



R.K.

GROUP OF COLLEGE

Behind Kalwar Police Station, Kalwar, Jaipur (Raj.)



ASSIGNMENT

R.K. VIGYAN P.G. MAHAVIDHYALAYA



Affiliated to University of Rajasthan, Approved by Govt. of Raj.)

Kalwar Road, Kalwar, Jaipur (Raj.)

Website : rkgroupofcollege.com , Mob. No. : 9314501146

E-mail : hrshreebalajieducationsamiti@gmail.com

B.A. / B.Sc. / B.Com.

ASSIGNMENT WORK / MIDTERM TEST

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Semester

Name of Student Nikita Yadav Father's Name Kamlesh Yadav

Roll No. Enrollment No.

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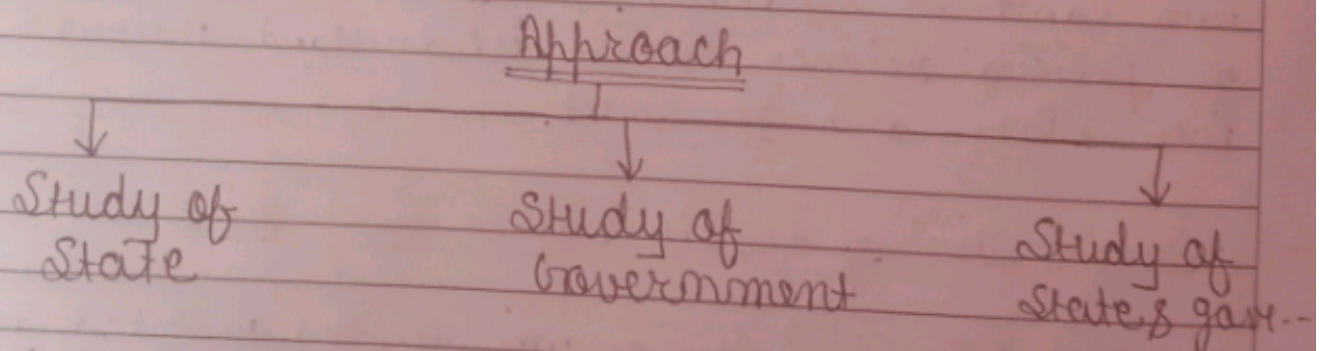
Ques 1 What is Meant of traditional political Science? Explain the Approach of it?

Ans Meaning of tradition political Science :-

The time before Christ and before the second world war is know as the traditional political Science. The Major Contribution of traditional pol. Sci have been made by Greek political and Roman political thinkers.

Meaning of traditional pol Approach :-

The traditional political approach can be understand in three forms.



(i) Study of state :- In starting when political science was not study in systematic way. it was studies along with philosophy, sociology study of social scientists during this period. scholars like bluntschil, garrus, yanex believed that tradit political science.

- (ii) According to Gaxmex :- Pol. sci begins with the state and ends with the state.
- (iii) Study of Government :- Paul Janet, Maccock etc believed that pol sci is not related to the state but related to government, because it is an abstract number (institution) whereas government is a tangible institution the state run by the government hence if we want to understand political science then instead of studying to state, it is necessary to understand the government.
- (iv) Study related to Government & State :- According to R.N Gilquist, who considered traditional of political science related to state & government because these two can't be separated, therefore, the entire study of political science can be understood through both state and government.

* Characteristics of traditional political science :-

- Traditional political science was related to state & govt.
 - In this studied of values.
 - In this studied of philosophy, it was related to the study of law & Institution.
 - This was a hypothetical study.
- In traditional political science policies are studies

Q.2 Explain parliamentary and Presidential forms of govt and its characteristics.

Ans

Parliamentary form of govt defined:- Parliamentary form of govt. or cabinet form govt as it is commonly known is one in which the head of state, it name the might be called, has no real power in deciding state activities according to govt, cabinet govt. is that system in which the real executive the cabinet government or ministry is immediately or legally responsible to the legislature or one branch of it usually the more popular chamber for its political policies and acts and immediately.

Presidential form of govt defined:- Presidential form of government on the contrary is one in which real power is vested in the executive head of state, who has been selected to power with the idea of governing the nation and guiding in it all circumstances according to govt, it is that system which the executive (including both the head of state and his ministers) is constitutionally independent of the legislature in respect of the duration of his or their tenure and responsible to it for his or their political policies.

→ (i) The head of the state is merely a nominal or titular head who seldom exercises authority vested real executive power is in the hands of cabinet of the council of ministers.

(ii) The members of the cabinet are elected representatives of the people and belong to the political party which was a definite programme and policy to execute they, therefore, remain in power as long as their political party commands for faith of the electorates.

(iii) There is vast gap between theory and practice. In this form of govt actually, it is not what it appears to be the words of the constitution vest all executive authority in the hands of head of the state where as actual authority is not exercised by him.

(iv) In this form of govt. the ministers, for all purposes, are responsible not to the head of state, but to the electorates whom they are to face at regular intervals.

(v) The real executive head of their state has not fixed tenure and holds office as long as he commands faith of the majority part of the legislature whereas nominal head of the state is either hereditary or holds office for fixed tenure. In fact, here the executive is certain of that the legislature.

