

(2) **Ba/Pol-401**

2019
(4th Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : Pol-401

(Indian Government and Politics)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

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

1. "India is undoubtedly a federation in which the attributes of sovereignty are shared between the Centre and the States." Explain the federal features of the Indian Constitution. 9

Or

Explain the relations between Centre and States as enumerated in Part XI of the Indian Constitution. 9

L9/459a

(Turn Over)

2. Explain the Amendment method of the Indian Constitution. 9

Or

Evaluate the doctrine of 'basic structure' of the Indian Constitution. 9

3. Discuss the election process in India with special reference to Assembly elections. 9

Or

Explain the various electoral reforms introduced by Election Commission of India. How far has it been implemented? 6+3=9

4. Explain the measures for controlling political defection in India. 9

Or

Evaluate the historical development of coalition politics in India. 9

5. Explain the causes of communalism in India. Suggest some remedies against communalism. 5+4=9

Or

"Caste considerations are given great weight in the selection of candidates and in the appeals to votes during election campaign." In the light of the above statement, explain the role of caste in Indian politics. 9

2019

(4th Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : Pol-401

(Indian Government and Politics)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

Choose the correct answer by putting a Tick (✓) mark in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. Originally the Union List contains

- (a) 96 items ()
- (b) 97 items ()
- (c) 98 items ()
- (d) 66 items ()

2. Which Constitutional Amendment Act reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years of age?

(a) 61st Amendment ()

(b) 62nd Amendment ()

(c) 71st Amendment ()

(d) 72nd Amendment ()

3. Which of the following political parties existed in pre-Independence India?

(a) Congress, Janata Party, Hindu Mahasabha, Communist Party of India ()

(b) Congress, Hindu Mahasabha, Muslim League, Communist Party of India ()

(c) Congress, Bhartiya Janata Party, Muslim League, Communist Party of India ()

(d) None of the above ()

4. Amendment by simple majority can be initiated on which provision of the Constitution?

(a) Formation of new States ()

(b) Provision regarding Supreme Court of India ()

(c) Election of the President of India ()

(d) Lists in the Seventh Schedule ()

5. _____ of the Indian Constitution deals with the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution.
- (a) Article 356 ()
 - (b) Article 360 ()
 - (c) Article 365 ()
 - (d) Article 368 ()
6. Which of the following is not a federal feature?
- (a) Division of powers between the Union and States ()
 - (b) Dual polity ()
 - (c) Emergency provision of the Constitution ()
 - (d) Rigidity of the Constitution ()
7. Which of the following was not the advantage of Caste system?
- (a) Society became disciplined ()
 - (b) It provided continuity in society ()
 - (c) It brought political stability ()
 - (d) None of the above ()

8. 52nd Amendment Act deals with which of the following provisions?
- (a) Political party ()
 - (b) Amendment procedure ()
 - (c) Anti-defection ()
 - (d) Centre-State relations ()
9. The main cause of communalism in India is
- (a) presence of some communal organizations ()
 - (b) feeling of alienation among some Muslims ()
 - (c) Religious orthodoxy and fundamentalism ()
 - (d) All of the above ()
10. The beginning of the politics of coalition government took place in Indian political system since
- (a) 1989 ()
 - (b) 1990 ()
 - (c) 1996 ()
 - (d) 1999 ()

(5)

SECTION—B

Write short notes on the following :

5×2=10

1. Features of political party in India

Or

Political stability in India

2. Extents of the executive powers of a State can be amended solely by 2/3 majority of Parliament.

3. Indian Federation is purely based on UK Federal structure.

4. Anti-defection provision does not apply to cases of merger by 2/3 majority of the total strength.

5. Constitution of India provides for a direct election of the representatives of municipalities and village panchayat.

2. Financial relations between Union and the States

Or

Causes of regionalism in India

- (a) presence of some regional organisations
- (b) feeling of alienation among some Muslims
- (c) Religious fundamentalism
- (d) All of the above

SECTION—C

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

1. Regionalism has led to 'son's of the soil policy'.

(T / F)

2. Extents of the executive powers of a State can be amended solely by 2/3 majority of Parliament.

(T / F)

3. Indian Federation is purely based on US Federal structure.

(T / F)

4. Anti-defection provision does not apply to cases of merger by 2/3 majority of the total strength.

(T / F)

5. Constitution of India provides for a direct election of the representatives of municipalities and village panchayat.

(T / F)
