Rajya Sabha ?
10. What is the method of election of the Lok Sabha MPs ?
11. What is the equality before law ?

12. How untouchability has been abolished in India ?
13. How India constitution protects life and liberty of people?
14. What is preventive detention?
15. What are the rights of child?
16. What are the major functions of the Gram Sabha ?
17. How Local Government system gives strength to Democracy?
18. What is the system of reservation of seats in a Municipal body ?
19. What are the main of a municipal council?
20. How the Indian constitution gives special rights to minorities ?
21. Who can amend the fundamental rights ?
22. What is the status of right to property ?
23. What is the NHRC?
24. What are the functions of NHRC ?
25. What is part (iv) of the Indian constitution ?
26. What is the aim of part (iv) of the constitution ?
27. What is the nature of Directive Principles ?
28. Name some labour welfare Acts passed by the state ?
29. Write six defects of the Directive Principles ?
30. What is the power of Rajya Sabha in respect of a money bill?

#### 4. Long Questions

1. 1. What is the philosophy of the Constitution of India ?
2. Discuss the features of preamble of the Constitution of India ?
3. What are the salient characteristics of the Constitution of India?

4. What are the fundamental rights of the Indian citizens ?
5. What are the fundamental duties of the Indian citizens ?
6. Discuss the main features of part IV. ?
7. What is the difference between fundamental Rights and a Directive Principles?
8. Explain the organization of Rajya Sabha . What are its powers ?
9. Discuss the organization of Lok Sabha. What are its powers?
10. Discuss the organization, powers and position of the union parliament?
11. Explain the powers and a position of the president of India?
12. Explain the role and position of the prime Minister in the Indian political system ?
13. Discuss the organizational structure and a salient features of Indian Judicial system ?
14. Discuss the organization , jurisdiction and role of the supreme court of India ?
15. "India is a union of states with both federal and a Unitarian features "discuss?
16. Explain the financial relation between the center and states ?
17. What is a Panchayat? discuss its organization and function.
18. What is the municipal corporation? Describe its functions

2022

Full Marks - 80

Time - 3 hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

Answer *all* questions

Part-I

1. Fill in the blanks :

1 × 12

ଶୂନ୍ୟସ୍ଥାନ ପୂରଣ କର :

a) Laski was a supporter of \_\_\_\_\_ freedom.

ଲାସ୍କି \_\_\_\_\_ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତାର ସମର୍ଥକ ଥିଲେ ।

b) Absence from restraints is known as \_\_\_\_\_ freedom.

ବନ୍ଧନରୁ ମୁକ୍ତକୁ \_\_\_\_\_ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା କୁହାଯାଏ ।

c) To disagree from the majority opinion is known as freedom of \_\_\_\_\_.

ସଂଖ୍ୟାଗରିଷ୍ଠ ମତ ସହିତ ଏକମତ ନହେବାକୁ \_\_\_\_\_ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

d) To provide for special provisions for weaker sections is called \_\_\_\_\_ action.

ଦୁର୍ବଳ ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ବିଶେଷ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାକୁ \_\_\_\_\_ କୁହାଯାଏ ।