

QUESTION BANK
UGPSDS601

1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. South Asia includes how many core countries?
 - a) 5
 - b) 6
 - c) 7
 - d) 8
2. Which country is NOT part of South Asia?
 - a) India
 - b) Nepal
 - c) Thailand
 - d) Bhutan
3. The concept of geopolitics deals with:
 - a) Culture
 - b) Geography and power
 - c) Economy
 - d) Religion
4. Who were the primary colonial rulers in South Asia?
 - a) French
 - b) British
 - c) Dutch
 - d) Portuguese
5. The British East India Company was established in:
 - a) 1500
 - b) 1600
 - c) 1700
 - d) 1800
6. The Battle of Plassey took place in:
 - a) 1757
 - b) 1764
 - c) 1772
 - d) 1857
7. The Awami League is associated with:
 - a) India
 - b) Pakistan
 - c) Bangladesh
 - d) Sri Lanka
8. MuktiBahini was:
 - a) A political party

- b) A military force
 - c) A social group
 - d) A trade union
9. Sri Lanka was formerly known as:
- a) Burma
 - b) Malaya
 - c) Ceylon
 - d) Indo-China
10. Taliban is associated with:
- a) India
 - b) Afghanistan
 - c) Nepal
 - d) Bhutan
11. Food security refers to:
- a) Military strength
 - b) Availability of food
 - c) Political stability
 - d) Trade balance
12. SAARC stands for:
- a) South Asian Regional Cooperation
 - b) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
 - c) South Asian Alliance for Regional Council
 - d) None
13. Which is a landlocked country in South Asia?
- a) Sri Lanka
 - b) Nepal
 - c) Maldives
 - d) Bangladesh
14. Colonialism refers to:
- a) Self-rule
 - b) Foreign domination
 - c) Trade relations
 - d) Migration
15. Nationalism means:
- a) Economic policy
 - b) Love for nation
 - c) Religion
 - d) Trade
16. Cross-border terrorism involves:
- a) Internal conflict
 - b) External interference
 - c) Trade disputes
 - d) Cultural exchange
17. Which ocean borders South Asia?
- a) Atlantic
 - b) Arctic

- c) Indian Ocean
 - d) Pacific
18. Immigration means:
- a) Leaving a country
 - b) Entering a country
 - c) Trade
 - d) War
19. British rule in India ended in:
- a) 1945
 - b) 1947
 - c) 1950
 - d) 1960
20. Economic cooperation improves:
- a) Conflict
 - b) Development
 - c) War
 - d) Isolation
21. South Asia is also known as the _____ subcontinent. (Fill in the blank)
22. The British East India Company started trading in _____. (Fill in the blank)
23. The Battle of Buxar was fought in _____. (Fill in the blank)
24. The Awami League played a major role in the creation of _____. (Fill in the blank)
25. MuktiBahini fought against _____. (Fill in the blank)
26. Sri Lanka gained independence in _____. (Fill in the blank)
27. Afghanistan has experienced resurgence of the _____. (Fill in the blank)
28. Food security ensures _____ availability. (Fill in the blank)
29. SAARC was established in _____. (Fill in the blank)
30. Colonialism led to _____ exploitation. (Fill in the blank)
31. Nationalism led to _____ movements. (Fill in the blank)
32. South Asia is strategically located between _____ and East Asia. (Fill in the blank)
33. Immigration can affect _____ structure. (Fill in the blank)
34. Cross-border terrorism threatens _____ stability. (Fill in the blank)
35. Trade cooperation enhances _____ growth(Fill in the blank)
36. South Asia has uniform culture. (Write True/False)
37. Geopolitics studies the relation between geography and power(Write True/False)
38. British were the only colonial power in South Asia. (Write True/False)

39. Nationalism emerged during colonial rule. (Write True/False) Bangladesh was created in 1971. (True)
40. Sri Lanka gained independence peacefully. (Write True/False) Taliban originated in Sri Lanka. (False)
41. Food security is not an issue in South Asia. (Write True/False)
42. SAARC promotes regional cooperation. (Write True/False)
43. Immigration has no economic impact.
44. (Write True/False) South Asia is geopolitically important. (Write True/False)
45. Cross-border terrorism affects peace. (Write True/False)
46. Colonialism promoted equality. (Write True/False)
47. Trade cooperation reduces conflicts. (Write True/False)
48. South Asia is isolated geographically. (Write True/False)

6 MARK QUESTIONS (Semi-Long)

1. Explain the importance of regional studies.
2. Discuss the concept of South Asia as a region.
3. Describe geographical features of South Asia.
4. Explain the geopolitical importance of South Asia.
5. Analyze strategic location of South Asia.
6. What are regional characteristics of South Asia?
7. Explain political diversity in South Asia.
8. Explain significance of Indian Ocean.
9. Discuss colonialism in South Asia.
10. Describe briefly about the expansion and consolidation of British power.
11. Discuss economic impact of colonialism.
12. Explain the rise of nationalism in South Asia
13. Analyze role of leaders in nationalism.
14. Explain the role of Awami League and MuktiBahini's contribution in the creation of Bangladesh.
15. Explain briefly about Sri Lanka's independence movement.
16. Discuss role of Ceylon National Congress.
17. Discuss the emergence of Taliban in Afghanistan.
18. Make an appraisal on food security challenges in South Asia.
19. Discuss the causes of food insecurity in South Asia.
20. Analyze trade relations in South Asia.
21. Explain role of SAARC in Trade and economic cooperation among the South Asian countries.
22. Explain immigration issues in South Asia

23. Make an appraisal on religious fundamentalism in South Asia.
24. Analyze the issue of cross-border terrorism in South Asia.
25. Analyze immigration as a security challenge to South Asia.

10 MARK QUESTIONS(Long Questions)

1. Explain the background and significance of regional studies.
2. Analyze South Asia as a geopolitical region.
3. Discuss geographical and strategic importance of South Asia.
4. Explain major characteristics of South Asia as a region.
5. Explain South Asia's global importance.
6. Evaluate geopolitical challenges to South Asia
7. Discuss influence of location on economy.
8. Analyze role of natural resources in the economic development of South Asia.
9. Discuss colonialism and its impact in South Asia.

11. Explain the expansion and consolidation of British rule in South Asia.
12. Analyze economic exploitation under colonialism in South Asia.
13. Discuss rise of nationalism in South Asia.
14. Evaluate causes of nationalist movements in South Asia.
15. Evaluate British administrative system.
16. Analyze long-term effects of colonialism.
17. Discuss creation of Bangladesh in detail.
18. Analyze role of Awami League and MuktiBahini.

21. Explain briefly about Sri Lanka's independence movement.
22. Evaluate the role of Ceylon National Congress in the Independence Movement of Sri Lanka.
23. Analyze Taliban resurgence in Afghanistan.
24. Explain the causes of instability in Afghanistan.
25. Discuss food security issues in South Asia.
26. Analyze causes and solutions of food insecurity.
27. Explain in detail about the trade and economic cooperation in South Asia
28. Evaluate role of SAARC in regional development.
29. Analyze religious fundamentalism in South Asia.
30. Discuss cross-border terrorism challenges in South Asia.

QUESTION BANK

Course: B.A.

Paper Name: Gender and Politics

Paper Code: UGPSDS602

2026

1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What is meant by sex?
2. What is gender?
3. Define heterosexuality.
4. What is homosexuality?
5. What is bisexuality?
6. What does asexuality mean?
7. What is meant by gender roles?
8. Give one example of traditional feminine traits.
9. Give one example of traditional masculine traits.
10. What does LGBTQ+ stand for?
11. What is patriarchy?
12. What is patrilineal system?
13. What is male privilege?
14. What is glass ceiling?
15. What is feminism?
16. Who wrote The Second Sex?
17. Who said “One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman”?
18. What is liberal feminism?

19. What is radical feminism?
20. What is Marxist feminism?
21. What is reproductive right?
22. What is sexual division of labour?
23. What is objectification?
24. Which period is known as the first wave of feminism?
25. What was the main demand of the first wave?
26. Which wave focused on equality and workplace rights?
27. Which wave emphasized identity and diversity?
28. What was the focus of the women's movement in India during the 19th century?
29. Name one social reform associated with early women's movement in India.
30. Who abolished Sati in India?
31. What are civil rights?
32. What are political rights?
33. What is universal adult franchise?
34. When did women in India get voting rights?
35. Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees equality before law?
36. Which article prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex?
37. Which amendment reserved seats for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions?
38. What percentage of seats are reserved for women in local bodies in India?
39. What is the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act?
40. What is the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act?
41. What is the purpose of reservation for women in local governance?
42. What is political empowerment of women?
43. Name one challenge faced by women in politics.
44. What is proxy representation?
45. What is affirmative action?
46. What is gender mainstreaming?

47. What is gender discrimination?
48. What is violence against women?
49. What is domestic violence?
50. What is sexual harassment?
51. What is equal pay for equal work?
52. What is maternal health right?

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Distinguish between sex and gender with suitable examples.
2. Explain the concept of gender as a social construct.
3. Discuss the diversity of sexualities beyond heterosexual norms.
4. Explain the relationship between gender identity and sexual orientation.
5. Discuss how patriarchy operates within family and society.
6. Analyze the impact of patriarchy on women's rights and opportunities.
7. Explain the concept of civil and political rights in relation to women.
8. Discuss constitutional provisions ensuring women's equality in India.
9. Analyze the importance of political rights for women's empowerment.
10. Explain the concept of feminism and its core objectives.
11. Explain the concept of gender and electoral politics.
12. Discuss the significance of women's political participation.
13. Analyze the challenges faced by women in electoral politics.
14. Analyze how caste and class shape women's experiences.
15. Explain the role of religion in influencing gender relations.
16. Explain women's rights as human rights.
17. Discuss legal measures to protect women's rights in India.
18. Analyze challenges in achieving gender equality in practice.
19. Analyze the role of political parties in shaping women's representation.

