

2025

(FYUGP)

(2nd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(MINOR)

Paper : POL/H/M-2

(Political Process in India)

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. Define affirmative action. Explain the merits and demerits of affirmative action. 5+5=10

Or

Critically discuss the determinants of voting behaviors.

10

2. What are regional aspirations? How have the aspirations played a role in shaping regional movements in India? 4+6=10

Or

What was the demand of the Telangana Movement? 10

3. Evaluate the role of secularism in the Indian Constitution. 10

Or

What is caste system? How has it influenced Indian polity? 4+6=10

4. Discuss the reservation policy for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities in India. 10

Or

Explain the importance of legal changes for LGBTQ rights in India. 10

(3)

5. What is meant by the coercive dimension of the State? How does the judiciary act as a check on the coercive power?

5+5=10

Or

What is a Welfare State? Discuss the key objective of a Welfare State in India.

4+6=10

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POLITICAL SCIENCE

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(**Political Process in India**)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

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Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. The main factor that influences voting behaviour in India is

(a) age

(b) caste

(c) gender

(d) income

2. Regional parties primarily focuses on

- (a) national economic policies ()
- (b) international relations ()
- (c) State and local issues ()
- (d) defense strategies ()

3. The Article 370 of the Constitution of India, before its revocation, provided special status to

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir ()
- (b) Nagaland ()
- (c) Manipur ()
- (d) Sikkim ()

4. Secession refers to

- (a) the inclusion of new territories into a country ()
- (b) the withdrawal of a group or region from an existing State ()
- (c) the formation of a coalition government ()
- (d) the creation of new laws to protect minority groups ()

5. Which Article of the Indian Constitution declares India as a Secular State?

- (a) Article 21 ()
- (b) Article 25 ()
- (c) Article 14 ()
- (d) Article 1 ()

6. The caste system in India is primarily based on

- (a) economic status ()
- (b) birth and occupation ()
- (c) religious belief ()
- (d) political affiliation ()

7. The First Constitutional Amendment (1951) introduced reservations in

- (a) private sector job ()
- (b) educational institution ()
- (c) foreign services ()
- (d) None of the above ()

8. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was passed in

(a) 1989 ()

(b) 1976 ()

(c) 2002 ()

(d) 1995 ()

9. A Welfare State primarily focuses on

(a) promoting military expansion ()

(b) strengthening authoritarian rule ()

(c) ensuring social and economic well-being of citizens ()

(d) increasing private sector control ()

10. The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) is applicable in

(a) certain disturbed area like North-East India ()

(b) all States in India ()

(c) only Union Territories ()

(d) industrial zone ()

(5)

State whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

1. Political parties in India are required to follow internal democracy as per the Representation of the People Act.

(T / F)

2. Regional aspiration in India arises due to cultural, linguistic and economic factors.

(T / F)

3. The Indian Constitution allows for caste-based discrimination in government policies.

(T / F)

4. The Indian Constitution prohibits any form of affirmative action.

(T / F)

5. India's welfare policies are designed to reduce economic and social inequalities.

(T / F)

SECTION—II
(Marks : 10)

Answer briefly any *five* of the following questions : $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. What is party system?

2. What are the main functions of political parties?

(7)

3. What are the major causes of regional movement in India?

4. Define secularism.

Answer briefly any five of the following questions.

1. What is party system?

5. What is communalism?

6. What is Economically Weaker Section (EWS) reservation?

(10)

7. What does Article 14 of the Indian Constitution say about LGBTQ + rights?

(11)

8. What is meant by a developmental State?

(12)

9. How does Indian State exercise coercion?
