



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 11568314

Roll No. 24038000297
Total Mark 54/75.00

Exam MA-III_ODD_EXAM_NOV_2025
Subject A060902T - Comprative Government And Politics

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 3/5

1B 2/5

1C 3/5

1D 4/5

1E 4/5

1F 3/5

1G 4/5

1H 3/5

1I 3/5

2 0/15

3 0/15

4 0/15

5 13/15

6 0/15

7 12/15

8 0/15

9 0/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-I

Date of Exam : 12/11/25 Shift : Evening Room No. : 06
 Paper Code: A060902T Subject: Pol. Science Year/Sem : 3
 Name of Candidate: Ananya Awasthi

Roll No. 24038000297


 Signature of Candidate

 Signature of Investigator

 COE Facsimile

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
(d)										
(e)										
(f)										
(g)										
(h)										
(i)										
(j)										
Total										
Total Marks in Figures								Max. Marks		
Total Marks in Words										



A060902T

Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

PART-III

Course: Comparative Govt. & Politics
 Session: 2025-26 Year/Semester: 3
 Subject: Political Science

कॉलेज का कोड
College Code

K	N	O	I
A	A	0	0
E	B	1	1
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
K	4	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
S	7	7	7
U	T	8	8
U	9	9	9
V			

परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड
Exam Centre Code

K	N	O	I
A	A	0	0
E	B	1	1
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
K	4	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
S	7	7	7
U	T	8	8
U	9	9	9
V			

परीक्षा का प्रकार
Type of Exam

Regular
 Ex-Student
 Private
 Back paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

11568314

A060902T

Paper Code



PART-IV

नामांकन संख्या
Enrollment Number

C S J M A 2 4 0 0 0 1 2 8 5 9 2

परीक्षार्थी अनुक्रमांक संख्या Candidate's Roll Number

2	4	0	3	8	0	0	0	2	9	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

पेपर कोड Paper Code

A	0	6	0	9	0	2	T
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	P
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	R
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	



Ananya
Signature of Candidate


Signature of Investigator

C S Facsimile


COE Facsimile

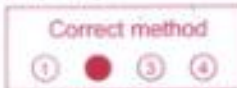
नोट : 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्टित किया जाता है कि आवरण पत्रों में कुछ भाग पर उचित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।
 2. कोडों में त्रुटि करने वाली प्रतिलिपियाँ नहीं लगाने से शुरुआत करें। 3. कोडों को कटने या पीने से बचाने से परत करें।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.
5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS):

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/ electronic watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु:

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्देशित स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक काही और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेड़ करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लायें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाईल, डिजिटल डायरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी लेस साइटिंग कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रूपये न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में विषयायें। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर कनिष्ठक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा को कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये बैसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त ग्राफ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-32) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Subject Name and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over paper should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

	1	8	1	5	4	3	2	1	6	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	●	1	●	1	1	1	●	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	●	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	●	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	●	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	●	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	●	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	●	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	●

Note - If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns



Section-B

Ans-5

In every political system, citizens seek to influence government decisions and public policy. The pressure groups help them in achieving this objective.

Meaning:- Pressure groups are a organised group of individuals who share common interest and seek to influence public policy to promote these interests.

Pressure groups are a very essential in modern pluralistic society / democracy, serving as a link between the state and the society by voicing specific interests and demands.

Nature:- Pressure groups indirectly influence policy making through lobbying, persuasion and mobilisation. They don't compete for power like the political parties. Pressure groups are first interest groups, when a political element includes in them, they become pressure groups.

Role:- The comparative study of pressure groups help us understand how



Interest articulation, political representation, policy formulation and governance styles vary across nations and regimes.

[Types of Pressure groups]

Based on their objectives, pressure groups can be classified as —

① Economic groups ✓ They represent economic interests like industry, agriculture, trade etc...

Ex → FICCI (India)
CBI (UK)
AFL-CIO (USA)

② Professional / occupational groups ✓ They represent certain professions like lawyers, doctors, engineers etc.

