

GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (A), NAGARI
BA Honours (Political Science),
Semester I - Paper 1 : FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
(w.e.f. 2023-24 batch)

MODEL PAPER

Time : 3 Hours

Max Marks: 75

PART-A

Answer ALL the Multiple Choice Questions, Each Question Carries 1 Mark. **(30x1 Mark=30 Marks)**

(SNo. 1-30)

1. Which academic disciplines are typically included in social sciences?
a) Physics and chemistry b) Sociology and psychology
c) Biology and geology d) Mathematics and computer science
2. What do social sciences primarily seek to understand and explain?
a) Physical phenomena b) Human behaviour and society
c) Geographical landscapes d) Biological processes
3. What is a key aspect of social sciences that explores factors like attitudes, beliefs, motivations, and personality traits?
a) Anthropology b) Geography c) Psychology d) Economics
4. Social sciences recognize and study the diversity of what?
a) Animal species b) Geological formations
c) Cultures, languages, and traditions d) Chemical elements
5. What research methods are commonly used by social scientists to gather data?
a) Experiments and observations b) Chemical analysis and simulations
c) Astronomical observations and fieldwork d) Genetic sequencing and laboratory experiments
6. Which social science discipline primarily focuses on understanding human behavior and mental processes?
a) Sociology b) Anthropology c) Psychology d) Economics
7. What does the study of history provide insights into?
a) Future events b) Ancient civilizations c) Fictional stories d) Mathematical equations
8. Which historical period is revival, featuring figures like Michelangelo? known for intellectual and artistic revival, featuring figures like Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo?
a) Ancient Greece b) Renaissance c) Industrial Revolution d) World War I
9. What major event in the 15th and 16th centuries led to the discovery of new trade routes and the establishment of colonies?
a) The Renaissance b) The Industrial Revolution
c) The Age of Exploration d) World War II
10. What era in the 20th century brought about two world wars and significant political and social changes?

- a) The Cold War b) The Industrial Revolution c) The Renaissance d) The Age of Exploration

11. Which technological advancements in the latter half of the 20th century transformed the way we live and work?

- a) The development of steam power b) The invention of the printing press
c) The development of the internet and computers d) The construction of the Great Wall of China

12. What is the primary aim of history?

- a) To predict future events b) To systematically study past events and their significance
c) To analyze contemporary societies d) To create fictional narratives

13. What is the primary focus of psychology? 13

- a) Studying animal behaviour b) Analysing geological processes
c) Investigating the mind and behaviour d) Exploring chemical reactions

14. Which branch of psychology is concerned with the assessment and treatment of mental health disorders?

- a) Cognitive psychology b) Developmental psychology
c) Clinical psychology d) Social psychology

15. What does neuroscience study in relation to psychology?

- a) Social interactions b) The relationship between the brain, behaviour, and mental processes
c) Personality traits d) Cognitive development

16. Which branch of psychology explores how individuals develop and change throughout their lifespan?

- a) Cognitive psychology c) Developmental psychology
b) Social psychology d) Personality psychology

17. Applied psychology is concerned with:

- a) Conducting laboratory experiments b) Solving practical problems using psychological principles
c) The study of personality traits d) Investigating cognitive processes

18. What is the primary focus of psychology?

- a) Studying geological processes b) Investigating the human mind and behaviour
c) Analysing chemical reactions d) Exploring biological ecosystems

19. What is the primary role of political systems in society?

- a) Promoting economic growth b) Maintaining social order
c) Ensuring cultural preservation d) Providing entertainment

20. Which aspect of political systems involves the representation of diverse voices and interests?

- a) Economic management b) Decision-Making
c) International relations d) Public services

21. What do political systems establish to safeguard individual and collective rights?

- a) Legal frameworks b) Entertainment programs c) Economic policies d) Healthcare systems

22. How do political systems governance? contribute to accountability in

- a) By promoting censorship
b) By suppressing public dissent
c) By holding government officials responsible for their actions
d) By limiting freedom of speech

23. What role do political systems play in international relations?
- Promoting isolationism
 - Shaping a nation's foreign policy
 - Restricting trade
 - Limiting diplomatic engagements
24. What is the primary function of the judiciary in a political system?
- Creating laws
 - Enforcing laws
 - Electing officials
 - Interpreting laws
25. What is the primary function of a computer?
- Communication
 - Data processing
 - Entertainment
 - Transportation
26. Which characteristic of computers allows them to handle multiple tasks simultaneously?
- Speed
 - Storage capacity
 - Multitasking
 - Versatility
27. Which characteristic of computers makes them suitable for upgrading and expanding their capabilities?
- Scalability
 - Automation
 - Reliability
 - Versatility
28. What is the ability of a computer to connect to networks and access online resources known as?
- Automation
 - Versatility
 - Connectivity
 - Reliability
29. Which characteristic ensures that computers can execute tasks with minimal errors when properly programmed?
- Speed
 - Accuracy
 - Versatility
 - Scalability
30. Who conceptualised the Analytical Engine, considered the precursor to modern computers?
- Charles Babbage
 - Alan Turing
 - John von Neumann
 - Steve Jobs

PART-B

Answer all Matching Questions, Each set (05) of questions carries 5 marks **(05x 05 Marks=25 Marks)**

(S.No.31.-35)

31.