20. Discuss how class inequality affects women's access to opportunities.
21. Analyze gender discrimination within religious practices.
22. Discuss the contributions of liberal feminism to women's rights.
23. Explain the key ideas of radical feminism.
24. Analyze socialist feminism's critique of capitalism and patriarchy.
25. Discuss postmodern feminism and its critique of universal categories.
26. Explain the significance of the 1970s women's movement in India.
27. Explain marriage as a gendered institution.
28. Discuss how marriage reinforces patriarchal control over women.
29. Analyze the role of marriage in regulating women's sexuality.
30. Discuss the gendered division of labour within the family.
31. Analyze the role of family in perpetuating patriarchy.
32. Explain how family structures influence women's status and identity.
33. Discuss family as a site of both care and control for women.
34. Explain how kinship systems are gendered in nature.
35. Discuss patrilineal kinship and its impact on women's rights.
36. Analyze the role of kinship in controlling women's mobility and sexuality.
37. Explain gender bias in inheritance and descent systems.
38. Discuss the significance of marriage alliances in maintaining gender hierarchy.
39. Analyze how kinship reinforces male dominance in society.

10 Marks questions

1. Critically examine the distinction between sex and gender and its relevance in gender studies.

2. Analyze gender as a social construct and its implications for identity formation.
3. Discuss the diversity of sexualities and challenge to heteronormativity.
4. Analyze femininity and masculinity as socially constructed categories.
5. Critically examine the concept of hegemonic masculinity and its impact on gender relations.
6. Critically analyze the concept of patriarchy and its different forms.
7. Examine how patriarchy operates within family, society, and institutions.
8. Discuss major strands of feminism (liberal, radical, socialist) and their contributions.
9. Critically analyze feminist theory as a tool to understand gender inequality.
10. Trace the evolution of the women's movement in India and assess its achievements.
11. Critically evaluate the role of social reform movements and autonomous women's movements.
12. Analyze reproductive rights as an essential component of gender justice.

16. Analyze the importance of civil and political rights for women's empowerment.
17. Critically examine women's participation in electoral politics in India.
18. Evaluate the role of reservation policies in enhancing women's political representation.
19. Discuss women's role in the electoral process as voters and leaders.
20. Critically examine marriage as a gendered institution reinforcing patriarchy.
21. Analyze how marriage regulates women's sexuality and reproduction.
22. Evaluate changing patterns of marriage and their impact on gender relations.
23. Critically examine the family as a site of both care and control.
24. Analyze the role of family in gender socialization and inequality.
25. Discuss the gendered division of labour within the household.
26. Analyze kinship systems as gendered structures reinforcing male dominance.
27. Critically examine patrilineal descent and inheritance from a gender perspective.
28. Critically analyze the public-private dichotomy and its impact on women.
29. Examine the feminist slogan "the personal is political" with examples.
30. Critically examine the gendered division of labour and its socio-economic implications.

31. Analyze unpaid domestic labour and its invisibility in economic systems.
32. Critically examine the intersection of caste and gender in India.
33. Analyze how class and gender shape women's experiences.
34. Examine the role of religion in shaping gender relations and inequalities.
35. Critically analyze how cultural practices reinforce gender inequality.
36. Examine the role of media and culture in constructing gender identities.
37. Critically evaluate personal laws in India from a gender justice perspective.
38. Examine the relationship between religion and patriarchy.

UGPSDS 603

Politics in India: Issues and Debates

(Prepared by D Goswami, Taught by D Goswami, N Roy, H Sarma)

Unit-I Study of Politics and State in India

- The intellectual History of Studying Indian Politics
- The State in India
- India's Economic Development

Very Short Questions:

1. Who is the author of the book "The American Science of Politics" (1967)?
2. In which year the Planning Commission was established in India?
3. Who wrote the book "Constitutional History of India"?
 - a) Kenneth Waltz
 - b) Arthur Berriedale Keith
 - c) Amartya Sen
 - d) Sanjeev Baruah
4. In which year the book 'Hind Swaraj' was written by Gandhi?
5. Who is the author of the book 'Glimpses of World History'?
6. Who wrote the book "The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation"?
 - a) Granville Austine
 - b) Moriss-Jones
 - c) Upendra Baxi
 - d) Jawaharlal Nehru
7. Write the full form of PIL.
8. Who is the proponent of the concept "derivative discourse"?
9. Who is the proponent of the concept "intimate enemy"?
10. Who is the author of the book "Caste and Indian Politics"?
11. Who gave the Slogan "Garibi Hatao"?
 - a) Narendra Modi
 - b) Lal Bahadur Srashtri
 - c) Man Mohan Singh
 - d) Indira Gandhi
12. In which year Indira Gandhi was assassinated?
 - a) 1984
 - b) 1989
 - c) 1985
 - d) 1983

13. Who gave the idea “Passive Revolution”?
14. “The American Science of Politics” (1967) গ্রন্থখনৰলেখককোন?
15. ভাৰতত Planning Commission কিমানচনতস্থাপনকৰা হৈছিল?
16. “Constitutional History of India” গ্রন্থখনকোনেলিখিছিল?
 - a) Kenneth Waltz
 - b) Arthur Berriedale Keith
 - c) Amartya Sen
 - d) Sanjeev Baruah
17. গান্ধীয়ে “Hind Swaraj” গ্রন্থখনকিমানচনতলিখিছিল?
18. “Glimpses of World History” গ্রন্থখনৰলেখককোন?
19. “The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation” গ্রন্থখনকোনেলিখিছিল?
 - a) Granville Austin
 - b) Moriss-Jones
 - c) Upendra Baxi
 - d) Jawaharlal Nehru
20. PIL ৰপূৰ্ণৰূপকি?
21. “Derivative discourse” ধাৰণাটোৰপ্ৰৱৰ্তককোন?
22. “Intimate enemy” ধাৰণাটোৰপ্ৰৱৰ্তককোন?
23. “Caste and Indian Politics” গ্রন্থখনৰলেখককোন?
24. “Garibi Hatao” শ্লোগানটোকোনেদিছিল?
 - a) Narendra Modi
 - b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
 - c) Manmohan Singh
 - d) Indira Gandhi
25. ইন্দিৰাগান্ধীকিমানচনতহত্যা কৰা হৈছিল?
 - a) 1984
 - b) 1989
 - c) 1985
 - d) 1983
26. “Passive Revolution” ধাৰণাটোকোনেদিছিল?

Short Note

1. Impact of cold war in on Indian Political Science
 2. Identity Politics in India
 3. The post-colonial and subaltern studies in India
 4. Discuss state and politics in India between 1947-67
1. ভাৰতীয়ৰাজনৈতিকবিজ্ঞানতশীতলযুদ্ধৰপ্ৰভাৱব্যাখ্যাকৰা।

2. ভাৰততপৰিচয়ভিত্তিকৰাজনীতি (Identity Politics) আলোচনাকৰা।
3. ভাৰততউপনিবেশ-উত্তৰ (Post-Colonial) আৰু Subaltern অধ্যয়নসমূহআলোচনাকৰা।
4. ১৯৪৭-৬৭সময়ছোৱাতভাৰতৰৰাষ্ট্ৰআৰুৰাজনীতিআলোচনাকৰা।

Long Questions

1. Discuss Global and Local influences which shaped the study of Political Science in India.
2. Discuss the intellectual history of the of Political Science in India.
3. Discuss the changing state structure and politics in India after independence.
4. Explain the process of economic reforms that led to the boom in India's corporate sector, competitiveness and economic growth after 1991.
 1. ভাৰততৰাজনৈতিকবিজ্ঞানৰঅধ্যয়নগঢ়িতোলাতবৈশ্বিকআৰুস্থানীয়প্ৰভাৱসমূহআলোচনাকৰক।
 2. ভাৰততৰাজনৈতিকবিজ্ঞানৰবৌদ্ধিকইতিহাসআলোচনাকৰক।
 3. স্বাধীনতাৰপিছতভাৰততৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়গঠনআৰুৰাজনীতিৰপৰিৱৰ্তনসমূহআলোচনাকৰক।
 4. ১৯৯১চনৰপিছতভাৰতৰকৰ্পোৰেটখণ্ড,
প্ৰতিযোগিতাআৰুঅৰ্থনৈতিকবৃদ্ধিতউত্থানঘটোৱাঅৰ্থনৈতিকসংস্কাৰৰপ্ৰক্ৰিয়াটোব্যখ্যাকৰক।

Unit -II Electoral Politics in India

- Issues of Representation
- Electoral Trends
- Election Commission and electoral Reforms

Very Short Questions:

1. What is the trend of voter participation in India over the last three decades?
 - a) Gradual decline
 - b) Stable and stagnant
 - c) Significant increase in participation, particularly among women
 - d) Voter participation is only high in urban areas
2. Which electoral trend has become prominent in the Lok Sabha elections since the 1990s?
 - a) One-party dominance
 - b) Rise of coalitions and regional parties
 - c) Decrease in election expenditure
 - d) Elimination of independent candidates.
3. What is a key trend related to the "Criminalization of Politics" in Indian elections?
 - a) It has been entirely eliminated
 - b) No data is collected on this trend
 - c) Increase in the number of candidates with criminal charges
 - d) Candidates with criminal charges are forbidden to contest
4. Which system of representation is currently used for direct elections to the Lok Sabha in India?
 - A. Proportional Representation

B. First-Past-the-Post (FPTP)

C. Single Transferable Vote

D. Cumulative Voting

5. The representation of women in the Lok Sabha has typically been:

A. Above 50%

B. Around 30%

C. Below 15%

D. Equal to men

6. When was the Election Commission of India first made multi-member body?

a) 2000

b) 2003

c) 1989

d) 1998

7. Which article of Indian constitution empowers the Election Commission of India to conduct Election?

a) Article 234

b) Article 324

c) Article 432

d) None of the above

8. Who served as first election commissioner?

a) Surya Kanta Das

b) Sukumar Sen

c) Suni Arora

d) Rajeev Kumar

9. What is the tenure of the Election Commissioner of India

a) 2 years or up to the age of 65 years, whichever earlier.

b) 5 years or up to the age of 65 years, whichever earlier.

c) 6 years or up to the age of 65 years, whichever earlier.

d) 3 years or up to the age of 65 years, whichever earlier.

