

Name: Enrolment No:			
UPES End Semester Examination, December 2025 Course: Politics in India since Independence Semester: V Program: B.A. LL. B Time : 03 hrs. Course Code: CLNL3025 Max. Marks: 100 Instructions: All the questions are compulsory			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	_____ dealt with the symbolism of the princes' integration with India and _____ with the substance.	2	CO1
Q 2	Which legal enactment by the British Parliament formalised the Partition of India, and when did it receive Royal Assent?	2	CO1
Q 3	In which event proved that "the success of the nationalist movement was therefore also its failure"	2	CO1
Q 4	Define the Polyglot federation	2	CO1
Q 5	Why the Granville Austin claimed that the framing of the Indian Constitution was 'perhaps the greatest political venture since that originated in Philadelphia in 1787'?	2	CO2
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
Q 6	Elucidate the following statement: "In India or elsewhere, present politics are shaped by conceptions of the past."	5	CO2
Q 7	How far have the states lost their ability to resist and challenge the centralising impulses of the Union?	5	CO2
Q 8	Identify the ways in which the legislative interventions contribute to India's economic modernisation.	5	CO2
Q 9	How has India's state reorganisation from 1956 to 2019 balanced linguistic, cultural, and regional identities,	5	CO2
SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q 10	"Nation Building: remains a work in progress—a living, breathing entity that must adapt, evolve, and flourish amidst the new realities of the 21st century." Give examples of current social, political, or economic changes that represent the "new realities" the author suggests nation-building must adapt to.	10	CO3
Q 11	We live in the age of hyper-information and hyper-availability of news and images, so the projection of India abroad is intrinsic to the projection of India within. Reimagining India's past and its place in the world is a big sentiment,	10	CO3

	and it's not just for the rich and the privileged. Why has the reimagining of India's past and global position become a widespread sentiment across different social groups?		
SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)			
Q 12	a. <i>Although India demonstrates democratic procedures such as regular elections, peaceful transfers of power, and the protection of civil liberties, many scholars argue that it lacks the deeper qualities of substantive democracy. Differentiate between procedural and substantive democracy and critically analyse the structural and contemporary challenges to democratic consolidation in India.</i> b. <i>Explain the transition in the fiscal federalism with introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and constitution of GST council to manage the new tax regime and tax sharing between the Centre and states. Does the GST council and its processes prove to be a critical institutional apparatus to shape the Centre-state relation in India further?</i>	25	CO4
Q 13	a. <i>Explore how the bidirectional and plenary characteristics of political parties in India help lower political and transaction costs. With supporting examples, assess the impact of dysfunctional parties on democratic governance, and suggest measures to strengthen party functionality and accountability.</i> b. <i>Despite the Congress creating the frameworks of policies that governed India throughout the 70 years, including much of what are unfolding today, it lost the narrative and hasn't regained it. Identify the reasons for it. Identify the epoch-making policies contributed during their regime. Critically examine the key factors contributing to the BJP's electoral dominance at both the national and state levels. Further, assess whether these factors differ substantially from the reasons behind the Congress Party's dominance in the early decades after India's independence.</i>	25	CO4