	A		B
A	Policy Analysis	i	Focus on societal progress and challenges, including poverty and inequality
B	Socio-cultural Diversity	ii	Study of attitudes, beliefs, motivations, and personality traits
C	Social change and Development	iii	Exploration of international relations, globalisation, and migration
D	Global perspectives	iv	Recognising and studying diverse cultures, languages, customs and traditions
E	Human behaviour and Psychology	v	Shaping public policies through evidence-based research and analysis

32.

	A		B
A	Renaissance	i	Period of intellectual and artistic revival
B	Age of Exploration	ii	Geopolitical tension between superpowers
C	Industrial Revolution	iii	Transformation from agrarian to industrial economies
D	Cold War	iv	Discovery of new trade routes and colonies
E	Technological Advancements	v	Development of the internet and computers

33.

	A		B
A	Physics	i	Studies celestial objects and the universe
B	Chemistry	ii	Focuses on matter, energy, and their interactions
C	Biology	iii	Examines the composition and behaviour of substances
D	Astronomy	iv	Explores living organisms and their characteristics
E	Earth Sciences	v	Encompasses disciplines like geology and meteorology, studying the Earth's processes

34.

	A		B
A	Speed	i	Ability to connect to networks
B	Versatility	ii	Handling multiple tasks simultaneously
C	Automation	iii	Quick execution of tasks
D	Connectivity	iv	Wide range of functions
E	Scalability	v	Upgrading and expanding capabilities

35.

	A		B
A	Executive Branch	i	Organising elections and forming governments
B	Bureaucracy	ii	Implementing and enforcing laws
C	Political parties	iii	Interpreting laws and ensuring justice
D	Electoral system	iv	Non-governmental organisations and advocacy groups
E	Judiciary	v	Representing different ideologies and interests

PART– C

III Answer the following True/False questions. Each Question Carries 1 Mark. (10x 1 Mark=10 Marks)

(S.No.36-45)

- 36. Social sciences are limited to the study of individual behaviour and psychology. ()
- 37. Social sciences do not play a role in shaping public policies. ()
- 38. History primarily focuses on predicting future events. ()
- 39. The Renaissance was a period of intellectual and artistic decline. ()
- 40. Psychology primarily focuses on the study of geological processes. ()
- 41. Clinical psychology deals with the assessment, diagnosis, and treatment of mental health disorders. ()
- 42. Political systems are responsible for providing healthcare services to citizens. ()
- 43. Political systems do not impact economic policies or resource allocation. ()
- 44. Computers are known for their slow processing speed. ()
- 45. Scalability refers to the ability of computers to be easily upgraded and expanded ()

PART– D

Answer Fill in the Blank Questions, Each answer carries 1 mark. (10x 01 Mark=10 Marks)

(S.No. 46-55)

- 46. Social sciences use various research methods, including surveys, interviews, observations, experiments and ----- analysis, to gather data.
- 47. Social sciences address critical social issues such as poverty, inequality, crime, discrimination, and ----- sustainability.
- 48. The Industrial Revolution transformed societies from agrarian- based economies to -----ones.
- 49. The Renaissance marked a period of intellectual and artistic -----
- 50. ----- is the scientific study of the mind and behaviour.
- 51. Developmental psychology explores how individuals develop and change throughout their-----
- 52. Political systems provide a framework for establishing and maintaining ----- ensuring the smooth functioning of society.
- 53. The representation of diverse voices and interests is a key feature of political systems to ensure that the government reflects the needs and ----- of the people.
- 54. Computers are electronic devices that process, store, and retrieve -----
- 55. ----- is the characteristic that allows computers to perform various tasks and functions

GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (A), NAGARI
BA Honours (Political Science)
Semester I - Paper 2: PERSPECTIVES ON INDIAN SOCIETY
(w.e.f. 2023-24 batch)
MODEL PAPER

Time : 3 Hours

Max Marks: 75

PART-A

Answer ALL the Multiple Choice Questions, Each Question Carries 1 Mark. **(30x1 Mark=30 Marks)**