10. Which is not one of the main duties of ECI (Election Commission of India)?

a) Control and conduct elections

b) Supervise elections

c) Direct Elections

d) Conduct Local elections

11. The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by

a) The President of India

b) The Prime Minister of India

c) The Chief Justice India

d) None of the above

12. Which of the following committee is not related to electoral reforms in India

a) Dinesh Goswami Committee

b) Ashok Mehta Committee

c) K. Santhanam Committee

d) None of the above

13. In which year Dinesh Goswami Committee was formed?

14. Dinesh Goswami Committee was formed to make recommendations on

a) Electoral reforms

b) Centre- state relations

c) Fundamental Duties

d) None of the above

13. Which amendment of the Indian constitution is related to the Lowering of Voting Age?

1. শেষৰ তিনিটা দশকত ভাৰতত ভোটৰ অংশগ্রহণৰ ধাৰাকেনেকুৱাইছে?

a) ধীৰে ধীৰে হ্রাস

b) স্থিৰ আৰু স্থবিৰ

c) বিশেষকৈ মহিলা ভোটৰ মাজত অংশগ্রহণৰ উল্লেখযোগ্য বৃদ্ধি

d) ভোটৰ অংশগ্রহণকেৱল নগৰাঞ্চলত বেছি

2. ১৯৯০ দশকৰ পৰা লোকসভা নিৰ্বাচনত কোনটো নিৰ্বাচনী ধাৰা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ হৈ উঠিছে?

a) একদলীয় প্ৰাধান্য

b) জোট চৰকাৰ আৰু আঞ্চলিক দল সমূহৰ উত্থান

c) নিৰ্বাচনী ব্যয় হ্রাস

d) স্বতন্ত্র প্ৰাৰ্থীৰ বিলোপ

3. ভাৰতীয় নিৰ্বাচনত “ৰাজনীতিৰ অপৰাধীকৰণ” (Criminalization of Politics) সম্পৰ্কীয় এটা মুখ্য ধাৰাকি?

a) ই সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে বিলুপ্ত হৈছে

b) এই ধাৰাৰ ওপৰত কোনো তথ্য সংগ্ৰহ কৰা নহয়

c) ফৌজদাৰী অভিযোগ থকা প্ৰাৰ্থীৰ সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি

d) ফৌজদাৰী অভিযোগ থকা প্ৰাৰ্থীক নিৰ্বাচনত প্ৰতিদ্বন্দ্বিতাকৰিবলৈ অনুমতি দিয়া নহয়

4. ভাৰতত লোকসভাৰ পোনপটীয় নিৰ্বাচনৰ বাবে বৰ্তমান কোনটো প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব পদ্ধতি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হয়?

A. আনুপাতিক প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব (Proportional Representation)

B. ফাৰ্ষ্ট-পাৰ্ষ্ট-দ্য-পোৰ্ষ্ট (FPTP)

C. একক স্থানান্তৰযোগ্য ভোট (Single Transferable Vote)

D. সঞ্চিত ভোট দান (Cumulative Voting)

5. লোকসভাতমহিলাৰপ্ৰতিনিধিত্বসাধাৰণতেকেনেকুৱাহৈআহিছে?
- A. ৫০%তকৈঅধিক
B. প্ৰায়৩০%
C. ১৫%তকৈকম
D. পুৰুষৰসৈতেসমান
6. নিৰ্বাচনআয়োগকেতিয়াপ্ৰথমবাৰৰবাবেবহুসদস্যীয়সংস্থাকৰাহৈছিল?
- a) ২০০০
b) ২০০৩
c) ১৯৮৯
d) ১৯৯৮
7. ভাৰতীয়সংবিধানৰকোনটোঅনুচ্ছেদেভাৰতৰনিৰ্বাচনআয়োগকনিৰ্বাচনঅনুষ্ঠিতকৰিবলৈক্ষমতাদিয়ে?
- a) অনুচ্ছেদ২৩৪
b) অনুচ্ছেদ৩২৪
c) অনুচ্ছেদ৪৩২
d) ওপৰৰএটাওনহয়
8. প্ৰথমনিৰ্বাচনআয়ুক্তহিচাপেকোনেনেৰাআগবঢ়াইছিল?
- a) সূৰ্যকান্তদাস
b) সুকুমাৰসেন
c) সুনীলঅৰুণা
d) ৰাজীৱকুমাৰ
9. ভাৰতৰনিৰ্বাচনআয়ুক্তৰকাৰ্যকালকিমান?
- a) ২বছৰবা৬৫বছৰবয়সলৈকে, যিটোআগতেহয়
b) ৫বছৰবা৬৫বছৰবয়সলৈকে, যিটোআগতেহয়
c) ৬বছৰবা৬৫বছৰবয়সলৈকে, যিটোআগতেহয়
d) ৩বছৰবা৬৫বছৰবয়সলৈকে, যিটোআগতেহয়
10. তলৰকোনটোনিৰ্বাচনআয়োগৰমুখ্যকৰ্তব্যনহয়?
- a) নিৰ্বাচননিয়ন্ত্ৰণআৰুপৰিচালনাকৰা
b) নিৰ্বাচনৰতদাৰককৰা
c) নিৰ্বাচনৰদিশনিৰ্দেশনাদিয়া
d) স্থানীয়নিৰ্বাচনঅনুষ্ঠিতকৰা
11. মুখ্যনিৰ্বাচনআয়ুক্তককোনেনিয়ুক্তিদিয়ে?
- a) ভাৰতৰৰাষ্ট্ৰপতি
b) ভাৰতৰপ্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী

- c) ভাৰতৰ মুখ্য ন্যায়াধীশ
d) ওপৰৰ এটাওনহয়
12. তলৰ কোনটো সমিতি ভাৰতৰ নিৰ্বাচনী সংস্কাৰৰ সৈতে জড়িত নহয়?
a) দিনেশ গোস্বামী সমিতি
b) অশোক মেহতা সমিতি
c) কে. সন্তানম সমিতি
d) ওপৰৰ এটাওনহয়
13. দিনেশ গোস্বামী সমিতি কিমান চনত গঠন কৰা হৈছিল?
14. দিনেশ গোস্বামী সমিতি কি হৰ ওপৰত পৰামৰ্শ দিবলৈ গঠন কৰা হৈছিল?
a) নিৰ্বাচনী সংস্কাৰ
b) কেন্দ্ৰ-ৰাজ্য সম্পর্ক
c) মৌলিক কৰ্তব্য
d) ওপৰৰ এটাওনহয়
15. ভোট দানৰ বয়স হ্রাসৰ সৈতে সম্পর্কিত ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ কোনটো সংশোধনী?

Write Short Note

1. Political representation of women in India
2. Criminalization of politics
3. Power and Functions of Election Commission of India
 1. ভাৰতত মহিলাৰ ৰাজনৈতিক প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব আলোচনা কৰক।
 2. ৰাজনীতিৰ অপৰাধীকৰণ (Criminalization of Politics) ব্যাখ্যা কৰক।
 3. ভাৰতৰ নিৰ্বাচন আয়োগৰ ক্ষমতা আৰু কাৰ্যসমূহ আলোচনা কৰক।

Essay Type Questions:

1. Discuss the major electoral trends in India
 2. Discuss the role of Election Commission of India as an independent body in conducting free, fair and transparent election in India.
 3. Discuss Electoral reforms in India.
1. ভাৰতত প্ৰধান নিৰ্বাচনী ধাৰাসমূহ আলোচনা কৰক।
 2. ভাৰতত স্বাধীন সংস্থাহিচাপে মুক্ত, নিৰপেক্ষ আৰু স্বচ্ছ নিৰ্বাচন অনুষ্ঠিত কৰাত নিৰ্বাচন আয়োগৰ ভূমিকা আলোচনা কৰক।
 3. ভাৰতত নিৰ্বাচনী সংস্কাৰসমূহ আলোচনা কৰক।

Unit-III Identity Politics in India

- Religion
- Caste
- Ethnicity

Very Short Questions:

1. What is identity politics?
2. What does religion-based politics refer to?
3. Name one major caste-based political party in India.
4. What is meant by ethnic identity?
5. Define secularism in India.
6. What does ST stand for?
7. What is the Mandal Commission known for?
8. What is regionalism?
9. Name one tribal group in India.
10. What is linguistic identity?
11. What is communalism?
12. Name one example of a linguistic state in India.
13. What is meant by identity-based mobilization?

১. গোষ্ঠীগতৰাজনীতিকি?

২/ ধৰ্মভিত্তিকৰাজনীতিয়েকিবুজায়?

৩) ভাৰতৰএটাৰাজনীতিভিত্তিকৰাজনৈতিকদলৰনামলিখা।

৪/ জাতিগতপৰিচয়বুলিলেকিবুজোৱাহয়?

৫) ভাৰততধৰ্মনিৰপেক্ষতাৰসংজ্ঞাদিয়া।

৬/ ST ৰঅর্থকি?

৭) মণ্ডলআয়োগকিহৰবাবেপৰিচিত?

৮) আঞ্চলিকতাবাদকি?

৯) ভাৰতৰএটাৰাজনীতিভিত্তিকৰাজনৈতিকদলৰনামলিখা।

১০) ভাষিকপৰিচয়কি?

১১) সাম্প্ৰদায়িকতাকি?

১২) ভাৰতৰএখনভাষাভিত্তিকৰাজ্যৰউদাহৰণলিখা।

১৩) পৰিচয়ভিত্তিকসংহতিবুলিলেকিবুজোৱাহয়?

