

SSR Degree and PG College(Autonomous)
MA political science
SEM -II INTERNAL - II
Indian Political Process

I. Multiple Choice

1. BSP stands for:

- A) Bharatiya Samaj Party
- B) Bahujan Samaj Party
- C) Bharat Socialist Party
- D) Bahujan Socialist Party

Answer: B

2. TRS is now known as:

- A) BRS
- B) TDP
- C) BSP
- D) CPI

Answer: A

3. Identity-based parties mainly represent:

- A) Economic interests
- B) Cultural and social identities
- C) Foreign interests
- D) Military interests

Answer: B

4. Coalition government is formed when:

- A) One party wins all seats
- B) Several parties join together
- C) Elections are cancelled
- D) President appoints members

Answer: B

5. Pressure groups aim to:

- A) Contest elections
- B) Influence public policy
- C) Form governments
- D) Amend the Constitution

Answer: B

6. Lobbying is associated with:

- A) Influencing decision-makers
- B) Judicial review
- C) Voting
- D) Administration

Answer: A

7. Elections in India are conducted by:

- A) Parliament
- B) Supreme Court
- C) Election Commission of India

D) President

Answer: C

8. The Election Commission is a:

A) Constitutional body

B) Private body

C) Judicial body

D) Political party

Answer: A

9. Universal Adult Franchise means:

A) Voting by all adults

B) Voting by men only

C) Voting by women only

D) Voting by officials only

Answer: A

10. Voting behaviour refers to:

A) Election expenditure

B) Voters' choice patterns

C) Party formation

D) Judicial decisions

Answer: B

11. Media plays an important role in:

- A) Political communication
- B) Agriculture
- C) Judiciary
- D) Banking

Answer: A

12. Corruption in politics affects:

- A) Good governance
- B) Literacy
- C) Climate
- D) Tourism

Answer: A

13. RTI Act stands for:

- A) Right to Information Act
- B) Right to Income Act
- C) Regional Trade Act
- D) Right to Integrity Act

Answer: A

14. Regionalism emphasizes:

- A) Regional interests
- B) Global interests
- C) Religious interests

D) Military interests

Answer: A

15. Communalism is based on:

A) Language

B) Religion

C) Region

D) Class

Answer: B

16. Terrorism threatens:

A) National security

B) Education

C) Sports

D) Literature

Answer: A

17. Electoral reforms are intended to:

A) Improve elections

B) Reduce voting

C) Abolish parties

D) End democracy

Answer: A

18. The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by the:

- A) Prime Minister
- B) President
- C) Parliament
- D) Supreme Court

Answer: B

19. Pressure groups are also known as:

- A) Interest groups
- B) Political parties
- C) Committees
- D) Councils

Answer: A

20. Coalition politics became prominent in India after:

- A) One-party dominance declined
- B) Independence
- C) Emergency
- D) Partition

Answer: A

II. Fill in the blanks

1. BSP stands for Bahujan _____ Party.

Answer: Samaj

2. TRS was renamed as _____.

Answer: BRS

3. Coalition governments are formed by _____ parties.

Answer: Multiple

4. Pressure groups attempt to influence public _____.

Answer: Policy

5. Lobbying is a method of influencing _____ makers.

Answer: Decision

6. Elections in India are conducted by the Election _____.

Answer: Commission

7. The Election Commission is a _____ body.

Answer: Constitutional

8. Voting behaviour studies the choices of _____.

Answer: Voters

9. Media is often called the _____ pillar of democracy.

Answer: Fourth

10. Corruption weakens good _____.

Answer: Governance

11. RTI stands for Right to _____.

Answer: Information

12. Regionalism focuses on _____ interests.

Answer: Regional

13. Regional autonomy means self-_____.

Answer: Governance

14. Communalism is based on religious _____.

Answer: Identity

15. Terrorism poses a threat to national _____.

Answer: Security

16. Universal adult franchise grants voting rights to all _____.

Answer: Adults

17. Political parties seek to capture _____.

Answer: Power

18. Electoral reforms improve the electoral _____.

Answer: Process

19. Pressure groups do not directly contest _____.

Answer: Elections

20. The RTI Act was enacted in _____.

Answer: 2005

III. Descriptive questions

1. Discuss the emergence and role of identity-based political parties in India.
2. Explain the nature and significance of coalition politics in contemporary India.
3. Analyze the role of pressure groups and lobbying in the Indian political system.
4. Explain the composition, powers, and functions of the Election Commission of India.
5. Discuss the conduct of elections and electoral reforms in India.
6. Examine the major trends in Indian electoral politics since independence.
7. Analyze the factors influencing voting behaviour in India.
8. Discuss the role of media in politics and electoral campaigns.

9. Explain the causes and consequences of corruption in politics. Evaluate the significance of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

10. Critically examine regionalism, communalism, extremism, and terrorism as major challenges to Indian democracy.