Presidential form of govt. (non-cabinet form of govt):-

→ (i) The head of state by whatever name we may call him, is the real head of the state and exercises all authority and power vested in him by the constitution his cabinet is a team of his subordinates.

(ii) The members of cabinet are practically his subordinates and have no political programme, they are appointed by

the executive head, simply to carry out his instructions and assist him in the discharged of his duties.

(iii) There is no gap between theory and practice, whatever powers are vested in him by the constitution are also exercised by the head of state he is meant for doing and acting are not simply affixing his signatures.

(iv) Here the cabinet, colleague or secretaries, as they are called, are responsible to their master who is the executive head of state, if they fail to discharge their duties faithfully and efficiently, they are bound to be sacked.

(v) There is complete separation of powers, the executive is responsible for simply executing the laws passed by the legislature. the legislature has no concern with the execution of law but is responsible for giving laws.

Q.3 Explain the meaning of legislature and evaluate the function of legislature.

Ans

Meaning of legislature is now known as 'Parliament', originally it meant 'a talk' which is derived from, the french word parler (to speak or parley. mattheus parisi of st. Albans was the first to use the word of parliament in 1339 and in 1946. Canada, India and great Britain call their legislature 'Parliament'. Japan 'Diet', U-S-A - 'congress' China - 'National people's congress' Switzerland - 'National assembly', etc. most important organ of the government is the law making institution. In modern time that.

institution is called as legislature.

* Function of Legislature :-

i) Amendment of the Constitution :- where there are the constitutional and ordinary laws are diff, the parliament by special to majority makes and amends the constitution.

ii) Financial matters :- Through it, the people have total control over Revenue and expenditure, budget is presented every year which is thoroughly discussed criticized and passed.

iii) Deliberative functions :- It involves discussion, debate and reflection of the people's mood on floor, it has been the primary function of parliaments.

iv) Legislative function :- Through it, the people make the laws making of laws and rules is the main business of parliament bills are moved, debate and passed with or without amendments.

v) Appointement, election and removal :- Parliament can choose, elect the head of state and governments, also remove them by impeachment it can change the law of succession or election as the case may be the parliaments of Canada, New Zealand and Australia recommended three names to act as the governor that country.

vii) Administrative functions: - It chooses office bearers, can remove them and disqualify them on on misbehavior. cases of breach of privilege are decided by it. it can admonish, reprimand and imprison person involved in such matters.

viii) Forum of public grievances: - This is the most accepted function of legislature people's representatives coming from various parts of country speak on, agitate for, and display their anger by shouting on problems of their constituencies, several parliamentary devices are adhered to such as, call attention of adjournment motions, walkout, slogans, crying, reaching well of the houses etc. they may be called be as vote-catching devices also.

ix) Judicial function: - In some countries, the upper house conduct judicial functions, also senate in the US sits as the highest court to hear impeachment cases.

x) Control on government: - It makes the executive accountable to it by votes of no confidence, censure motions, interpellation, debates on budgets and major policies of government, address of the head of state the executive have to be notified here in the some cases.

(x) Appointment of committees and Commission of inquiry
 The parliament can appoint various inquiry committees and commissions to know the truth, but their reports are of recommendatory nature they may or may not be accepted rather another commission/committee may be appointed.

Q.4. What is Idealism? Explain the main principles of Idealism?

Ans

Idealism is a belief system where people think that ideas and thoughts are most important parts of the world. It suggests that reality is shaped by our minds and that the physical world is less important than the spiritual or mental world.

According to J.S. Ross, "Idealistic philosophy takes many and varied forms but the postulate underlying all the mind or spirit is the essential world stuff that the true reality is of mental character."

According to D.M. Dutta "Idealism holds that ultimate reality is spiritual."

* Main features / Characteristics of Idealism :-

- (i) Human nature is essentially and advantages good and capable of good deeds in international relationship.
- (ii) Human welfare and advancement of civilization are the

Teacher's Signature.....

concerns of all.

- (iii) Bad human behaviour is the product of bad environment and bad institutions.
- (iv) By reforming the environment, bad human behaviour can be eliminated.
- (v) We represents the worst feature of relations.
- (vi) International community should work for eliminating such global instruments, features are practices which led to war.
- (vii) Global efforts are needed to end war, violence and tyranny from international relations.
- (viii) By reforming international relations, we can be and should be eliminated.
- (ix) International institutions committed to preserve international peace, international law and order should be developed for securing peace, prosperity and development.

* Advantages of Idealism :-

- (1) Promotes moral and spiritual values :- Idealism emphasizes the importance of moral and spiritual values, which leads to the development of strong character and ethical behavior.
- (2) Encourages creativity and imagination :- It fosters creativity and imagination, offering a platform.

for innovative thinking and problem-solving

- (3) Stresses importance of personal growth:- It also underline the signification of personal growth advocating for self-improvement and the development of one's potential.

* Disadvantages of Idealism:-

- (1) Ignores practical realities:- Idealism sometimes overlooks the ground realities of life, focusing too much on abstract concepts rather than the tangible situations.
- (2) Over-emphasizes subjective reality:- It tends to place too much importance on personal perceptions which may not always align with the actual state of affairs.
- (3) Difficulty in decision making:- Being an idealist can make decision-making tough, as it often involves striving for perfection and disregarding may wait for perfect conditions that never come.