6 marks

1. Write a short note on ethnic identity in Northeast India.
 2. Write a short note on the Mandal Commission.
 3. Explain the causes of ethnic conflicts in India.
 4. Write a short note on communalism in India.
 5. Explain the challenges of managing diversity in India.
 6. Write a short note on identity-based social movements in India
- ১/ উত্তৰ-পূবভাৰতৰজাতিগতপৰিচয়ৰওপৰতএটাচমুটোকালিখা।

- ২) মণ্ডলআয়োগবিষয়েএটাচমুটোকালিখা।
- ৩) ভাৰততজাতিগতসংঘাতৰকাৰণসমূহব্যাখ্যাকৰা।
- ৪) ভাৰতৰসাম্প্ৰদায়িকতাবাদৰপৰতএটাচমুটোকালিখা।
- ৫) ভাৰততবৈচিত্ৰ্যপৰিচালনাৰপ্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহব্যাখ্যাকৰা।
- ৬) ভাৰতৰগোষ্ঠীগতভিত্তিকআন্দোলনসমূহৰপৰতএটাচমুটোকালিখা।

10 marks

1. Discuss the role of religion in Indian politics.
2. Explain caste as a factor in Indian politics.
3. Explain the concept of secularism in the Indian context.
4. Discuss the significance of language in Indian Politics.
5. Discuss the role of ethnicity in Identity Politics of India.
- ১/ ভাৰতীয়ৰাজনীতিতধৰ্মৰভূমিকাসম্পৰ্কেআলোচনাকৰা।
- ২) ভাৰতীয়ৰাজনীতিতজাতিকএটাকাৰকহিচাপেব্যাখ্যাকৰা।
- ৩) ভাৰতীয়প্ৰেক্ষাপটতধৰ্মনিৰপেক্ষতাৰধাৰণাটোব্যাখ্যাকৰা।
- ৪) ভাৰতীয়ৰাজনীতিতভাষাৰতাৎপৰ্যৰবিষয়েআলোচনাকৰা।
- ৫) ভাৰতৰৰাজনীতিতজাতিগতভূমিকাসম্পৰ্কেআলোচনাকৰা।

Unit –IV States and Regionalization of Polity in India

- States as independent sites of study within India
- Regionalization of Indian Polity
- Regional Disparity

1Marks

1. What is meant by regionalization of polity?
2. What is federalism?
3. What is the name the commission responsible for reorganization of states in India?
4. What is meant by linguistic states?
5. Define asymmetrical federalism.
6. Name one cause of regional inequality.
7. Regional movements often demand:
 - a) Independence from the world
 - b) Greater autonomy
 - c) Removal of constitution
 - d) End of democracy

8. Indian polity accommodates diversity through:
 - a) Centralization
 - b) Federalism
 - c) Dictatorship
 - d) Colonialism
9. The term “asymmetrical federalism” refers to:
 - a) Equal power distribution
 - b) Unequal powers to states
 - c) No constitution
 - d) Judicial supremacy
10. Which constitutional article deals with reorganization of states?
 - a) Article 14
 - b) Article 19
 - c) Article 3
 - d) Article 32
11. Regionalism can be both:
 - a) Positive and negative
 - b) Only negative
 - c) Only economic
 - d) Only political
12. Disparity in infrastructure is an example of:
 - a) Cultural disparity
 - b) Economic disparity
 - c) Political disparity
 - d) Religious disparity
13. Regionalization of polity leads to:
 - a) One-party dominance
 - b) Multi Party system
 - c) Dictatorship
 - d) Monarchy
14. The demand for Telangana was based on:
 - a) Religious issues
 - b) Regional inequality
 - c) Foreign intervention
 - d) Language only
15. Federal structure of India is described as:
 - a) Unitary
 - b) Federal with unitary bias
 - c) Confederation
 - d) Monarchy

ASSAMESE LANGUAGE

1. ৰাজনৈতিকব্যৱস্থাৰ আঞ্চলিকীকৰণবুলিলে কি বুজায়?
2. যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰবাদ (Federalism) বুলিলে কি বুজায়?
3. ভাৰতত ৰাজ্যসমূহৰ পুনৰ্গঠনৰ বাবে দায়িত্বশীল আয়োগখনৰ নাম কি?
4. ভাষাভিত্তিক ৰাজ্যবুলিলে কি বুজায়?
5. অসমমিত যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰবাদ (Asymmetrical Federalism) সংজ্ঞাদিয়া।
6. আঞ্চলিক বৈষম্যৰ এটা কাৰণ উল্লেখ কৰা।
7. আঞ্চলিক আন্দোলনসমূহে দাবী কৰে:
 - a) পৃথিৱীৰ পৰা স্বাধীনতা
 - b) অধিক স্বায়ত্তশাসন
 - c) সংবিধান বাতিল
 - d) গণতন্ত্ৰৰ শেষ
8. ভাৰতীয় ৰাজনৈতিক ব্যৱস্থাই বৈচিত্ৰ্য কেনেদৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰে:
 - a) কেন্দ্ৰীকৰণ
 - b) যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰবাদ
 - c) একনায়কত্ব
 - d) উপনিবেশবাদ
9. “যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰবাদ ফেডাৰেলিজম” শব্দটোৱে কি বুজায়:
 - a) সমান ক্ষমতা প্ৰদান
 - b) ৰাজ্যসমূহক অসমান ক্ষমতা প্ৰদান
 - c) সংবিধান নাই
 - d) ন্যায়ালয়ৰ শ্ৰেষ্ঠতা
10. কোনটো সাংবিধানিক অনুচ্ছেদে ৰাজ্যপুনৰ্গঠনৰ বিষয়ে উল্লেখ কৰে?
 - a) অনুচ্ছেদ ১৪
 - b) অনুচ্ছেদ ১৯
 - c) অনুচ্ছেদ ৩
 - d) অনুচ্ছেদ ৩২
11. আঞ্চলিকতাবাদ হ'ব পাৰে:
 - a) ইতিবাচক আৰু ঋণাত্মক দুয়োটা
 - b) কেৱল ঋণাত্মক
 - c) কেৱল আৰ্থিক
 - d) কেৱল ৰাজনৈতিক
12. আন্তঃগাঁথনি (Infrastructure) ত বৈষম্য হৈছে:
 - a) সাংস্কৃতিক বৈষম্য

- b) আৰ্থিকবৈষম্য
c) ৰাজনৈতিকবৈষম্য
d) ধৰ্মীয়বৈষম্য
13. ৰাজনৈতিকব্যৱস্থাৰ আঞ্চলিকীকৰণে সৃষ্টিকৰে:
a) এটা দলৰ প্ৰভুত্ব
b) বহু-দলীয় ব্যৱস্থা
c) একনায়কত্ব
d) ৰাজতন্ত্ৰ
14. তেলেঙ্গানাৰ দাবীমূলতঃ কিভিত্তিত আছিল:
a) ধৰ্মীয় সমস্যা
b) আঞ্চলিক বৈষম্য
c) বৈদেশিক হস্তক্ষেপ
d) কেৱল ভাষা
15. ভাৰতৰ ফেডাৰেল গঠন বৰ্ণনাকৰাহয়:
a) এককীয়
b) এককীয় পক্ষপাত সহ
c) কনফেডাৰেশন
d) ৰাজতন্ত্ৰ

6 Marks.

1. Discuss the meaning and features of regionalization of Indian polity.
2. What are the main causes of regional disparity in India?
3. Explain the role of regional parties in Indian politics.
4. Write a short note on asymmetrical federalism in India.
5. Examine the impact of economic inequality on regional politics.
6. Discuss the role of federalism in managing regional diversity.
7. Explain the significance of state reorganization Act in India.
8. Discuss how regional aspirations have influenced the restructuring of Indian states after independence.

ASSAMESE LANGUAGE

1. ভাৰতীয় ৰাজনৈতিক ব্যৱস্থাৰ আঞ্চলিকীকৰণৰ অৰ্থ আৰু বৈশিষ্ট্য সমূহ আলোচনাকৰা।
2. ভাৰতত আঞ্চলিক বৈষম্যৰ মুখ্য কাৰণ সমূহ কি কি?
3. ভাৰতীয় ৰাজনীতিত আঞ্চলিক দল সমূহৰ ভূমিকা ব্যাখ্যাকৰা।
4. ভাৰতত অসমিত যুক্ত ৰাষ্ট্ৰবাদ (Asymmetrical Federalism) সন্দৰ্ভত এটা সংক্ষিপ্ত টোকা লিখা।
5. আৰ্থিক বৈষম্যই আঞ্চলিক ৰাজনীতিত পেলোৱা প্ৰভাৱ পৰীক্ষাকৰা।

6. আঞ্চলিকবৈচিত্ৰ্যপৰিচালনাতযুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰবাদৰভূমিকাআলোচনাকৰা।
7. ভাৰততৰাজ্যপুনৰ্গঠনআইন (State Reorganisation Act)ৰগুৰুত্বব্যাখ্যাকৰা।
8. স্বাধীনতাৰপিছতভাৰতীয়ৰাজ্যসমূহৰপুনৰ্গঠনতআঞ্চলিকআকাংক্ষাসমূহকেনেকৈ
প্ৰভাৱপেলাইছে, আলোচনাকৰা।

10 marks

1. Discuss the causes and consequences of regional disparities in India.
2. Evaluate the role of regional parties in strengthening Indian democracy.
3. Analyze the challenges posed by regionalism to national integration.
4. Examine how decentralization contributes to regional development.
5. Analyze the role of the States Reorganisation Commission in shaping modern Indian states.

ASSAMESE LANGUAGE

1. ভাৰততআঞ্চলিকবৈষম্যৰকাৰণআৰুফলাফলসমূহআলোচনাকৰা।
2. ভাৰতীয়গণতন্ত্ৰশক্তিশালীকৰাতআঞ্চলিকদলসমূহৰভূমিকামূল্যায়নকৰা।
3. আঞ্চলিকতাবাদেৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়একতা
(জাতীয়সংহতি)ৰওপৰতসৃষ্টিকৰাপ্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহবিশ্লেষণকৰা।
4. বিকেন্দ্ৰীকৰণকেনেকৈআঞ্চলিকউন্নয়নতঅৱদানযোগায়, পৰীক্ষাকৰা।
5. আধুনিকভাৰতীয়ৰাজ্যসমূহগঢ়িয়াতৰাজ্যপুনৰ্গঠনআয়োগৰভূমিকাবিশ্লেষণকৰা।

QUESTION BANK 2026

Course Code: UG604

Subject: Panchayat and Rural Development

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

Unit I: Panchayati Raj

1. The term '*Panchayat*' originally referred to a council of:
 - a) 5 elders
 - b) 7 elders
 - c) 10 elders
 - d) 12 elders
2. Which committee recommended the establishment of Panchayati Raj Institutions?
 - a) Ashok Mehta Committee
 - b) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
 - c) Sarkaria Commission
 - d) Kothari Commission
3. The Ashok Mehta Committee primarily recommended:
 - a) Three-tier Panchayati Raj
 - b) Two-tier system and stronger PRIs
 - c) Abolition of PRIs
 - d) Direct state control of villages
4. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment gave constitutional status to:
 - a) Urban Local Bodies
 - b) Panchayati Raj Institutions
 - c) District Administration
 - d) Gram Sabhas
5. Which of the following is a feature of the 73rd Amendment?
 - a) Reservation for SC/STs
 - b) Reservation for political parties
 - c) Abolishing Gram Sabha
 - d) Direct funding of MPs
6. The Gram Sabha consists of:
 - a) Elected Panchayat members
 - b) All adult residents of a village
 - c) Members of Zila Parishad
 - d) Only SC/ST members
7. Panchayat Samiti operates at the:
 - a) Village level
 - b) Block level
 - c) District level
 - d) State level
8. Zila Parishad functions at the:
 - a) Village level
 - b) Block level

- c) District level
d) State level
9. Which of the following is NOT a function of Gram Panchayat?
a) Maintenance of local roads
b) Primary education
c) National defence
d) Water supply
10. The first experiment of Panchayati Raj was conducted in:
a) Kerala
b) Rajasthan
c) Gujarat
d) Tamil Nadu
11. A key feature of Panchayati Raj is:
a) Centralization of power
b) Local participation
c) State monopoly
d) Bureaucratic control
12. Post-independence Panchayati Raj reforms aimed at:
a) Grassroots democracy
b) Reducing taxes
c) Industrialization
d) Urbanization
13. Who supervises Panchayati Raj Institutions at the district level?
a) Gram Panchayat
b) Zila Parishad
c) Panchayat Samiti
d) State Assembly

1. 'পঞ্চায়ত' শব্দটোৱে মূলতঃ কোনৰ পৰামৰ্শদাতা সমিতিক বুজাইছিল?

