

Ba/POL/GE-2/DSC-2

2 0 2 3

(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : POL/GE-2/DSC-2

(Indian Government and Politics)

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Discuss the approaches to the study of Indian politics. 10

Or

Examine the nature of the State of India as a liberal State.

2. Describe the main features of the Indian Constitution. 10

L23/490a

(Turn Over)



(2)

Or

Critically discuss the Fundamental Rights incorporated in the Indian Constitution.

3. Examine the powers and positions of the President of India. 10

Or

Discuss the powers and functions of the Chief Minister.

4. What is secularism? Describe the nature of India as a secular State. 2+8=10

Or

Explain the role of caste in the Indian politics. 10

5. "The era of coalition governments are running in India." Discuss the working system. 10

Or

What do you understand by party system? Mention the characteristics of party system in India. 3+7=10

2023

(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : POL/GE-2/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 : $1 \times 15 = 15$

1. The Constitution of India was inaugurated on

- (a) 26th January, 1950 ()
- (b) 26th January, 1949 ()
- (c) 26th February, 1950 ()
- (d) 26th February, 1949 ()

2. The Directive Principles of State Policy incorporated in

(a) Part III ()

(b) Part IV ()

(c) Part II ()

(d) Part I ()

3. Constitutionally the Chief Minister is appointed by the

(a) Prime Minister ()

(b) President ()

(c) Governor of the State ()

(d) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court ()

4. Laws made by the Parliament on the State subject during a national emergency become inoperative _____ after the emergency has ceased to operate.

(a) 3 months ()

(b) 6 months ()

(c) 9 months ()

(d) 8 months ()

5. The Judges of the Supreme Court can hold office till they attain the age of

- (a) 62 years ()
- (b) 64 years ()
- (c) 65 years ()
- (d) 63 years ()

6. Which Article of the Constitution deals with the Right to Education?

- (a) Article 14 ()
- (b) Article 21 ()
- (c) Article 21-A ()
- (d) Article 74 (I) ()

7. Which of the following is the total membership of the Lok Sabha?

- (a) 543 ()
- (b) 542 ()
- (c) 546 ()
- (d) 545 ()

8. India is a secular State by the Constitutional Amendments of

(a) 42nd ()

(b) 43rd ()

(c) 45th ()

(d) 48th ()

9. Caste was described by Jayaprakash Narayan as

(a) factor of politics ()

(b) social symbol ()

(c) sources of unity ()

(d) major political parties ()

10. 'Class' as a group of people coming together with a common perspective in respect of

(a) economic interest ()

(b) social interest ()

(c) cultural interest ()

(d) political interest ()

11. Patriarchy is a social system where

- (a) men have authority over women ()
- (b) women have authority over men ()
- (c) there is equal power relations ()
- (d) All of the above ()

12. The Indian National Congress was established in the year

- (a) 1885 ()
- (b) 1886 ()
- (c) 1890 ()
- (d) 1895 ()

13. The major national political parties in India are

- (a) INC, BJP, CPI, CPM and BSP ()
- (b) INC, BJP, TMC, SP and BSP ()
- (c) BJP, JD(U), AIDMK, CPI and CPM ()
- (d) TDP, TMC, INC, Shiv Sena and AGP ()

14. The regional political parties have posed the most powerful challenge to

- (a) single-party dominance ()
- (b) ethnic nationalism ()
- (c) reservations and accommodation ()
- (d) multi-party coalition politics ()

15. Coalition politics has been largely a product of

- (a) single-party system ()
- (b) Bi-party system ()
- (c) multi-party system ()
- (d) None of the above ()

(7)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

Answer/Write short notes on (any five) :

2×5=10

1. Gandhian theory of State

2. Directive Principles of State Policy

3. Political homogeneity

4. Causes for the growth of communalism

5. Criteria for recognition of political party

6. Popular sovereignty

Ba/POL/GE-2/DSC-2/490

(13)

7. What do you understand by patriarchy?

★ ★ ★

Ba/POL/GE-2/DSC-2/490

L23—4400



2 0 2 3

(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Honours)

Paper : POL/H/C-3

(Political Theory : Concepts and Debates)

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Define liberty. Discuss freedom as emancipation and development. 3+12=15

Or

Analyze J. S. Mill's concept on liberty. 15

2. What do you understand by the term 'equality of opportunity'? Explain. 15

Or

Based on egalitarian arguments, examine whether absolute equality is possible in any society.

3. What is justice? Discuss John Rawls' theory of justice. 3+12=15

Or

"If punishment generally serves certain purposes or functions, then presumeably so does death penalty."

Based on the above given assumption, justify capital punishment. 15

4. What is natural rights? Discuss in brief moral and legal rights. 3+12=15

Or

Examine the three generations of rights. 15

5. Define political obligation. Examine on what grounds can individuals exercise political resistance. 3+12=15

Or

What is meant by multiculturalism? Examine the relationship between multiculturalism and toleration. 3+12=15

★ ★ ★

Ba/POL/H/C-4

2 0 2 3

(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Honours)

Paper No. : POL/H/C-4

(Political Process in India)

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

The questions are equal value

1. Discuss the changing nature of party system in India from the Congress system to Multi-party coalition.

Or

Define voting behaviour. What are the important factors that determine voting behaviour in India?

L23/489

(Turn Over)



2. What are the types of secession? Mention its advantages and disadvantages.

Or

Cite with examples some of the major regional movements in India since Independence.

3. What is secularism? Discuss the major debates of secularism in India.

Or

“Caste has emerged as a dominant factor in contemporary Indian politics.” Explain the role of caste in Indian politics in the above context.

4. Critically examine the reservation policy for Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Scheduled Castes (SCs) in India.

Or

Define affirmative action. Explain the merits and demerits of affirmative action.

5. Assess the role of the Indian State as a welfare State.

Or

Explain the concept of development as a nature of Indian State.

★ ★ ★