



**Ba/POL/H/M-2**

**2 0 2 5**  
**( 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 )

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

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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( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

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

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 ( )

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 )



( 6 )

SECTION—II

( Marks : 10 )

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

1. What is party system?

2. What are the main functions of political parties?

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

**4.** Define secularism.

**5.** What is communalism?

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

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

8. What is meant by a developmental State?

9. How does Indian State exercise coercion?

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