- a) ৫ গৰাকী বয়স্ক ব্যক্তি
b) ৭ গৰাকী বয়স্ক ব্যক্তি
c) ১০ গৰাকী বয়স্ক ব্যক্তি
d) ১২ গৰাকী বয়স্ক ব্যক্তি

2. পঞ্চায়তৰাজপ্ৰতিষ্ঠানস্থাপনৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ কোনকমিটিয়ে দিলে?

- a) অশোকমেঠাকমিটি
b) বলরন্তৰায়মেঠাকমিটি
c) সৰকাৰীয়া কমিশন
d) কোঠাৰীকমিশন

3. অশোকমেঠাকমিটিৰ মুখ্য প্ৰস্তাৱ কি আছিল?

- a) তিন-স্তৰীয় পঞ্চায়তৰাজ
b) দু-স্তৰীয় ব্যৱস্থা আৰু শক্তিশালী পঞ্চায়তপ্ৰতিষ্ঠান

- c) পঞ্চায়তপ্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহৰবিলোপ
- d) গাঁৱলৈৰাজ্যৰসৰাসৰিনিয়ন্ত্ৰণ

4. ৭৩তমসংবিধানসংশোধনকোনকসংবিধানিকস্বীকৃতিদিছিল?

- a) নগৰস্থানীয়প্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহ
- b) পঞ্চায়তৰাজপ্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহ
- c) জিলাপ্রশাসন
- d) গ্রামসভাসমূহ

5. ৭৩তমসংশোধনৰকোনোবৈশিষ্ট্যহ'ল?

- a) SC/STৰবাবেসংৰক্ষণ
- b) ৰাজনৈতিকদলসমূহৰবাবেসংৰক্ষণ
- c) গ্রামসভাৰবিলোপ
- d) সাংসদলৈসৰাসৰিধন

6. গ্রামসভাতকোনবোৰঅন্তৰ্ভুক্তথাকে?

- a) নিৰ্বাচিতপঞ্চায়তসদস্য
- b) গাঁৱৰসকলোপ্রাপ্তবয়স্কবাসিন্দা
- c) জিলাপৰিষদৰসদস্য
- d) কেৱল SC/ST সদস্য

7. পঞ্চায়তসমিতিকোনস্তৰতকামকৰে?

- a) গাঁওস্তৰ
- b) ব্লকস্তৰ
- c) জিলাস্তৰ
- d) ৰাজ্যস্তৰ

8. জিলাপৰিষদকোনস্তৰতকাৰ্য্যকৰে?

- a) গাঁওস্তৰ
- b) ব্লকস্তৰ
- c) জিলাস্তৰ
- d) ৰাজ্যস্তৰ

9. গ্রামপঞ্চায়তৰকোনটোকামনহয়?

- a) স্থানীয়ৰাস্তাবজাইৰখা
- b) প্ৰাথমিকশিক্ষা
- c) ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়ৰক্ষা
- d) পানীযোগান

10. পঞ্চায়তৰাজৰপ্ৰথমপ্ৰয়োগকোনৰাজ্যতকৰাইছিল?

- a) কেৱল

- b) ৰাজস্থান
- c) গুজৰাট
- d) তামিলনাডু

11. পঞ্চায়তৰাজৰ এটি মুখ্য বৈশিষ্ট্য হ'ল:

- a) ক্ষমতাৰ কেন্দ্ৰীকৰণ
- b) স্থানীয় অংশগ্রহণ
- c) ৰাজ্যিক একাধিপত্য
- d) বাৰোকেটিক নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ

12. স্বাধীনতাৰ পাছৰ পঞ্চায়তৰাজ সংস্কাৰৰ লক্ষ্য কি আছিল?

- a) তলস্তৰৰ গণতন্ত্ৰ
- b) কৰহাস
- c) উদ্যোগিকৰণ
- d) নগৰায়ণ

13. জিলাস্তৰত পঞ্চায়তৰাজ প্ৰতিষ্ঠান কোনে পৰ্যবেক্ষণ কৰে?

- a) গ্ৰাম পঞ্চায়ত
- b) জিলা পৰিষদ
- c) পঞ্চায়ত সমিতি
- d) ৰাজ্য সভা

Unit II: Rural Development

1. Rural development primarily focuses on:
 - a) Urban infrastructure
 - b) Improving living standards in villages
 - c) Industrial policy
 - d) Military expansion
2. Which approach focuses on a single sector?
 - a) Integrated approach
 - b) Sectoral approach
 - c) Participatory approach
 - d) Convergent approach
3. MGNREGA provides:
 - a) Free healthcare
 - b) 100 days of guaranteed employment
 - c) Crop insurance
 - d) Educational scholarships
4. NRLM primarily focuses on:
 - a) Building roads
 - b) Livelihood promotion
 - c) Urban development
 - d) Microfinance for banks

5. PMGSY is related to:
 - a) Rural electrification
 - b) Village road connectivity
 - c) Health care
 - d) Skill development
6. Jal Jeevan Mission aims at:
 - a) Improving irrigation
 - b) Safe drinking water supply
 - c) Flood management
 - d) Rural electrification
7. PRIs contribute to rural development by:
 - a) Implementing central schemes
 - b) Collecting income tax
 - c) Urban planning
 - d) Controlling universities
8. Convergence of schemes ensures:
 - a) Duplication of resources
 - b) Efficient resource utilization
 - c) Ignoring local needs
 - d) Centralized control
9. Which technology supports rural e-governance?
 - a) Blockchain
 - b) Digital platforms
 - c) Nuclear energy
 - d) Space satellites
10. Participatory rural planning emphasizes:
 - a) Government-only planning
 - b) People's involvement
 - c) Centralized decision-making
 - d) Private sector only
11. Integrated rural development combines:
 - a) Health, education, and livelihood
 - b) Industry only
 - c) Agriculture only
 - d) Infrastructure only
12. A key feature of MGNREGA is:
 - a) Voluntary employment
 - b) Legal entitlement to work
 - c) Pension scheme
 - d) Tax rebates
13. Role of PRIs includes:
 - a) Resource mobilization
 - b) Foreign policy
 - c) Banking supervision
 - d) Space research

1. গ্রাম্যউন্নয়নৰমুখ্যলক্ষ্যকি?

- a) নগৰপৰিকাঠামো
- b) গাঁৱতজীৱনৰমানউন্নয়ন
- c) উদ্যোগিকনীতি
- d) সামৰিকবিস্তাৰ

2. কোনপদ্ধতিয়েকেৱলএটাক্ষেত্ৰতগুৰুত্বপ্ৰদানকৰে?

- a) সমন্বিতপদ্ধতি
- b) ক্ষেত্ৰভিত্তিক (Sectoral) পদ্ধতি
- c) অংশগ্ৰহণমূলকপদ্ধতি
- d) সমন্বয়মূলকপদ্ধতি

3. MGNREGA প্ৰদানকৰে:

- a) বিনামূলীয়াস্বাস্থ্যসেৱা
- b) ১০০দিনৰনিশ্চয়তাথকাব্যৱসায়
- c) ফচলবীমা
- d) শিক্ষাবৃত্তি

4. NRLM প্ৰধানকৈকিউদ্দেশ্যতকেন্দ্ৰীভূত?

- a) পথনিৰ্মাণ
- b) জীৱিকাউন্নয়ন
- c) নগৰউন্নয়ন
- d) বেংকৰবাবেক্ষুদ্ৰআৰ্থিকসহায়

5. PMGSY সম্পৰ্কিতহৈছে:

- a) গ্রাম্যবিদ্যুৎযোগান
- b) গাঁৱৰৰাস্তাসংযোগ
- c) স্বাস্থ্যসেৱা
- d) দক্ষতাউন্নয়ন

6. জলজীৱনমিশনৰ (Jal Jeevan Mission) লক্ষ্যকি?

- a) সিঞ্চাইউন্নয়ন
- b) নিৰাপদপানীয়জলযোগান
- c) বানপ্ৰশাসন
- d) গ্রাম্যবিদ্যুৎযোগান

7. পঞ্চায়তপ্ৰতিষ্ঠানসমূহ (PRIs) গ্রাম্যউন্নয়নতকেনেকৈঅৱদানৰাখে?

- a) কেন্দ্ৰীয়যোজনাসমূহকাৰ্যকৰীকৰা
- b) আয়কৰসংগ্ৰহ
- c) নগৰপৰিকল্পনা
- d) বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ

8. যোজনাৰসমন্বয়েকিনিশ্চিতকৰে?

- a) সম্পদৰপুনৰাবৃত্তি
- b) সম্পদৰকাৰ্যকৰীব্যৱহাৰ
- c) স্থানীয়প্ৰয়োজনউপেক্ষা
- d) কেন্দ্ৰীয়নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ

9. কোনপ্ৰযুক্তিয়েগ্ৰাম্যই-শাসনতসহায়কৰে?

- a) ব্লকচেইন
- b) ডিজিটেলপ্লাটফৰ্ম
- c) নিউক্লিয়াৰশক্তি
- d) মহাকাশউপগ্ৰহ

10. অংশগ্ৰহণমূলকগ্ৰাম্যপৰিকল্পনাইকোনটোগুৰুত্বপ্ৰদানকৰে?

