#### 2022

(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) What is comparative politics? Discuss the significance of the study of comparative politics. 3+6=9

Or

- (b) Discuss the changing nature and scope of comparative politics.
- 2. [a] Critically explain the systems approach to the study of comparative politics.

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1 Turn Over 1

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| (b) | Critically | examine | the | concept | of |
|-----|------------|---------|-----|---------|----|
|     | behaviour  |         |     |         |    |

es

3. (a) "The Crown is an institution which never dies." Discuss the maxim and enumerate the powers, duties and position of the Crown.

Q

9

Or

(b) The House of Commons is more powerful than the House of Lords. Explain.

9

4. (a) Discuss the theory of separation of powers as incorporated in the American Constitution.

Ö

Or

- (b) What is judicial review? Explain its working in the USA. 2+7=9
- 5. (a) Discuss the functioning of political systems in the Third World countries.

Or

(b) What is a Third World country? How can developing countries approve their standard of living? 2+7=9

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#### 2022

(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

SECTION-I

( Marks : 10 )

- 1. Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided: 1×10=10
  - (a) Which political scientist defined politics as an 'authoritative allocation of values'?
    - (i) David Easton ( )
    - (ii) Plato ( )
    - (iii) Jean Blondel ( )
    - (iv) Duverger ( )

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| (b) | Comparative politics is mostly methodological which focuses on |                                                                                   |  |  |  |  |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
|     | (i) '                                                          | how part' of an analysis ( )                                                      |  |  |  |  |
|     | (ii) '                                                         | what part' of an analysis ( )                                                     |  |  |  |  |
|     | <i>(iii)</i> 1                                                 | both (i) and (ii) ( )                                                             |  |  |  |  |
|     | (iυ) Ι                                                         | Neither (i) nor (ii)                                                              |  |  |  |  |
| (c) |                                                                | structural-functional approach and the<br>-output approach have been derived from |  |  |  |  |
|     | <i>(i)</i> t                                                   | the political stimulation approach ( )                                            |  |  |  |  |
|     | (ii) t                                                         | the quantitative approach ( )                                                     |  |  |  |  |
|     | (iii) t                                                        | the general systems theory approach (                                             |  |  |  |  |
|     | <i>(iυ)</i> t                                                  | the behavioural approach ( )                                                      |  |  |  |  |
| (d) |                                                                | two political thinkers represent the ational approach of comparative politics?    |  |  |  |  |
|     | (i) A                                                          | Almond and Coleman ( )                                                            |  |  |  |  |
|     | (ii) I                                                         | Easton and Dahl ( )                                                               |  |  |  |  |
|     | (iii) I                                                        | Ouverger and Sartori ( )                                                          |  |  |  |  |
|     | (iv) (                                                         | Coleman and Duverger ( )                                                          |  |  |  |  |
|     |                                                                |                                                                                   |  |  |  |  |

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| (e)        | Who is the real executive in England? |                                                              |  |  |
|------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|
|            | (i)                                   | King ( )                                                     |  |  |
|            | (ii)                                  | Minister ( )                                                 |  |  |
|            | (iii)                                 | Privy Council ( )                                            |  |  |
|            | (iv)                                  | Lord Chancellor ( )                                          |  |  |
| <i>(f)</i> | De j                                  | jure sovereignty in England resides in                       |  |  |
|            | (i)                                   | the House of Lords ( )                                       |  |  |
|            | (ii)                                  | the Queen-in-Parliament ( )                                  |  |  |
|            | (iii)                                 | the House of Commons ( )                                     |  |  |
|            | (iv)                                  | the House of Representatives ( )                             |  |  |
| (g)        | Wha                                   | it is the minimum age requirement to serve<br>Senator in US? |  |  |
|            | (i)                                   | 25 years ( )                                                 |  |  |
| 0          | (ĭi)                                  | 30 years ( )                                                 |  |  |
|            | (iii)                                 | 35 years ( )                                                 |  |  |
|            | (iv)                                  | 40 years ( )                                                 |  |  |

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| (n) The spoils system in the USA began during the period of |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| (i) Jefferson ( )                                           |
| (ii) Washington ( )                                         |
| (iii) Jackson ( )                                           |
| (iv) Lincoln ( )                                            |
| (i) The People's Republic of China came into being in       |
| (i) 1946 ()                                                 |
| (ii) 1949 ( )                                               |
| (iii) 1951 ( )                                              |
| (iv) 1978 ( )                                               |
| (j) In China, judges are appointed by                       |
| (i) civil service ( )                                       |
| (ii) the President ( )                                      |
| (iii) election ( )                                          |
| (iv) the Prime Minister ( )                                 |
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Ba/F

# SECTION—II

( *Marks* : 10 )

2. Write short notes on the following:

5+5

(a) Filibustering

(b) The Chinese Cultural Revolution

#### SECTION—III

( *Marks*: 5)

- **3.** State whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick ( $\checkmark$ ) mark:  $1 \times 5 = 5$ 
  - (a) Comparative politics involves the systematic study and comparison of the world's political systems.

(T/F)

(b) Modern approaches are marked by empirical investigation of relevant data.

(T/F)

(c) The most clear exposition of 'rule of law' is provided by Ivor Jennings.

(T/F)

(d) The first President of the Chinese Republic was Mao Zedong.

(T / F)

(e) The Third World countries are characterised by traditional society.

(T / F)

\* \* \*

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