Ex → Bar Councils, Medical Associations

③ Promotional groups : These focus on specific issues like environment, human rights, gender equality, etc.

Ex → Amnesty International, Greenpeace.



④ Institutional groups : These groups exist within the state such as army and civil servants.

eg → Civil servants association, Military lobby.

⑤ Anomic groups : These are the spontaneous groups which arise due to sudden issues or crisis.

eg → Student's protest, journeers agitation.

Influence of pressure groups in the policy making process in authoritarian political system.

As per the political system existing in the country, the role of pressure groups vary.

In democratic political system → Pressure groups function freely and play a huge role in policy formulation. It is essential in modern pluralist democracies like that of USA, UK, India, etc.

(USA) → Pressure groups (American liberal labour foundation, National Rifle Association, AIPAC) play a major role through lobbying and campaign financing.



→ 1st constitutional amendment of USA protects the activities of pressure groups under freedom of speech & association.

→ Various access points (Congress, media, courts) are open for pressure groups.

(UK)

→ Pressure groups are categorised as insider groups (consulted by the govt) and outsider groups (working through media, etc).

→ Dominance of pressure groups depends on their expertise & affiliation with political parties.

→ Examples include - trade unions, Confederation of British Industries.

(India)

→ Variety of groups are present to influence policy making such as peasant organisation, business associations, student's union etc.

→ Eg → All India Kisan Sabha, FICCI



→ They influence through petitions, protest and PSL.

In Authoritarian political systems → Pressure groups are controlled, restricted, and co-opted by ruling elites.

(China) → Communist party of China controls mass organisations like youth leagues.

→ individual lobbying is discouraged and groups function under the supervision of party structures.

Aspect	Democrac ^y ✓	Authoritarian
Freedom of association	constitutionalised and allowed.	Restricted & controlled.
Methodology used by pressure group	Lobbying, persuasion, PSL, protests.	Bureaucratic channels only.
Outcomes	Policy pluralism and inclusion ✓	regime legitimation.

Thus, it can be said that in democratic political systems pressure groups are more

Do NOT write anything in this Portion



functional & leads to policy responsible governance while, in authoritarian system; they just work as a transmission belts and regime controllers.

Sec.

Ans - 7

Approaches are the methods or perspectives through which we can analyse or compare different political phenomena.

They are divided into traditional and modern approaches based on their subject matter.

Traditional Approaches

→ They dominated till mid 20th century. (Pre world war II)

→ They are descriptive, normative and institutional.

→ Some of the traditional approaches are discussed below:-

1) Historical approach: Studies the



political institutions in their historical evolution

(Eg) Evolution of British Parliament from Magna Carta to today.

2) Legal approach :- It studies the constitutions, laws & regulatory framework governing the institution.

(Eg) India's separation of power & USA's.

3) Institutional approach : It focuses on formal structures of government - legislature, executive & judiciary.

(Eg) UK's parliamentary system with that of USA's presidential system.

4) Normative approach : It examines what political systems ought to be based on the ideals like equality, justice etc.

(Eg) Evaluation of democracy on moral grounds across the world.

5) Philosophical approach : It focuses on the political philosophies & ideas. (Plato, Aristotle, etc).



Criticism of Traditional Approaches

- These are unscientific, non-empirical.
- Very narrow scope.
- Do not take into account the dynamic nature of politics.
- Inter-disciplinary approach is missing.

Modern Approaches

These emerged during the behavioural revolution in the 1950s & 1960s. These are scientific, analytical and empirical (overcoming the problems of traditional approach).

Among some of the modern approaches are:-

- Behavioural Approach
- Post-behavioural approach
- Systems approach
- Structural functional
- Marxist
- Political economy

Among them, Systems Approach & Structural functional approach are prominent.



Systems Approach

Systems approach views politics as a living being made up of inter related parts which interact with each other and with their environment.

It ^{was} developed during behavioural revolution by David Easton through his books - "The political systems" (1950) and "The Systems Analysis of politics" (1965).