- a) কেৱলচৰকাৰীপৰিকল্পনা
- b) জনগণৰঅংশগ্ৰহণ
- c) কেন্দ্ৰীয়সিদ্ধান্তগ্ৰহণ
- d) কেৱলব্যক্তিগতক্ষেত্ৰ

11. সমন্বিতগ্ৰাম্যউন্নয়নকিসংযুক্তকৰে?

- a) স্বাস্থ্য, শিক্ষাআৰুজীৱিকা
- b) কেৱলউদ্যোগ
- c) কেৱলকৃষি
- d) কেৱলপৰিকাঠামো

12. MGNREGAৰএটিমুখ্যবৈশিষ্ট্যহ'ল:

- a) স্বেচ্ছাসেবীব্যৱসায়
- b) কৰ্মৰআইনগতঅধিকাৰ
- c) পেঞ্চনস্কিম
- d) কৰবেহাই

13. পঞ্চায়তপ্ৰতিষ্ঠানৰ (PRIs) ভূমিকাঅন্তৰ্ভুক্ত

- a) সম্পদসংগ্ৰহ
- b) বৈদেশিকনীতি
- c) বেংকপৰ্যবেক্ষণ
- d) মহাকাশগৱেষণা

Unit III: Inclusion and Participation

1. Women's participation in PRIs is ensured by:

- a) Voluntary participation
- b) Constitutional reservation

- c) Local elections only
- d) Advisory committees
- 2. Seats reserved for women under the 73rd Amendment:
 - a) 25%
 - b) 33%
 - c) 40%
 - d) 50%
- 3. SC/ST representation in Panchayats is:
 - a) Optional
 - b) Mandatory
 - c) Encouraged only
 - d) Nonexistent
- 4. SHG stands for:
 - a) Small Housing Group
 - b) Self Help Group
 - c) State Health Governance
 - d) Social Help Guild
- 5. CBOs refer to:
 - a) Central Bank Organizations
 - b) Community-Based Organizations
 - c) Cultural Boards
 - d) Civil Bureau Officials
- 6. Capacity building in PRIs aims at:
 - a) Financial auditing
 - b) Skill and knowledge development
 - c) Central control
 - d) Political campaigning
- 7. Kerala People's Planning Campaign emphasized:
 - a) Centralization
 - b) Decentralized planning
 - c) Urban development
 - d) Privatization
- 8. A state known for Panchayat reforms in the 2000s:
 - a) Bihar
 - b) Punjab
 - c) Haryana
 - d) Goa
- 9. Social inclusion ensures:
 - a) Participation of all sections
 - b) Majority dominance
 - c) Elite control
 - d) State oversight
- 10. Civil society contributes through:
 - a) Policymaking only
 - b) Advocacy, training, and monitoring

- c) Funding only
- d) Judicial roles

1. പങ്കായതപ്രതിষ্ঠാനത (PRIs) মহിലാബഅംഗഗ്രഹണകെനെകൈനിഷ്ഠിതകരാഹയ?

- a) ഘ്വെഛ്ഛാസെവീഅംഗഗ്രഹണ
- b) സംവിധാനികസംബന്ധ
- c) കേരലസ്ഥാനീയനിർവാചന
- d) പരാമർശകകമ്മിറ്റി

2. ൭൩തമസംശോധനബഅധീനമഹിലാബവാബെസംബന്ധിതഅസനബഹാ:

- a) ൨൫%
- b) ൩൩%
- c) ൪൦%
- d) ൫൦%

3. പങ്കായത SC/STബപ്രതിനിധിത്വകെനെകുരാ?

- a) ഏഛിക്
- b) വാധ്യതാമൂലക
- c) കേരലഉംസാഹിത
- d) അസ്തിത്വനഹയ

4. SHGബപൂർണ്ണക?

- a) Small Housing Group
- b) Self Help Group
- c) State Health Governance
- d) Social Help Guild

5. CBOs മാനെക?

- a) Central Bank Organizations
- b) Community-Based Organizations
- c) Cultural Boards
- d) Civil Bureau Officials

6. പങ്കായതപ്രതിষ্ঠാനത (PRIs) ഷ്ഛമതാവൃദ്ധി (Capacity Building)ബലക്ഷ്യക?

- a) അർത്ഥികപരീക്ഷ
- b) ദക്ഷതഅർജ്ജനവൃദ്ധി
- c) കേന്ദ്രീയനിയന്ത്രണ
- d) ബാജനൈതികപ്രചാര

7. കേരലബജനഗണപരികল্পനാഅഭിയാന (Kerala People's Planning Campaign)ബഗുരുത്വകിഅഛി?

- a) കേന്ദ്രീകരണ

- b) বিকেন্ৰীভূতপৰিকল্পনা
- c) নগৰউন্নয়ন
- d) ব্যক্তিগতকৰণ

8. ২০০০চনতপঞ্চায়তসংস্কাৰৰবাবেজনা জাতৰাজ্যিকোন?

- a) বিহাৰ
- b) পাঞ্জাব
- c) হৰিয়াণা
- d) গোৱা

9. সামাজিকঅন্তৰ্ভুক্তি (Social Inclusion) নিশ্চিতকৰে:

- a) সকলোঅংশৰঅংশগ্ৰহণ
- b) সংখ্যাগৰিষ্ঠৰআধিপত্য
- c) অভিজাতৰনিয়ন্ত্ৰণ
- d) ৰাজ্যৰতত্বাৱধান

10. নাগৰিকসমাজ (Civil Society) কেনেকৈঅৱদানৰাখে?

- a) কেৱলনীতিনিৰ্ধাৰণ
- b) প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব, প্ৰশিক্ষণ, আৰুপৰ্যবেক্ষণ
- c) কেৱলধনযোগান
- d) ন্যায়িকভূমিকা

Unit IV: Governance and Innovations

1. Corruption in PRIs affects:
 - a) Governance quality
 - b) International trade
 - c) Urban planning
 - d) Tax rates
2. Social audit ensures:
 - a) Transparency and accountability
 - b) Fund allocation only
 - c) Elections
 - d) Urban governance
3. RTI Act promotes:
 - a) Secrecy
 - b) Transparency
 - c) Corruption
 - d) Tax collection
4. Smart Village initiatives focus on:
 - a) Urban growth
 - b) Digital and sustainable transformation
 - c) Privatization
 - d) Infrastructure only

5. Digital Panchayat involves:

- Manual records
- ICT-based governance
- State-only reporting
- Industrial planning

1. പঞ্চായതപ്രതിষ্ঠാനസമൂഹത (PRIs) দুനീതികെനൈപ്രভാരിതകരേ?

- ചരകാർവ്യരസ്താർഗുണഗതമാന
- ആന്തഃരാസ്ത്രീയവാണിജ്യ
- നഗരപരികল্পന
- കരരഹാർ

2. സാമാജികപരീക്ഷ (Social Audit) നിശ്ചിതകരേ:

- സ്വച്ഛതാആർജവാവിഹിത
- കേരലധനവർട്ടന
- നിർവാചന
- നഗരചരകാർവ്യരസ്ത

3. തথ്യഅധികാർഅഹിന (RTI Act) പ്രചാർകരേ:

- ഗോപനീയത
- സ്വച്ഛത
- ദുനീതി
- കരസംഗ്രഹ

4. സ്മാർട്ട്ഗാഠ (Smart Village) ഉദ്യോഗരലക്ഷ്യകി?

- നഗരവികാശ
- ഡിജിറ്റേലആർകടേകസഹിപരിരർതന
- വ്യക്തിഗതകരണ
- കേരലപരികാഠാമോ

5. ഡിജിറ്റേലപঞ্চായത (Digital Panchayat) അർത്ഥകരേ:

- മ്യാനുരേലനതിപത്ര
- ICT-ഭിത്തികശാസന
- കേരലരാജ്യകപ്രതിവേദന
- ഉദ്യോഗികപരികল্পന

SECTION A: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (1000 Words)

- What is Panchayati Raj and what is its main objective?
- In which year was the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee appointed and what did it

recommend?

- What were the key features of the Ashok Mehta Committee's recommendations?
- In which year was the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act passed and why is it important?
- What is Gram Sabha and what role does it play in rural governance?
- What are the main functions of Gram Panchayat and Zila Parishad?
- পঞ্চায়তৰাজ (Panchayati Raj) কি আৰু তাৰ মুখ্য উদ্দেশ্য কি?
- বলৱন্ত ৰায় মেঠাকমিটি (Balwant Rai Mehta Committee) কোন বছৰত নিযুক্ত কৰা হৈছিল আৰু সেইয়ে কি প্ৰস্তাৱ কৰিছিল?
- অশোক মেঠাকমিটিৰ (Ashok Mehta Committee) প্ৰস্তাৱসমূহৰ মুখ্য বৈশিষ্ট্য কি আছিল?
- ৭৩তম সংবিধান সংশোধন (73rd Constitutional Amendment Act) কোন বছৰত পাৰিত হৈছিল আৰু ইয়াৰ গুৰুত্ব কি?
- গ্ৰামসভা (Gram Sabha) কি আৰু গ্ৰাম্য চৰকাৰীত ইয়াৰ ভূমিকা কি?
- গ্ৰাম পঞ্চায়ত (Gram Panchayat) আৰু জিলা পৰিষদ (Zila Parishad)ৰ মুখ্য কাৰ্য্য কি কি?

