

Ba/POL/H/M-2

2026

(FYUGP)

(2nd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(MINOR)

Paper : POL/H/M-2

(**Political Process in India**)

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

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

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

Choose the correct option :

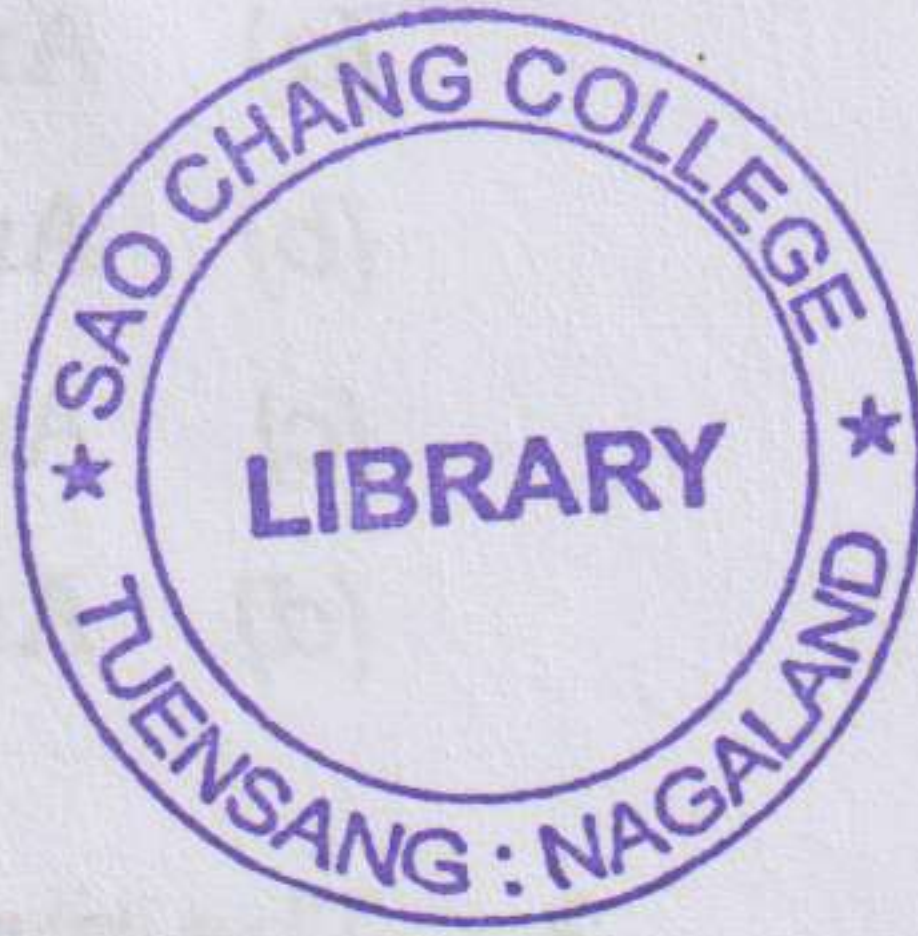
1×10=10

1. Regionalism refers to

- (a) centralization of power
- (b) promotion of global cooperation
- (c) strong political and emotional attachment to one's region over national identity
- (d) cultural identity

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(Turn Over)



2. Which constitutional provision explicitly abolishes 'untouchability'?
- Article 14
 - Article 15
 - Article 16
 - Article 17
3. The term 'secular' was added to the Preamble of the Constitution by the _____ Amendment.
- 41st
 - 42nd
 - 43rd
 - 44th
4. Communalism is considered a threat to democracy because it
- encourages political participation
 - strengthens cultural identity
 - undermines national unity
 - promotes decentralization
5. The Indian National Congress was founded in
- 1875
 - 1885
 - 1895
 - 1990

6. Which of the following is **not** a regional party?
- Telugu Desam Party
 - Shiv Sena
 - National People's Party
 - National Conference
7. Judicial activism sometimes faces criticism because it may
- strengthen democracy
 - lead to judicial overreach
 - protect fundamental rights
 - promote social justice
8. Which of the following bodies exercises judicial review in India?
- The Parliament
 - The Supreme Court and High Court
 - The President
 - The Prime Minister
9. The coercive role of the State becomes most visible during
- periods of economic growth
 - welfare expansion
 - electoral reforms
 - internal security challenges and insurgency

(4)

10. The Indian Constitution reflects the idea of a Welfare State mainly through

- (a) Fundamental Duties
- (b) Fundamental Rights
- (c) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) Union List

State whether the following statements are True or False : 1×5=5

1. The Telangana Movement resulted in the creation of a separate State in 2012.
2. Freedom of Religion is mentioned under Articles 22 and 23 of the Constitution of India.
3. The Indian party system has remained static since Independence.
4. Public Interest Litigation was introduced in India to provide access to justice to the poor and marginalized.
5. Police, armed forces and security agencies are the key instruments of the coercive State.

(5)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

Answer briefly any *five* of the following questions : 2×5=10

1. Write a short note on the Mandal Commission.
2. Write a short note on the State Reorganization Commission.
3. How does religion influence politics in India?
4. Define secularism.
5. Cite four National Political Parties in India.
6. Cite the conditions required for recognition as a National Political Party.
7. Define judicial activism.
8. What do you understand by Public Interest Litigation (PIL)?
9. What is Welfare State?
10. What are the various types of secession?

(6)

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

1. (a) Discuss the role of linguistic movements in the reorganization of States in India, with special reference to the States Reorganization Act, 1956. 10

Or

- (b) What is regionalism? Critically evaluate different factors influencing the emergence of regionalism in India. 2+8=10
2. (a) Discuss the major causes of communalism in India. Suggest the measures to address the problem of communalism. 7+3=10

Or

- (b) Discuss secularism in the Indian context. 10
3. (a) Examine the features of party system in India. 10

Or

- (b) Evaluate the merits and demerits of coalition government with special reference to India. 5+5=10

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(Continued)

(7)

4. (a) What is judicial review? Discuss the provisions for judicial review in the Constitution of India. 3+7=10

Or

- (b) Discuss India's basic structure doctrine. 10

5. (a) How does the Indian Constitution reflect the idea of India as a Welfare State? To what extent has India succeeded in functioning as a welfare State? 6+4=10

Or

- (b) Elucidate the developmental dimension of Indian State. 10

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