

3 (Sem-6) PSc M 6 (C/D)

2 0 1 5

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Major)

Paper : 6.6

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

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

OPTION—C

(Democracy in India)

1. Answer the following as directed : 1×7=7

(a) Who is the author of the book,
titled *The Politics in India since
Independence, 1994*?

(i) Jawaharlal Nehru

(ii) James Manor

(iii) Paul Brass

(iv) Bipan Chandra

(Choose the correct option)

(b) A major step towards decentralization was taken in the year

(i) 1990

(ii) 1991

(iii) 1992

(iv) 1993

(Choose the correct option)

(c) What is the most important challenge political parties in India need to overcome?

(i) Role of money and muscle power

(ii) Dynastic succession

(iii) Lack of internal democracy within parties

(iv) Failure to offer meaningful choice to voters

(Choose the correct option)

(d) In our country, elections are conducted by an independent ____.

(Fill in the blank)

(e) The current Lok Sabha has ____ women members.

(Fill in the blank)

(f) Total number of reserved ST seats in the Lok Sabha is

(i) 79

(ii) 25

(iii) 42

(iv) 41

(Choose the correct option)

(g) Which of the following statements is not correct?

(i) Municipal Chairperson is the political head of the municipality

(ii) Federal power sharing is more effective today than it was in early years

(iii) Caste system was based on exclusion of and discrimination against the 'outcaste group'

(Choose the correct option)

2. Answer any *two* of the following questions very shortly : 4×2=8

(a) Who has coined the term 'one-party dominant system' and why?

(b) Mention two main reasons for the emergence of ethnic parties in the State of Assam.

(c) Point out the difficulties of local governments in India.

(d) Why do we need political parties?

3. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 5×3=15

(a) Coalition Politics

(b) Role of State Parties

(c) Democracy in India

(d) 73rd Amendment

(e) Caste and Politics

4. Answer any *three* questions from the following : 10×3=30

- (a) Why has the nature of democratic politics in India changed? What are the reasons for the rise of BJP in recent Lok Sabha Election?
- (b) What are the major challenges to political parties in India? How can parties be reformed?
- (c) What is the role of Panchayati Raj System in India to strengthen democracy? Examine.
- (d) Why has the level of political participation in elections in India increased in recent years? Examine.
- (e) Do you believe federal power sharing is more effective today than it was in the early years after the Constitution in India came into force? Discuss.

OPTION—D

(**Human Rights in India**)

1. Answer the following questions : 1×7=7

- (a) Which amendment of the Constitution of India declares the right to education as a fundamental right?
- (b) What is the term of office of a member of the National Commission for Women?
- (c) Who appoints the members of State Human Rights Commissions in India?
- (d) Which environmental movement uses the slogan 'Ecology is permanent economy'?
- (e) In which year was the National Commission for Minorities Act passed?
- (f) What is 'Shillong Accord'?
- (g) Who is known as 'Iron Lady of Manipur'?

2. Answer the following questions : 2×4=8

- (a) How can you trace human rights in the Vedas? Give two examples.
- (b) Define human rights as mentioned in the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

(c) Name two supporters of Narmada Bachao Movement who received 'Right Livelihood Award'.

(d) Who were the signatories of 'Mizo Peace Accord'?

3. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : $5 \times 3 = 15$

(a) Human Rights and India

(b) Violation of Human Rights of Child Labourers

(c) Chipko Movement

(d) Armed Forces Special Powers Act, 1958

(e) Assam Human Rights Commission

4. Highlight the similarities between the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 and the Fundamental Rights of the Constitution of India. 10

Or

Discuss the composition and functions of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes.

5. What is meant by human rights of vulnerable groups? Why are women considered to be a vulnerable group? What measures have been adopted in India to safeguard the human rights of women? $2+2+6=10$

Or

How does the Constitution of India protect the rights of the minorities? 10

6. Discuss the reasons behind the emergence of terrorism in North-East India. How do terrorist activities violate human rights?

5+5=10

Or

What is meant by emerging issues of human rights? Why and when was Narmada Bachao Movement started? Write a brief note on the movement. $2+3+5=10$
