

**Ba/POL/GE-2/DSC-2**

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**( 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

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**( 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

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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 : 1×15=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

( 10 )

4. Causes for the growth of communalism

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5. Criteria for recognition of political party

6. Popular sovereignty

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7. What do you understand by patriarchy?

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