MA POLITICAL SCIENCE First Semester Indian Government and Politics (MPS – 104)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Marks: 50

Part-A (Objective) =20 Part-B (Descriptive) =50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Answer any four from Question no. 2 to 8 Question no. 1 is compulsory.

- 1. What is National Integration? Illustrate some of the factors that are hindering the National Integration in India. (2+8=10)
- 2. Define Constitution. Elucidate the historical background of Indian Constitution. (2+8=10)
- 3. Why the Indian state is called federal in form and unitary in spirit? (10)
- **4.** Explain the reasons for the emergence of Regional Political Parties in Indian Political System. (10)
- **5.** What is Social Justice? Can social justice promote national integration in India? Give your critical view on it to substantiate your argument. (2+8=10)
- 6. What do you mean by the term 'Secularism'? Discuss the approach of Gandhi and Nehru with regard to the nature of secular state. (3+7=10)
- 7. What are the six heads under which Fundamental Rights can be classified?
 State the difference between fundamental rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
 (6+4=10)
- 8. What are the powers and functions of a Governor? Why Governor is called the agent of the Centre? (5+5=10)

MA POLITICAL SCIENCE

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Dı	ration: 20 minutes		Marks - 20				
	A. Multiple Choice Question:	(PART A - Objective Type)	1×20=20				
1.	Morley-Minto Reform has come into effect in the year:						
	a) 1905 b) 1909	c) 1915	d) None of the above				
2.	In which year the power of Ea	which year the power of East India Company is transferred to British Crown:					
	a) 1858 b) 1859	c) 1857	d) None of the above				
3.	The Government of India Act 1919 is also known as:						
	a) Morley-Minto Reform	b) Montague-Chelmsford	d Act				
	c) Gandhi-Irwin Pact	d) None of the above					
4.	The 'Dyarchy' that is introduced under the Act of 1919 means:						
	a) two government system	b) one government system	m				
	c) three government system	d) none of the above					
5.	Jinnah's Fourteen Formula is submitted in the year:						
	a) December 1928	b) April 1930					
	c) March 1929	d) None of the above					
6.	Who among Indian leaders called the Government of India Act 1935 as "a new charter of						
	bondage"?						
	a) M.A. Jinnah	b) Rajagopalacharia					
	c) Jawaharlal Nehru	d) None of the above					
7.	Indian party system is a:						
	a) Bi-party system	b) Single party system					
	c) Multi-party system	d) None of the above					

8.	Which of the following is not a National political party:								
	a) AITMC		b)	b) AIADMK					
	c) CPI-M		d)	All of the above					
9.	Pressure Groups	s as "the living p	ublic behind	the parties" – s	aid who?				
	a) A. Leiserson		b)	b) H. Zeigler					
	c) Carl J. Fredrich		d)	d) None of the above					
10	10. Common method of Indian Pressure Groups for securing their demands is:								
	a) Lobbying		b)	b) Contest election					
	c) Bribery		d)	d) None of the above					
11	1. Choose the incorrect that is not part of the 22 recognised Indian languages:								
	a) Bodo	b) Nepali	c) Dogri	d) Tri	puri				
12	12. The remedy to an issue of regionalism is:								
	a) End of appear	sement policy	b)	b) Demand for autonomy and separate state					
	c) Manifest inter	r-state disputes	d)	None of the abo	ve				
13	3. Which one is not hindrance to national integration:								
	a) Communalism	n b) Linguis	sm c)]	Regionalism	d) Peaceful co-existence				
14	. The Preamble 1	isted four cardin	al objectives	which are to be	'secured for all its citizens				
	Which one of the following is not among those objectives?								
3	a) Justice	b) Liberty	c)]	Equality	d) Unity.				
15. Fundamental Duties were added to the Indian Constitution by introducing									
	a) Part III	b) I	'art IV	c) Part IV A	d) Part V				
16. On which date the Indian Constitution has been adopted by the Constituent Assembly:									
	a) 26 th November		,	26 th November 1	1949				
	c) 26 th January 1	950	d) 26 th Ja	nuary 1951					
17	7. Right to Constitutional Remedies is one of the Fundamental Rights as provided under								
	of Indian Constitution.								
	a) Article 14	b) Article	21 c).	Article 30	d) Article 32				

18. The Governor of a S	tate shall be appoint	nted by the					
a) Chief Minister	b) President	c) Vice-President	d) Prime Minister				
19. The Indian Constitution provides for a parliamentary system of government and provides							
for:							
a) Only Nominal Exe	ecutive	b) Real Executive					
c) Both Nominal and	Real Executive	d) None of the above	e				
20. Article 352 of the Indian Constitution deals with:							
a) National Emergence	ey	b)Financial Emerger	ncy				
c) State Emergency		d) None of the above	e				