Basic features of this approach :

- ① Interdependence of parts : All institutions and activities in a political system are interconnected. A change in one part affects the other part.
- ② Input functions : Demands and support work as an input to the political system.
- ③ Conversion process : The inputs are converted into authoritative policies or decisions, through mechanisms like legislature, administrative action, etc.
- ④ Output : The results of conversion process - laws, policies, etc are the outputs which affect the environment and the citizens who made the demands.



⑤ Feedback : The reactions of society to the government decisions, goes back into the system as inputs which also help in future political decisions.

⑥ Environment : All political systems exist in an environment which is composed of social, economic, and international factors.
Change in the environment influences the nature of demands & outputs.

Criticisms :

→ Western Centric - As it is developed by a western scholar, it may not fully fit in developing societies.

→ Status-quo bias : It focuses on maintaining system equilibrium rather than social change / revolution.

→ Neglect power struggle - Marxist critique

Structural-functional Approach

This approach explains how political systems function by analyzing the structures (institutions) within the system and the functions they



perform to maintain stability.

It was developed by Gabriel Almond, Powell, Talcott Parson (sociologist's influence) and David Easton (System's theory influence)

Almond has explained this approach and said that all political systems must perform these 7 essential functions ^{under 2} broad functions.

(1) Input functions (by non-government actors)

i) Political socialisation & recruitment :

It is the process of transmission of political culture and recruiting individuals into the system.

⇒ family, schools, media, etc.

ii) Interest articulation : Expressing the demands & interests (pressure groups).

iii) Interest aggregation : Combining all the demands & preparing policy alternative.
⇒ Political parties.

iv) Political communication : Flow of information and decisions between govt. and the people.



② Output functions (performed by govt.)

- i) Rule-making - by legislature
- ii) Rule-application - implementation of policies by executive.
- iii) Rule-adjudication - enforcement of laws by judiciary.

Ans - 1(c)

<u>Political Parties</u>	<u>Pressure Groups</u>
i) These aim to capture political power	i) They attempt to influence power without contesting elections.
ii) Perform campaigns, rallies etc to gain votes and win elections.	ii) Indirect methods like lobbying, persuasion & PILs are used by them to convey their interests to the government.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



iii) Bring changes by entering into politics

iii) Influence policy making ~~is~~ indirectly

iv) Eg → BJP, Congress, SP, AAP etc are the political parties

iv) FICCI, student's union, farmer's union etc are the pressure groups.

In a democratic ^{system} system, both political parties and pressure groups play a great role in promoting citizen's interest & make the decision making accurate and citizen-friendly.

Ans- 3 (E)

The behavioural approach emerged during 'behavioural revolution' (1950s-60s). The main proponent of this approach was David Easton who later also propagated the post-behavioural approach ~~seeing~~ its drawbacks.

→ Behavioural approach focusses on the individual or group behaviours, not that of institutions.

→ It includes, political behaviour, voting behaviour, political culture, political socialisation, etc.



- This approach goes beyond the study of political institutions and conditions.
- It includes humane element in comparative politics.
- Criticism : Its excessive quantification of behaviourism makes it un-relevant.
- Due to criticism, post-behavioural approach emerged which stressed on relevance, action & social change.

Ans - 1 (F)

The scope of comparative government & politics have evolved from studying institutions to analysing the whole processes.

Its scope can be understood under two heads :-

Traditional scope :- • dominated till post 1940s (pre WW2).

- It emphasised on description over explanation.



- It studied only institutions and the forms of government.

Modern Scope : Emerged after World War 2 due to the influence of behavioural revolution in politics.

- It now uses data analysis, statistics etc to compare various political systems.
- Along with the institutions, political culture, modernisation, etc have also been included.

So, Now the scope includes —

- Political systems (authoritarian, democratic, traditional, modern).
- Constitutions and governments
- Political culture and socialisation
- Development & modernisation
- Political parties & representation
- Interest groups, N.G.Os, pressure groups

Ans 1-(a)

<u>Traditional approach</u>	<u>Modern Approach</u>
i) focuses on the formal structures of govt. — leg., exec & judiciary.	i) It goes beyond the institutional analysis including political behaviour etc.



