

2015

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Major)

Paper : 2.2

(**Politics in India**)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

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

1. Answer any *four* of the following : 10×4=40
- (a) Discuss the nature of Centre-State relations in India with special reference to the financial aspects.
 - (b) Examine the role of national parties in Indian political system with special reference to recent developments.
 - (c) Discuss the role and functions of the Election Commission of India.
 - (d) What is National Integration? Discuss the importance of national integration in a vast and diverse country like India.

- (e) What is 'first-past-the-post' system? Discuss the merits and demerits of this system and examine the functioning of this system in India.
- (f) What is terrorism? Discuss the rise of terrorism as a threat to the unity and integrity of India.

2. Write short notes on any *four* of the following : $5 \times 4 = 20$

- (a) Asom Gana Parishad
- (b) Casteism
- (c) Left Parties in India
- (d) Sarkaria Commission Report
- (e) Secularism
- (f) Applicability of Proportional Representation in India

3. Answer the following questions : $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) Discuss briefly the causes for rise of regionalism in India.
- (b) State the importance of Inter-State Council in promoting national integration.
- (c) Discuss briefly the role of Governor in the working of Centre-State relations in India.

(d) Examine the extent to which communalism constitutes a threat to national integration.

(e) Examine the role of DMK as a regional party.

4. Answer the following as directed : $1 \times 10 = 10$

(a) Assam Legislature Assembly came to exist in the year —.

(Fill in the blank)

(b) Articles 352–360 of the Constitution deal with 'Emergency Provisions'.

(State True or False)

(c) The Supreme Court of India does not enjoy exclusive original jurisdiction in

(i) disputes between Government of India and one or more States

(ii) disputes between two or more States

(iii) matters referred to the Finance Commission under Article 280

(Choose the correct answer)

(d) The original text of the Preamble of the Constitution that came into force in 1950 characterized India as a 'Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic'.

(State True or False)

(e) The Sixteenth Amendment of the Constitution (1963) gave the States in India the right to secede from the Union.

(State True or False)

(f) Elections to Parliament as well as the State Legislative Assemblies in India are conducted by the Election Commission of India.

(State True or False)

(g) Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts is regarded as the most comprehensive one?

(i) First Amendment (1951)

(ii) Twenty-fourth Amendment (1971)

(iii) Forty-second Amendment (1976)

(Choose the correct answer)

(h) Article I of the Constitution describes India as a — of States.

(Fill in the blank)

(i) The Parliament of India enjoys the power to create a new State out of one or more existing States in India.

(State True or False)

(j) The First National Integration Conference was held by the Union Government in New Delhi in the year —.

(Fill in the blank)

★ ★ ★