(SNo. 1-30)

1. What is the role of social dynamics in relationships and interactions?
 - a) It hinders effective communication.
 - b) It promotes conflict and competition.
 - c) It shapes behaviors and influences relationships.
 - d) It enforces strict social norms.
2. How do social dynamics impact collaboration among individuals?
 - a) They discourage cooperation.
 - b) They have no effect on collaboration.
 - c) They promote collaboration to achieve common goals.
 - d) They lead to isolation.
3. What are social norms, and how do they relate to social dynamics?
 - a) Social norms are static rules that never change.
 - b) Social norms are unrelated to social dynamics.
 - c) Social norms are shared expectations that guide behaviour and influence social dynamics.
 - d) Social norms only apply to professional settings.
4. What process helps individuals learn and internalise the values, norms, and behaviours of their social environment?
 - a) Social isolation
 - b) Social dynamics
 - c) Socialisation
 - d) Social conflict
5. What factors can drive the evolution of social systems and behaviors over time, as mentioned in the context of social
 - a) Technological advancements, economic shifts, and social movements
 - b) Isolation and individualism
 - c) Static social norms
 - d) Lack of communication
6. What does individualism emphasise regarding personal freedom?
 - a) Limiting personal freedom
 - b) Ignoring personal freedom
 - c) Valuing personal freedom
 - d) Lack of communication
7. Which are the two major classical music traditions in India?
 - a) Bollywood and Folk music
 - b) Hindustani and Carnatic
 - c) Sitar and Tabla
 - d) Flute and Veena
8. What is the Indian film industry known as, which has popularised Indian music globally?

a) Tollywood b) Hollywood c) Bollywood d) Kollywood

9. What is the term for the complex framework of melodic modes in Indian music?

a) Rhythm b) Taal c) Raga d) Sargam

10. Which Indian music genre emphasizes intricate melodic patterns, improvisation, and rhythmic intricacies?

a) Folk music b) Bollywood music c) Carnatic music d) Hindustani music

11. Which traditional Indian stringed instrument is known for its deep and resonant sound?

a) Sitar b) Tabla c) Flute d) Sarod

12. What does yoga primarily aim for in Indian culture and heritage?

a) Physical strength and ability b) Union with the divine and self-realization

c) Competitive sportsmanship d) Intellectual knowledge and wisdom

13. What is the term used for the right to vote granted to all adult citizens in the Indian Constitution?

a) Freedom of speech b) Universal adult suffrage
c) Independent judiciary d) Separation of powers

14. What does the Indian Constitution guarantee to citizens, providing them with the freedom to voice their opinions and participate in public affairs?

a) Fundamental rights b) Directive Principles
c) Separation of powers d) Fundamental duties

15. Which branch of the Indian government acts as a guardian of the Constitution, ensuring the protection of individual rights and upholding the rule of law?

a) Executive b) Legislature c) Judiciary d) Bureaucracy

16. What principle of governance is established by the Indian Constitution to prevent the concentration of power and foster accountability?

a) Universal adult suffrage b) Fundamental rights
c) Separation of powers d) Directive Principles

17. What is the term used for the right of citizens to access government records, promoting transparency and accountability in government functioning?

a) Right to information b) Right to privacy c) Right to property d) Right to assembly

18. Which fundamental right in the Indian Constitution guarantees protection against discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth?

a) Right to freedom b) Right to equality c) Right against exploitation d) Right to life and personal liberty

19. What is the primary responsibility of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)?

- a) Regulating the stock market b) Ensuring agricultural production
- c) Maintaining monetary stability d) Managing the defence budget

20. Which function of the Bressolves providing liquidity support to banks during financial

- a) Currency management b) Banking regulation
- c) Lender of last resort d) Foreign exchange management

21. What does the RBI oversee and regulate to ensure secure and efficient transactions in the economy?

- a) Foreign exchange reserves b) Financial stability
- c) Payment and settlement systems d) Consumer protection.

22. What role does the RBI play in developing and regulating various financial markets?

- a) Economic research b) Currency management
- c) Financial stability assessment d) Development of financial markets

23. What area does the RBI focus on to safeguard the interests of bank customers and ensure fair practices?

- a) Economic research b) Foreign exchange management
- c) Consumer protection d) Monetary policy formulation

24. What is one of the primary functions of commercial banks in the Indian economy?

- a) Exporting goods and services b) Managing foreign exchange reserves
- c) Mobilising savings and providing credit d) Conducting monetary policy

25. What is one potential effect of social networks on individual behavior mentioned in the text?

- a) Decreased social comparison b) Enhanced self-esteem
- c) Increased social isolation d) Reduced information sharing

26. How might excessive use of social networks impact productivity?

- a) It enhances productivity by promoting time management. b) It doesn't affect productivity.
- c) It leads to decreased productivity by focusing on virtual interactions.
- d) It improves real-life relationships.