Traditional approach	Modern Approach
(i) Narrow focus	(i) Broader focus
(ii) Non-empirical, unscientific, descriptive and normative.	(ii) Scientific, analytical and empirical
(iii) uses constitutions, law, etc to compare the political systems.	(iii) Use case studies, data analysis and statistics.
(iv) Thinkers include Herman Finer.	(iv) David Easton, Powell, Almond, etc.

Ans - 1 (A)

Objectives of studying comparative politics:-

- (i) Helps in understanding different political systems and culture
- (ii) Promoting better governance by adopting the best practices of the world.
- (iii) Encouraging international cooperation and exchange of ideas.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



- iv) To enhance objectivity in the comparison and analysis.
- v) To understand the reasons of political stability and instability.

The objective of comparison is never to decide which political system is best, good or bad. It ~~focuses~~ ^{emphasises} on the best practices and ~~good~~ ^{bad} practices which can be adopted or avoided in our own political system for ensuring good governance and citizen friendly administration.

Ans- 1 (I)

Comparative government refers to the systematic analysis and comparison of different political institutions, processes and structures across nations.

It focuses on formal structures - legislative, executive & judiciary. And also emphasise how the ~~governments~~ ^{institutions} are organised.

Whereas, Comparative politics includes not only the institutions but also the political behaviour, culture, socialisation, development, pressure groups etc.



Thus, Comparative politics seeks to understand how and why the political systems differ and what general theories and assumptions can explain these differences.

Significance :

- i) helps in adopting best practices of the world.
- ii) Encourages international cooperation.
- iii) Analyse the reasons of frequent regime changes of different countries.
- iv) Compares the political parties prevailing in different nations, this helps in improving the party structures of own nation.
- v) With its help, we tend to know different cultures and political systems of the world.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion

Ans-2 (v)

The study of comparative politics plays a major role in policy formulation through following methods -

- i) Comparative study of pressure groups helps in understanding the role of ~~pressure~~ played by them in influencing policy decisions of the govt. By this, the pressure groups existing in the country can take insights & function accordingly.
- ii) Governments tend to analyse other nations in order to adopt their best practices which can benefit their nation. ✓
- iii) The unstable nations gives insights to the policy makers, what policy can lead to such devastation so that they make stable policies.
- iv) Keeping in mind the quantity needs of the world, policy makers can make policies accordingly.



Ans - 1(A)

<u>Developed political systems</u>	<u>Developing pol. systems</u>
i) Society is modern.	i) Traditional society prevails.
ii) Ideals like liberty, equality & justice are more pronounced.	ii) Such ideals are either guaranteed by constitution or restricted.
iii) Industrial and capitalist society and economy.	iii) Agriculture based society & political system.
iv) Citizens are more aware of their rights & duties.	iv) Unconscious citizens leading to ineffective politics.
v) Examples include USA, Japan, UK.	v) Examples include India, China, Pakistan.
vi) More mature democracy.	vi) Less mature democracy.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



Ans - 4 (a)

The study of comparative politics is vital in understanding the different political systems. Political systems, as defined by David Easton is 'a set of interactions through which authoritative values are allocated for a society'.

Political system comprises of political institutions, environment (social, cultural, economic), various govt. & non-govt. actors etc.

If we understand these components, political system can easily be understood. The comparison of these components across nations helps in understanding the different political systems.

- Comparison of USA's presidential system, UK's parliamentary system and France's quasi presidential system.
- Comparative study of political party systems (one party, 2 party or multi party).
- Comparative study of pressure groups helps in understanding whether the political system is authoritarian or democratic.
- Comparison among executive, legislature & judiciary ensures better understanding.



of political system prevailing.

Ans 1 - (B)

Two bases of comparison in comparative politics according to S.E. Finer are:-

① Social bases : The social structure, and the people living in a particular society emerges as an important base of comparison.

→ Traditional society → developed political system.

→ Modern society → developed.

② Economic bases : After Karl Marx, this base becomes very crucial.

→ Socialist economy → welfare state.



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



23

X

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



24

X

X