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- Define Panchayati Raj and explain its origin.
- Discuss the recommendations of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee.
- Explain the features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment.
- Describe the composition and functions of Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat.
- Explain rural development and its approaches.
- Discuss MGNREGA, NRLM, PMGSY, and Jal Jeevan Mission.
- Explain the role of SHGs, CBOs, and civil society.
- Describe social audit, RTI, and digital governance in PRIs.
- পঞ্চায়তৰাজ (Panchayati Raj)ৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়ক আৰু ইয়াৰ উৎস ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।
- বলৱন্ত ৰায় মেঠাকমিটিৰ (Balwant Rai Mehta Committee) প্ৰস্তাৱসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।
- ৭৩তম সংবিধান সংশোধনৰ (73rd Constitutional Amendment) বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ বৰ্ণনা কৰা।
- গ্ৰামসভা (Gram Sabha) আৰু গ্ৰাম পঞ্চায়তৰ (Gram Panchayat) গঠন আৰু কাৰ্য্যসমূহ বৰ্ণনা কৰা।
- গ্ৰাম্য উন্নয়ন (Rural Development) আৰু ইয়াৰ পদ্ধতি/ধাৰণাসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।
- MGNREGA, NRLM, PMGSY, আৰু জল জীৱন মিশন (Jal Jeevan Mission)ৰ আলোচনা কৰা।
- স্ব-সহায়ক গোট (SHGs), Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), আৰু নাগৰিক সমাজ (Civil Society)ৰ ভূমিকা ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।
- পঞ্চায়ত প্ৰতিষ্ঠানত (PRIs) সামাজিক পৰীক্ষা (Social Audit), তথ্য অধিকাৰ আইন (RTI), আৰু ডিজিটেল শাসন (Digital Governance) বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

- Trace the evolution of Panchayati Raj in India.
- Analyze the significance of the 73rd Amendment.
- Examine the role of PRIs in rural development.
- Discuss women's participation and social inclusion in Panchayats.
- Evaluate rural development schemes and their effectiveness.
- Analyze challenges in rural governance and suggest solutions.
- Discuss the role of digital technologies, AI, and e-governance in PRIs.
- ভাৰতত পঞ্চায়তৰাজৰ (Panchayati Raj) উত্ক্ৰমণ (Evolution) অনুবৰণ কৰা।
- ৭৩তম সংবিধান সংশোধন (73rd Amendment) ৰ গুৰুত্ব বিশ্লেষণ কৰা।
- গ্ৰাম্য উন্নয়নত (Rural Development) পঞ্চায়ত প্ৰতিষ্ঠানসমূহ (PRIs) ৰ ভূমিকা পৰ্যালোচনা কৰা।
- পঞ্চায়তত মহিলাৰ অংশগ্ৰহণ আৰু সামাজিক অন্তৰ্ভুক্তি (Social Inclusion) আলোচনা কৰা।
- গ্ৰাম্য উন্নয়ন যোজনা (Rural Development Schemes) আৰু ইয়াৰ কাৰ্যকৰিতা মূল্যায়ন কৰা।
- গ্ৰাম্য চৰকাৰীত (Rural Governance) থকাসমস্যাসমূহ বিশ্লেষণ কৰি সমাধানৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ দিয়া।
- পঞ্চায়ত প্ৰতিষ্ঠানসমূহত (PRIs) ডিজিটেল প্ৰযুক্তি, কৃত্ৰিম বুদ্ধিমত্তা (AI), আৰু ই-শাসন (E-Governance) ৰ ভূমিকা আলোচনা কৰা।

SECTION D: DESCRIPTIVE (ESSAY TYPE) QUESTIONS

Unit I (10 Marks Each)

1. Trace the development and evolution of Panchayati Raj Institutions in India.
2. Discuss the major recommendations of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee and evaluate its impact on rural governance.
3. Explain the key recommendations of the Ashok Mehta Committee. How did it differ from earlier approaches?
4. Describe the features and significance of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act in strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions.
5. Explain the structure and functions of Gram Panchayat and Zila Parishad in the rural administrative system.

1. ভাৰতত পঞ্চায়তৰাজ প্ৰতিষ্ঠানসমূহ (Panchayati Raj Institutions) ৰ বিকাশ আৰু উত্ক্ৰমণ (Development and Evolution) অনুবৰণ কৰক।

2. বলৱন্ত ৰায় মেঠাকমিটিৰ (Balwant Rai Mehta Committee) প্ৰধান প্ৰস্তাৱসমূহ আলোচনা কৰক আৰু গ্ৰাম্য চৰকাৰীত ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱ মূল্যায়ন কৰা।

3. অশোক মেঠাকমিটিৰ (Ashok Mehta Committee) মুখ্য প্ৰস্তাৱসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা। ই পূৰ্বৰ পদ্ধতি/ধাৰণাৰ পৰা কেনেকৈ ভিন্ন আছিল?

4. ৭৩তম সংবিধান সংশোধন আইন (73rd Constitutional Amendment Act) ৰ বৈশিষ্ট্য আৰু গুৰুত্ব বৰ্ণনা কৰা, যিয়ে পঞ্চায়ত ৰাজ্য প্ৰতিষ্ঠান সমূহ ৰ শক্তিকৰণত সহায় কৰিছে।

5. গ্ৰাম পঞ্চায়ত (Gram Panchayat) আৰু জিলা পৰিষদ (Zila Parishad) ৰ গঠন আৰু কাৰ্যসমূহ গ্ৰাম্য প্ৰশাসন ব্যৱস্থাত ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

Unit II (10 Marks Each)

6. Discuss the objectives, features, and impact of MGNREGA in rural development.
7. Explain the Jal Jeevan Mission and its role in improving rural water supply.
8. Analyze the importance of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in rural connectivity and development.
9. What is Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)? Discuss its significance in ensuring transparency and efficiency in welfare delivery.
10. Explain the concept of Integrated and Participatory Rural Development and its importance in sustainable development.

6. গ্ৰাম্য উন্নয়নত MGNREGA ৰ (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) উদ্দেশ্য, বৈশিষ্ট্য, আৰু প্ৰভাৱ আলোচনা কৰা।

7. জল জীৱন মিশন (Jal Jeevan Mission) ব্যাখ্যা কৰক আৰু গ্ৰাম্য পানী যোগান উন্নয়নত ইয়াৰ ভূমিকা বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

8. গ্ৰাম্য সংযোগ আৰু উন্নয়নত প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী গ্ৰাম পথ যোজনা (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana – PMGSY) ৰ গুৰুত্ব বিশ্লেষণ কৰা।

9. ডাইৰেক্ট বেনিফিট ট্ৰান্সফাৰ (Direct Benefit Transfer – DBT) কি? কল্যাণ মূলক সেৱা প্ৰদানত স্বচ্ছতা আৰু কাৰ্যকৰিতা নিশ্চিত কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ইয়াৰ গুৰুত্ব আলোচনা কৰা।

10. সমন্বিত আৰু অংশগ্ৰহণ মূলক গ্ৰাম্য উন্নয়ন (Integrated and Participatory Rural Development) ৰ ধাৰণা ব্যাখ্যা কৰক আৰু টেকসই উন্নয়নত ইয়াৰ গুৰুত্ব বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

Unit III (10 Marks Each)

11. Discuss the role of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in empowering rural communities.
12. Explain the importance of human resource training in strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions.
13. Analyze the role of women's participation in rural governance and development.
14. Discuss the role of civil society in promoting effective rural governance.

15. Examine the need for reforms in Panchayati Raj Institutions and suggest measures for improvement.

11. গ্রাম্যসমাজকশক্তিশালীকৰাৰক্ষেত্রত্ব-সহায়কগোটসমূহ (Self-Help Groups – SHGs)ৰভূমিকাআলোচনাকৰা।

12. পঞ্চায়তৰাজপ্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহ (Panchayati Raj Institutions)ৰশক্তিকৰণতমানবসম্পদপ্রশিক্ষণ (Human Resource Training)ৰগুৰুত্বব্যখ্যাকৰা।

13. গ্রাম্যচৰকাৰীব্যৱস্থাআৰুউন্নয়নতমহিলাৰঅংশগ্রহণৰভূমিকাবিশ্লেষণকৰা।

14. প্রভাৱশালীগ্রাম্যচৰকাৰীকপ্রচাৰকৰাতনাগৰিকসমাজ (Civil Society)ৰভূমিকাআলোচনাকৰা।

15. পঞ্চায়তৰাজপ্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহতসংস্কাৰৰপ্রয়োজনীয়তাপৰ্যালোচনাকৰকআৰুউন্নয়নৰবাবেপ্রস্তাৱিতব্যৱস্থাপ্রদানকৰা।

Unit IV (10 Marks Each)

16. Discuss the importance of transparency and accountability in rural governance.

17. Explain the concept of social audit and its role in ensuring effective implementation of rural development programmes.

18. Analyze the role of the Right to Information (RTI) Act in strengthening rural governance.

19. Discuss the concept of Digital Panchayat or e-Panchayat and its benefits in modern governance.

20. Evaluate the role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in improving the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

16. গ্রাম্যচৰকাৰীত্বচ্ছতা (Transparency) আৰুজবাবদিহিতা (Accountability)ৰগুৰুত্বআলোচনাকৰা।

17. সামাজিকপৰীক্ষা (Social Audit)ৰধাৰণাব্যখ্যাকৰকআৰুগ্রাম্যউন্নয়নকাৰ্যসূচীসমূহৰকাৰ্যকৰীকাৰ্যায়ননিশ্চিতকৰাতইয়াৰভূমিকাবৰ্ণনাকৰা।

18. গ্রাম্যচৰকাৰীকশক্তিশালীকৰাততথ্যঅধিকাৰআইন (Right to Information – RTI Act)ৰভূমিকাবিশ্লেষণকৰা।

19. ডিজিটেলপঞ্চায়তবাই-পঞ্চায়ত (Digital Panchayat / e-Panchayat)ৰধাৰণাআলোচনাকৰকআৰুআধুনিকশাসনতইয়াৰলাভসমূহবৰ্ণনাকৰা।

20. পঞ্চায়তৰাজপ্ৰতিষ্ঠানসমূহৰ (Panchayati Raj Institutions)
কাৰ্যক্ষমতাউন্নয়নতকৃত্ৰিমবুদ্ধিমত্তা (Artificial Intelligence – AI)ৰভূমিকামূল্যায়নকৰা।

FYUGP SEMSETER-VI

Code: UGPSDE605

Name: COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

(Category: DSE, Credit: 4, Duration: 6 Months)