27. What can the use of social networks before bedtime disrupt?

- a) Sleep patterns b) Social connections c) Productivity d) Authenticity

28. How do social networks impact individuals' self-worth?

- a) They do not affect self-worth. b) They promote self-worth through authentic interactions.

c) They encourage reliance on external validation for self- esteem.

d) They lead to decreased social comparison.

29. What potential effect of social networks is mentioned that can make it challenging to process information effectively?

a) Enhanced information retention b) Information overload

c) Improved cognitive abilities d) Reduced exposure to stimulating content

30. How have social networking platforms impacted the democratisation of information sharing?

a) They have strengthened traditional gatekeepers of information.

b) They have reduced inclusivity in public discourse.

c) They have limited information sharing to a select few.

d) They have allowed anyone with internet access to share information.

PART-B

Answer all Matching Questions, Each set (05) of questions carries 5 marks **(05x 05 Marks=25 Marks)**

(S.No.31.-35)

31.

	A		B
A	Rule of Law	i	Economic Justice
B	Socialism & Welfare State	ii	Separation of religion and state
C	Secularism	iii	Individual freedoms
D	Liberty	iv	Majority rule
E	Democracy	v	Impartial administration of justice

32.

	A		B
A	Dominant Service Sector	i	Rapid expansion
B	Demographic advantage	ii	Large and Young population
C	Ongoing economic reforms	iii	Promoting ease of doing business
D	Informal sector	iv	Unorganised labour and small businesses
E	Mixed economy	v	Combines elements of socialism and capitalism

33.

	A		B
A	State neutrality	i	Protection of religious freedom
B	Uniform Civil Code	ii	Equal treatment of all religions
C	Freedom of Conscience	iii	Separation of religion and state
D	Religious tolerance	iv	State interference in religious affairs
E	Minority rights	v	Freedom of belief and non-belief

34.

	A		B
A	Dominant Service Sector	i	Rapid expansion
B	Demographic Advantage	ii	Large and Young population
C	Ongoing economic reforms	iii	Promoting ease of doing business
D	Informal Sector	iv	Unorganised labour and Small business
E	Mixed economy	v	Combines elements of socialism and capitalism

35.

	A		B
A	Audience targeting	i	Increases brand exposure
B	User-generated content	ii	Enables Precise demographic targeting
C	Influencer marketing	iii	Turns customers into advocates
D	Social listening	iv	Provides real-time market insights
E	Data driven decision making	v	Partners with influential individuals

PART- C

III Answer the following True/False questions. Each Question Carries 1 Mark. (10x 1 Mark=10 Marks)

(S.No.36-45)

36. Society is an essential source of support for individual needs. ()
37. Socialisation moulds individuals by installing cultural values ()
38. The Khajuraho Temples in Madhya Pradesh are known for their intricate sculptures depicting various aspects of life, including sensuality and spirituality. ()
39. Amer Fort in Jaipur is situated on a hilltop and offers sweeping views of the surrounding landscape. ()
40. The Indian Constitution emphasises the importance of social, economic, and political justice. ()
41. The principle of fraternity in the Indian Constitution encourages division among citizens. ()
42. India's service sector is not a significant contributor to its GDP. ()
43. India's manufacturing sector is experiencing slow growth and decline. ()
44. Computers have revolutionised education by introducing digital learning platforms. ()
45. Computers have no impact on the healthcare industry. ()

PART– D

Answer Fill in the Blank Questions, Each answer carries 1 mark.

(10x 01 Mark=10

Marks)

(S.No. 46-55)

46. The study of coins and other currency units is called as -----
47. Psychology seeks to understand and explain human -----
48. The process of -----instils cultural values, norms, and behaviours in individuals.
49. Computers offer a wide array of entertainment options, such as gaming, streaming movies and music, and social media platforms, providing opportunities. relaxation and ----- opportunities.
50. Computers streamline business operations, automate repetitive tasks, and enhance----- by organizing and analyzing data.
51. The service sector, including IT, finance, and tourism, is a significant contributor to India's -----.
52. India follows a -----economy, combining elements of socialism and capitalism.
53. The Indian Constitution upholds principles of social, economic, and political -----.
54. The Ajanta and Ellora Caves ----- are renowned for their intricate rock-cut cave temples and artwork.
55. Fraternity in the Indian Constitution fosters a sense of unity and ----- among citizens.

GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (A), NAGARI

BA Honours (Political Science)

Semester II - Paper 3: FUNDAMENTALS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

(w.e.f. 2023-24 batch)

MODEL PAPER

Time : 3 Hours

Max Marks: 75

PART-A

I Answer any FIVE of the following questions

05 x 05 = 25 Marks

1. Define Political Science.
2. Explain the nature of Political Science.
3. What are the traditional approaches to Political Science?
4. Define the behavioral approach.
5. Describe the divine origin theory of the state.
6. What is the force theory of the state?
7. Describe Rousseau's idea of the general will.
8. What is the significance of the social contract theory?
9. What are the types of sovereignty?
10. Describe the concept of popular sovereignty.

PART-B

II Answer FIVE of the following questions

05 x 10 = 50 Marks

11. a) Discuss the scope and significance of Political Science.
Or
b) Explain the interdisciplinary connections of Political Science with History and Economics.
12. a) Discuss the philosophical and historical approaches in the study of Political Science.
Or
b) Explain the behavioral approach and post-behavioralism.
13. (a) Analyze the concept and functions of a welfare state.
Or
(b) Discuss the elements that define a state.
14. (a) Discuss Rousseau's social contract theory and its impact on political thought.
Or
(b) Analyze the similarities and differences in the social contract theories of Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau.
- 15 (a) Discuss the concept and types of sovereignty.
Or
(b) Explain the theories of sovereignty with reference to Hobbes and Austin.

GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (A), NAGARI
BA Honours (Political Science)

Semester II - Paper 4: CONCEPTS & IDEOLOGIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
(w.e.f. 2023-24 batch)

MODEL PAPER

Time : 3 Hours

Max Marks: 75

PART-A

I Answer any FIVE of the following questions

05 x 05 = 25 Marks

1. What is the meaning of law, and how is it defined in Political Science?
2. Explain the different types of liberty.
3. Define equality and describe its nature.
4. What is the difference between authority and legitimacy?
5. What is the meaning and nature of rights?
6. Explain the natural theory of rights.
7. What is liberalism, and how does it relate to individualism?
8. Briefly describe the core principles of socialism.
9. What is anarchism, and what are its main beliefs?
10. Define nationalism and discuss its importance in Political Science.

PART-B

II Answer FIVE of the following questions

05 x 10 = 50 Marks

11. a) Discuss the meaning, definition, and nature of law, along with the various sources of law.
Or
b) Analyze the concept of liberty, its different types, and its significance in a political context.
12. a) Examine the meaning, nature, and types of equality, and discuss its importance in achieving social justice.
Or
b) Discuss the relationship between power, authority, and legitimacy, and analyze how they contribute to political stability.
13. a) Discuss the meaning and nature of rights, and provide a detailed classification of rights.
Or
b) Compare and contrast the different theories of rights: natural, legal, historical, idealistic, social, and welfare.
14. a) Analyze the core principles of liberalism and how they relate to the concept of Individualism.
Or
b) Discuss the key features of socialism and its critique of capitalist societies.
15. a) Explain the principles of anarchism and discuss its views on the state and authority.
Or
b) Discuss the concept of nationalism, its types, and its impact on political identity and global relations.

Q.P.Code: 1-02-PI05-R24
GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (A), NAGARI
BA Honours (Political Science)

III SEMESTER: PAPER 5 - POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

MODEL PAPER

(Under CBCS New Regulations w.e.f. The academic year 2023-24)

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 75

- - - - -

I. Answer any FIVE questions:

5 X 5 = 25M

1. Structure of the legislature
2. Integrated and Dual judicial system
3. The theory of separation of powers in USA and UK
4. The theory of separation powers impact on Indian constitution
5. Differences between Unitary and Federal governments
6. Merits of Parliamentary government
7. Democracy and its significance
8. Representative democracy
9. Political parties
10. Public opinion and its significance in democracy.

II. Answer FIVE of the following questions

5 x10 = 50 M

11. a) Elucidate the powers and functions of the legislature.
Or
b) Explain the types of Executive.
12. a) Discuss Montesquieu's theory of separation of powers.
Or
b) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the theory of separation of powers.
13. a) Analyse the merits of the federal government.
Or
b) Describe the features of the Presidential government.
14. a) Critically examine the principles of democracy.
Or
b) Explain the essential conditions for the success of democracy.
15. a) Discuss the functions of political parties.
Or
b) Explain the types of pressure groups.

GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (A), NAGARI
BA Honours (Political Science)

III SEMESTER: PAPER 6 - INDIAN CONSTITUTION

MODEL PAPER

(Under CBCS New Regulations w.e.f. The academic year 2023-24)

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 75

I. Answer any FIVE questions:

5 X 5 = 25M

1. What is the Constitution? Define it.
- 2.. Differences between Rigid and Flexible constitution.
3. Critically examine Minto-Morley reforms 1909
4. Indian councils Acts during the British rule in India
5. Constituent Assembly - composition
6. What are the sources of the Indian Constitution?
7. Discuss the limitations on fundamental rights.
8. Fundamental duties in Indian Constitution.
9. Golaknath case, 1967
10. Judicial interpretations-Minerva Mills case, 1967.

II. Answer FIVE of the following questions

5 x10 = 50 M

11. a) Elucidate the origin and evolution of the constitution.

Or

- b) Figure out the merits of written and unwritten constitutions.

12. Elucidate the salient features of Government of India Act, 1935.

Or

- b) Examine the Government of India Act 1919.

13. a) Describe the importance of the Preamble of Indian constitution.

Or

- b) Explain the salient features of the Indian constitution.

14. a) Explain the fundamental rights and its importance to a citizen.

Or

- b) Critically examine the directive principles of state policy.

15. a) What is the doctrine of basic structure of the constitution? Explain its origin and growth.

Or

- b) "Kesavananda Bharati Case, 1973" judgement is the iron shield to the Indian

Constitution"-Justify

GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (A), NAGARI

BA Honours (Political Science)

III SEMESTER: PAPER 7 - INDIAN GOVERNMENT

MODEL PAPER

(Under CBCS New Regulations w.e.f. The academic year 2023-24)

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 75

I. Answer any FIVE questions:

5 X 5 = 25M

1. President of India - Election method
2. Parliament of India - Powers and functions
3. Prime Minister role in coalition politics
4. Write a short note on powers and functions of the council of ministers.
5. Role of Governor in state politics.
6. Explain the Composition of Legislative council in a state.
7. State executive - Council of Ministers
8. Business Advisory Committee
9. Supreme Court - composition and its evolution
10. Public Interest Litigation (PIL).

II. Answer FIVE of the following questions

5 x10 = 50 M

- 11.a) Elucidate the powers and functions of the President of India.

Or

- b) Explain the composition of the parliament of India.

12. a) Write an essay on powers and functions of the Prime Minister of India.

Or

- b) Critically evaluate the role of the Public Accounts Committee in bringing accountability in financial administration.

13. a) Discuss the powers and functions of the governor of a state.

Or

- b) Describe the powers and functions of the state legislature.

14. a) "Chief Minister is the architect of the State executive"-Comment.

Or

- b) Explain the standing committees of the state legislature.

15. a) Powers and functions of the Supreme Court.

Or

- b) Write a note on the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC)..

GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (A), NAGARI

BA Honours (Political Science)

III SEMESTER: PAPER 8 - INDIAN FEDERAL SYSTEM

MODEL PAPER

(Under CBCS New Regulations w.e.f. The academic year 2023-24)

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 75

I. Answer any FIVE questions:

5 X 5 = 25M

1. Federal features of the Indian constitution.
2. Discuss the administrative relations between Union and State governments.
3. Cooperative and Competitive federalism
4. M.M.Punchhi Commission.
5. Anti-defection law
6. Need of electoral reforms in India.
7. Urban governments - structure
8. Ashok Mehta Committee recommendations.
9. LM Singhvi committee recommendations
10. What are the challenges facing local governments in their functioning?

II. Answer FIVE of the following questions

5 x10 = 50 M

- 11.a) "The Indian political system is Federal in structure, Unitary in spirit"- Justify
Or
b) Discuss the legislative relations between union government and state governments.
12. a) Examine recommendations of the R.S. Sarkaria commission on centre-state relations.
Or
b) Describe the role of governor in centre-state relations.
13. a) Elucidate the powers and functions of the Election Commission of India (ECI).
Or
b) Discuss the determinants of voting behaviour in India.
14. a) Explain the structure of rural local governments in India.
Or
b) Recommendations of Balwant Rai Mehta committee report on panchayat raj system.
- 15.a) Discuss the salient features of 73rd constitutional amendment act.
Or
b) Discuss the features of the 74th constitutional amendment act.

GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (A), NAGARI

BA Honours (Political Science)

IV SEMESTER – PAPER 9 - Western Political Thought: Ancient & Medieval

MODEL PAPER

(Under CBCS New Regulations w.e.f. The academic year 2023-24)

**Time: 3 Hours
75**

Max Marks:

I. Answer any FIVE questions:

5 X 5 = 25M

1. Philosopher Kings.
2. Plato theory of justice
3. Aristotle - classification of governments
4. Aristotle views on state.
5. Cicero views on Law and Justice
6. Discuss St.Augustine views on relationship between State and Religion.
7. St.Thomas Aquinas - Conception of Law.
8. William of Ockham - Influence on western political thought.
9. Machiavelli - Separation of Politics and Ethics
10. Niccolo Machiavelli - Republicanism

II. Answer ALL questions. Each question carries equal marks.

5 x10 = 50 M

11. a) Critically examine Plato's ideal state.
Or
b) Describe Plato's education system.
12. a) Examine Aristotle views on revolutions.
Or
b) Critically examine Aristotle views on Citizenship.
13. a) Describe St.Augustine theory of two cities.
Or
b) Discuss the Cicero influence on western political thought.
14. a) Explain the St.Thomas Aquinas four cardinal principles.
Or
b) Evaluate Dante Alighieri's contribution to western political thought.
15. a) Discuss the Machiavelli views on statecraft.
Or
b) Critically explain Machiavelli suggestions to the prince.

GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (A), NAGARI
BA Honours (Political Science)

IV SEMESTER – PAPER 10 - DYNAMICS OF INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

MODEL PAPER

(Under CBCS New Regulations w.e.f. The academic year 2023-24)

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 75

I. Answer any FIVE questions:

5 X 5 = 25M

1. Role of Language in Indian politics
2. Role of Social media in Indian politics
3. Discuss the Horizontal and Vertical reservations
4. Criminalisation of politics
5. NITI Aayog
6. Functions of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC).
7. Right to Information Act, 2005
8. Lokayukta.
9. Anonymity and Integrity of the civil services
10. Implementation of Administrative Reforms Commission II Report

II. Answer FIVE questions. Each question carries equal marks.

5 x10 = 50 M

11. a) Critically examine the role of caste in Indian politics.
Or
b) Write an essay on communalism in India.
12. a) Discuss the different types of regionalism in India.
Or
b) Give an account of obstacles to the national integrity of India.
13. a) Describe the composition and functions of the Finance Commission.
Or
b) Evaluate the functions of Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
14. a) Explain powers and functions of Lokpal.
Or
b) Elucidate about the Central Information Commission.
15. a) Discuss powers and functions of the Union Public Service Commission.
Or
b) Evaluate the Administrative Reforms Commission I recommendations.

GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (A), NAGARI

BA Honours (Political Science)

SEMESTER IV: PAPER 11 - INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

MODEL PAPER

(Under CBCS New Regulations w.e.f. The academic year 2023-24)

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 75

I. Answer any FIVE questions:

5 X 5 = 25M

1. Sources of ancient Indian Political Thought
2. Dharma in ancient Indian Political Thought
3. Kautilya - Diplomacy
4. "Kautilya was described as Indian Machiavelli"- Justify
5. Bethune society
6. Women's Indian Association-Women empowerment.
7. Ramakrishna Mission
8. Aryasamaj.
9. Sardar Vallabhai Patel is the Father of National Unity and Integrity - Justify
10. Panchsheel.

II. Answer FIVE questions. Each question carries equal marks.

5 x10 = 50 M

11. a) Explain the characteristics of ancient Indian Political Thought.
Or
b) Elucidate the contribution of Manu to the Indian Political Thought.
12. a) Discuss the Mandal theory of Kautilya.
Or
b) Give an account of Saptanga theory of Kautilya.
13. a) Write about the Religious reforms and Political views of Raja Rammohan Roy.
Or
b) Describe the Phule's concept of universal religion.
14. a) In view of Swami Vivekananda, explain the stages of human progress.
Or
b) Elucidate the political philosophy of Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
15. a) Discuss the concept of Swaraj.
Or
b) Discuss Dr.B.R.Ambedkar views on annihilation of the caste system in India.

GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (A), NAGARI
BA Honours (Political Science)

V SEMESTER: PAPER 6C – OFFICE MANAGEMENT

MODEL PAPER

(Under CBCS New Regulations w.e.f. The academic year 2023-24)

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 75

SECTION-A

I. Answer any FIVE questions:

5 X 5 = 25M

1. Office structure.

కార్యాలయ నిర్మాణం,

2. Importance of Management.

నిర్వహణ ప్రాముఖ్యత.

3. Office Planning.

కార్యాలయ ప్రణాళిక.

4. Promotion.

పదోన్నతి.

5. Office Administration.

కార్యాలయ పాలన,

6. Index.

సూచిక

7. Government order.

ప్రభుత్వ ఉత్తర్వు.

8. Process chart.

క్రమ ప్రక్రియ పటం.

9. E-Office.

ఈ - కార్యాలయం,

10. Division of work.

పని విభజన.

