

Ba/POL/H/GE-2/POL/GEN/DSC-2

2024

(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper No. : POL/H/GE-2/POL/GEN/DSC-2

(**Indian Government and Politics**)

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

1. (a) Discuss the Gandhian approach to the study of Indian politics.

Or

(b) Discuss the Marxist approach to the study of Indian politics.

2. (a) Explain the basic features of the Indian Constitution.

Or

(b) Discuss the Directive Principles of State Policy as enshrined in the Indian Constitution.

3. (a) Discuss the role and functions of the Indian Prime Minister.

Or

(b) Describe the power and functions of the Governor of a State.

4. (a) Discuss the causes of communalism in India.

Or

(b) Discuss the role of caste in Indian politics.

5. (a) Explain the features of party system in India.

Or

(b) Coalition politics have come to stay in Indian politics. Explain.

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Paper No. : POL/H/GE-2/POL/GEN/DSC-2

(Indian Government and Politics)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×15=15

1. The Constitution of India was adopted on

- (a) 26th November, 1949 ()
- (b) 26th January, 1950 ()
- (c) 15th August, 1947 ()
- (d) None of the above ()

2. The Fundamental Rights are incorporated in

- (a) Part I ()
- (b) Part II ()
- (c) Part III ()
- (d) Part IV ()

3. The Directive Principles of State Policy are

- (a) justiciable ()
- (b) non-justiciable ()
- (c) partly justiciable ()
- (d) None of the above ()

4. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right?

- (a) Right to Equality ()
- (b) Right to Freedom ()
- (c) Right to Exploitation ()
- (d) None of the above ()

5. The President of India can declare a National Emergency under which Article of the Constitution?

- (a) Article 351 ()
- (b) Article 352 ()
- (c) Article 356 ()
- (d) Article 360 ()

6. The President of India can nominate how many members to the Rajya Sabha?

- (a) 2 members ()
- (b) 6 members ()
- (c) 10 members ()
- (d) 12 members ()

7. The Prime Minister presides over the meetings of the

- (a) Lok Sabha ()
- (b) Rajya Sabha ()
- (c) Cabinet ()
- (d) joint sitting of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha ()

8. Who among the following is the Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?

- (a) The President ()
 (b) The Prime Minister ()
 (c) The Vice President ()
 (d) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha ()

9. Which of the following Articles gives basis to the office of the Prime Minister?

- (a) Article 163(1) ()
 (b) Article 74(1) ()
 (c) Article 368 ()
 (d) None of the above ()

10. Which of the following is not a National Party in India?

- (a) BJP ()
 (b) INC ()
 (c) AAP ()
 (d) NDPP ()

11. When was the first Coalition Government formed at the Centre?

- (a) 1967 ()
 (b) 1977 ()
 (c) 1987 ()
 (d) 2014 ()

12. _____ means the opposition of religious communities to each other.

- (a) Caste ()
 (b) Class ()
 (c) Patriarchy ()
 (d) Communalism ()

13. Who authored the book, *Caste in Indian Politics*?

- (a) J. P. Narayan ()
 (b) Karve ()
 (c) Rajni Kothari ()
 (d) M. N. Srinivas ()

14. Which of the following is a Regional Political Party?

- (a) BJP ()
- (b) The Prime Minister ()
- (c) NPF ()
- (d) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha ()
- (c) INC ()

12. Which of the following Articles gives the right of reservation to each other?

- (a) Article 163(1) ()
- (b) Article 74(1) ()
- (c) Article 368 ()
- (d) None of the above ()

15. Coalition politics means a system of governance by a

- (a) single party ()
- (b) majority party ()
- (c) group of political parties ()
- (d) None of the above ()

SECTION—II
(Marks : 10)

Write short notes on any five of the following : 2×5=10

1. Liberal theory of the Indian State

2. Article 32

(Marks : 10)

Write short notes on any five of the following :

- 1. Liberal theory of the Indian State
- (b) NPF
- (c) INC
- (d) None of the above

15. Coalition politics means a system of governance by a

- (a) single party
- (b) majority party
- (c) group of political parties
- (d) None of the above

3. The Chief Minister of a State

Judicial review

4. Judicial review

5. Secularism in India

6. Kinds of party system in India

7. High Court