Answer the Following Questions as Directed

1. Who among the following was the first thinker to have started the study of comparative politics in ancient period
 - i. Plato
 - ii. Aristotle
 - iii. Cicero
 - iv. None of the above
2. How many constitutions did Aristotle study while making his classification of constitutions?
3. Eurocentrism asserts the notion of forward Europe and a backward non-European world (true/false)
4. The historical approach in comparative politics primarily emphasizes:
 - i. Quantitative analysis of current political trends
 - ii. Understanding political institutions through historical context
 - iii. Predicting future elections using polls
 - iv. The study of political psychology
5. Which of the following is a key feature of the philosophical approach to comparative politics?
 - i. It relies heavily on statistical data
 - ii. It focuses on normative questions about justice, rights, and democracy
 - iii. It ignores ethical considerations
 - iv. It is only concerned with political behavior
6. A limitation of the philosophical approach in comparative politics is that:
 - i. It cannot provide ethical guidance
 - ii. It often lacks empirical verification
 - iii. It ignores ideas and values
 - iv. It is entirely descriptive
7. The structural-functional approach in comparative politics primarily focuses on:
 - i. The study of political ideas and values
 - ii. How political institutions and processes perform specific functions
 - iii. The historical development of political systems
 - iv. Predicting election outcomes
8. In the structural-functional model, the “structures” of a political system refer to:
 - i. Economic classes only
 - ii. The institutions that perform political functions
 - iii. Individual political behaviors
 - iv. Historical events that shaped the system
9. The behavioral approach in comparative politics primarily emphasizes:
 - i. Normative questions about justice and morality
 - ii. Empirical study of individual and group political behavior

- iii. Historical evolution of political institutions
 - iv. The philosophical foundations of political systems
10. Which of the following is a key feature of the behavioral approach?
- i. Focus on statistical and scientific methods
 - ii. Exclusive study of political ideas
 - iii. Ignoring public opinion and voting behavior
 - iv. Emphasis on ancient political philosophy
11. Who is considered a pioneer of the behavioral approach in political science?
- i. Aristotle
 - ii. Gabriel Almond
 - iii. David Easton
 - iv. Niccolò Machiavelli
12. The behavioral approach became prominent during which period?
- i. Ancient Greece
 - ii. 20th century, especially post-World War II
 - iii. Middle Ages
 - iv. 18th century Enlightenment
13. Which of the following is the defining feature of an authoritarian regime?
- i. Absolute separation of powers
 - ii. High levels of popular participation
 - iii. Concentration of power in the hands of an elite or leader
 - iv. Free and fair periodic elections
14. In an authoritarian state, civil liberties are generally:
- i. Protected by the constitution
 - ii. non-existent or nominal
 - iii. Expanded to encourage mass participation
 - iv. Subject to independent judicial review
15. which group plays a significant role in authoritarian regimes?
- i. Independent trade unions
 - ii. The military
 - iii. Opposition political parties
 - iv. International NGOs
16. What is the primary difference between authoritarianism and totalitarianism?
- i. Totalitarianism is less repressive
 - ii. Authoritarianism controls all aspects of life
 - iii. Totalitarianism aims to control all aspects of life, not just political power
 - iv. Authoritarianism is a form of democracy
17. What is a core characteristic of a 'liberal democracy'?
- i. Suppression of dissent
 - ii. Rule of law and protection of civil liberties
 - iii. A single-party system
 - iv. Absence of a written constitution
18. what can be a weakness of modern representative democracy?
- i. Excessive freedom of expression
 - ii. The disproportionate influence of wealth/elites on politics
 - iii. The inability to hold elections

- iv. Too much voter turnout
19. Which of the following is a potential consequence of absolute majoritarianism?
 - i. Increased societal pluralism
 - ii. Marginalization of minority groups
 - iii. Strong protection of minority rights
 - iv. Universal suffrage
 20. 'Rightist' politics generally emphasizes which of the following?
 - i. Radical social change
 - ii. Equality of outcome
 - iii. Individualism, free markets, and traditional values
 - iv. Extensive welfare state programs.
 21. What does 'Majoritarianism' imply in a political system?
 - i. Minority rights are prioritized over majority views
 - ii. the majority group should rule, often neglecting minority interests
 - iii. Consensus-based decision making
 - iv. Equal representation for all ethnic groups
 22. Which of the following is typically associated with 'Leftist politics'?
 - i. Emphasis on tradition and social hierarchy
 - ii. Advocacy for social equality and state intervention in the economy
 - iii. Strict nationalism and privatization
 - iv. Protection of private property rights above all
 23. Majoritarianism is often associated with the breakdown of which democratic value?
 - i. Popular sovereignty
 - ii. Pluralism
 - iii. Electoral participation
 - iv. Majority rule
 24. Which of the following describes a 'hybrid regime'?
 - i. A perfect democracy
 - ii. A complete military dictatorship
 - iii. A system blending democratic and authoritarian features
 - iv. A state without a government
 25. In the context of political spectrum, which ideology is generally considered 'Left-wing'?
 - i. Fascism
 - ii. Socialism
 - iii. Conservatism
 - iv. Libertarianism
 26. Who is the real executive in a parliamentary system?
 27. Who is the head of state in a presidential system?
 28. Name one country that follows a presidential form of government.
 29. Name one country that follows a parliamentary form of government.
 30. In which system is there a strict separation of powers?
 31. What is 'Unitary form of Government'?
 32. What is 'federal form of government'?
 33. Name a country that follows written constitution.
 34. India is a presidential state-Write 'True' or 'false'.

35. In a parliamentary system, the executive is responsible to:
- i. Judiciary
 - ii. Legislature
 - iii. President
 - iv. Military
36. Federal government is based on:
- i. Centralization
 - ii. Division of powers
 - iii. Military rule
 - iv. Monarchy
37. The USA follows:
- i. Parliamentary system
 - ii. Presidential system
 - iii. Unitary system
 - iv. Monarchy
38. Unitary system is suitable for:
- i. Large diverse countries
 - ii. Small and homogeneous countries
 - iii. Only federal states
 - iv. Only monarchies
39. Bicameral legislature means:
- i. One house
 - ii. Two houses
 - iii. Three houses
 - iv. No houses
40. Federalism promotes:
- i. Centralization
 - ii. Decentralization
 - iii. Dictatorship
 - iv. Isolation
41. The First-Past-the-Post (FPTP) system is best described as
- i. A system where the candidate must secure more than 50% of votes
 - ii. A proportional representation system
 - iii. A system where the candidate with the highest number of votes wins, even without a majority
 - iv. A system based on party lists
42. A key feature of Majority Electoral Systems is that:
- i. Candidates can win with a plurality of votes
 - ii. Candidates must obtain over 50% of the vote to win
 - iii. Seats are allocated proportionally
 - iv. Only parties, not individuals, contest elections
43. In a majority system, if no candidate achieves the required threshold in the first round:
- i. The election is cancelled
 - ii. The top candidates proceed to a second round
 - iii. The parliament selects the winner
 - iv. Votes are redistributed proportionally

44. Which of the following is an advantage of majority systems over FPTP?
- Simplicity and ease of counting
 - Guarantees proportional representation
 - Ensures broader voter support for the winning candidate
 - Eliminates political parties
45. The Single Transferable Vote (STV) system is a form of:
- Majoritarian system
 - Plurality system
 - Proportional representation system
 - Mixed electoral system
46. In Single Transferable Vote (STV) system, voters are required to
- Vote for only one candidate
 - Rank candidates in order of preference
 - Vote only for political parties
 - Approve or disapprove candidates
47. What happens to surplus votes of a candidate who exceeds the quota in STV?
- They are discarded
 - They are transferred to other candidates based on voter preferences
 - They are given to the runner-up
 - They are equally divided among all candidates
48. Proportional Representation (PR) aims to:
- Ensure the candidate with the most votes wins
 - Allocate seats in proportion to the votes received by parties
 - Eliminate political parties
 - Promote single-party dominance
49. Which of the following is a key feature of Proportional Representation systems?
- Single-member constituencies
 - Winner-takes-all principle
 - Multi-member constituencies
 - Absolute majority requirement
50. Which electoral system is most likely to give representation to minority groups?
- First-Past-the-Post
 - Majority system
 - Proportional Representation
 - Two-round system
51. A one-party system is best defined as:
- A system with free competition among many parties
 - A system where only one political party is legally allowed or effectively dominates
 - A system with two equally strong parties
 - A system with no political parties
52. A bi-party system is characterized by:
- Presence of only one dominant party
 - Multiple small parties sharing power equally
 - Two major parties dominating the political landscape
 - Absence of opposition

53. A multi-party system typically results in:
 - i. Single-party rule
 - ii. No elections
 - iii. Coalition governments
 - iv. Only two parties contesting elections
54. Which of the following is an advantage of a multi-party system?
 - i. Limited voter choice
 - ii. Better representation of diverse interests
 - iii. Strong dominance of one party
 - iv. Elimination of coalition politics

Write Short Notes on the Following

(6 Marks Each)

1. Scope of Comparative Government and Politics
2. Significance of Comparative Government and Politics
3. Historical approach to the study of Comparative Government and Politics
4. Philosophical approach to the study of government and politics
5. Structural-Functional Approach to the study of Comparative Government and Politics
6. Behavioural Approach to the study of Comparative Government and Politics
7. Important features of Authoritarian State
8. Characteristics of majoritarian State
9. Difference between Authoritarianism and Majoritarianism
10. Role of media in Democracy
11. Rightist Politics
12. Leftist Politics
13. Presidential form of government.
14. The structure of the parliamentary form of government
15. Functions of the Prime Minister in a parliamentary system
16. key features of the unitary form of government
17. Structure of federal government
18. Advantages of the federal system
19. Role of the President in a Presidential system
20. First-Past-the-Post System
21. Proportional Representation
22. Single Transferable Voting System
23. One Party System
24. Bi-Party System
25. Multi-Party System

Answer the Following Questions

(10 Marks Each)

1. What is comparative Government and Politics? What are the benefits of comparing governments?
2. Discuss in detail the scope and significance of comparative government and politics.
3. Make an assessment of the behavioural approach to the study of comparative government.

4. Make an assessment of the structural-functional approach to the study of comparative government and politics.
5. What do you understand by authoritarian state? How is it different from Democratic State? Discuss in detail.
6. What is Majoritarian System of Government? Discuss its features, merits and demerits.
7. What do you mean by democracy? Critically analyse the importance of democracy in modern nation-state.
8. Discuss the structure and functions of the presidential form of government.
9. Analyse the structure and functions of the parliamentary form of government.
10. Compare the presidential and parliamentary systems of government.
11. Discuss the features and working of the unitary form of government.
12. Analyse the features and importance of federalism.
13. Compare unitary and federal forms of government with suitable examples.
14. What is party system? Discuss the various forms of party-system.
15. Make a comparison between first-past-the post (FPTP) system and the system of proportional representation.