SECTION-B

II Answer any FIVE of the following. Each question carries equal marks. (5×10=50)

11. Explain the nature of importance of office management.

కార్యాలయ నిర్వహణ స్వభావం మరియు ప్రాముఖ్యతను వివరించండి.

12. Explain the basic principles of office management.

కార్యాలయ నిర్వహణ యొక్క ప్రాథమిక సూత్రాలను వివరించండి.

13. Outline the important steps in records management.

రికార్డు నిర్వహణలో గల ప్రధాన దశలను వివరింపుము.

14. Write an essay on planning and accommodation of Office Organization.

కార్యాలయ వ్యవస్థ ప్రణాళిక మరియు వసతి పై ఒక వ్యాసం వ్రాయండి.

15. Write an essay on objectives and importance of Office Record Management.

కార్యాలయ రికార్డ్ నిర్వహణ యొక్క లక్ష్యాలు మరియు ప్రాముఖ్యతపై ఒక వ్యాసం వ్రాయండి.

16. Discuss the role of chief executive in achievements of organization.

సంస్థ యొక్క విజయాలలో చీఫ్ ఎగ్జిక్యూటివ్ పాత్ర గురించి చర్చించండి.

17. Discuss the meaning of office communication and significance..

కార్యాలయ ప్రసారము యొక్క అర్థమును, ప్రాముఖ్యతను వివరించండి.

18. Explain report writing, types, and periodical reports in office communication.

కార్యాలయ ప్రసార పాత్ర నివేదికలు, రకాలు, కాలానుగుణ నివేదికలను విశదీకరించండి.

19. Illustrate designing office forms and supervisory skills.

కార్యాలయ రూపకల్పనలో పర్యవేక్షణ మెలకువలను వివరించండి.

20. Explain the importance of motivation and leadership in office management. 7)

కార్యాలయ నిర్వహణలో ప్రేరణ మరియు నాయకత్వ ప్రాముఖ్యతను వివరించండి.

GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (A), NAGARI
V SEMESTER – POLITICAL SCIENCE

PAPER 7C - PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

MODEL PAPER

(Under CBCS New Regulations w.e.f. The academic year 2023-24)

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 75

SECTION-A

I. Answer any FIVE questions:

5 X 5 = 25M

1. Significance of Personnel Administration
సిబ్బంది పరిపాలన యొక్క ప్రాముఖ్యత
2. Hierarchy
క్రమానుగత శ్రేణి
3. Types of recruitment
భర్తీ రకాలు
4. Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission
ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ పబ్లిక్ సర్వీస్ కమిషన్
5. Training Institutions in India
భారత దేశంలో శిక్షణా సంస్థలు
6. Promotion Policy
పదోన్నతి విధానం
7. Code of Conduct
ప్రవర్తన నియమావళి
8. Employee and Employer relations
ఉద్యోగి మరియు యజమాని సంబంధాలు
9. Employee Counseling
ఉద్యోగి కౌన్సిలింగ్
10. Time Management in Administration
పరిపాలనలో సమయ నిర్వహణ

SECTION - B

Answer any FIVE of the following questions. Each question carries equal marks 5 x 10 = 50 M

11. Write the nature and scope of personnel administration.
సిబ్బంది పరిపాలన స్వభావం మరియు పరిధిని వివరించండి.
12. What are the characteristics of Bureaucracy? Explain.
ఉద్యోగిస్వామ్యం యొక్క లక్షణాలు ఏమిటి? వివరించండి.
13. What is Recruitment? Explain the methods of recruitment?
భర్తీ అంటే ఏమిటి, భర్తీ పద్ధతులను వివరించండి.
14. Explain the powers and functions of the Union Public Service Commission.
యూనియన్ పబ్లిక్ సర్వీస్ కమిషన్ అధికారాలు, విధులను వివరించండి.
15. Write about the types of training.
శిక్షణ రకాలు గురించి వ్రాయండి.
16. Describe the methods of Performance Appraisal.
పని తీరు అంచనా పద్ధతులను వివరించండి.
17. Write an essay on integrity in administration.
పరిపాలనలో సమగ్రతపై ఒక వ్యాసం వ్రాయండి.
18. Explain the rights of Civil Servants.

సీవిల్ సర్వెంట్ల హక్కులను వివరించండి.

19. Describe the employee participation in administration.

పరిపాలనలో ఉద్యోగి భాగస్వామ్యాన్ని వివరించండి.

20. Explain the grievances mechanism to deal with employee issues.

ఉద్యోగి సమస్యలను పరిష్కరించేందుకు ఫిర్యాదుల యంత్రాంగాన్ని వివరించండి.