



POLITICAL SCIENCE IV

AtArani Law Academy

Syllabus

Paper 1 Political Science IV

1. Beginning of Representative Institutions :

- a. The Government of India Act, 1858.
- b. The Indian Council Act, 1861 : Commencement of the Legislative Devolution System.

2. Growth of Representative Institutions and, Legislatures in India :

- a. The Indian Council Act 1892 : Liberalisation of Parliamentary System.
- b. National Demand for Constitutional Reforms.
- c. The Indian Council Act, 1909 : Inauguration of Communalism in India Politics.

3. Beginning of Responsible Government :

- a. The Government of India Act, 1919.
- b. Classification of Central and Provincial Subjects :
 - i. Inauguration of trends towards Federalism.
 - ii. Responsive Autocrat at the Centre.
 - iii. Introduction of Bi Cameralism.
 - iv. Provincial Legislature.
 - v. Trend towards Democratisation of Dyarchy.

4. Towards Parliamentarism :

- a. Demand for full Responsible Government in Assembly.
- b. A Profile of Swaraj Constitution.
- c. Jinnah's Fourteen Points.
- d. Statutory Commission - Simon Commission.
- e. Round Table.





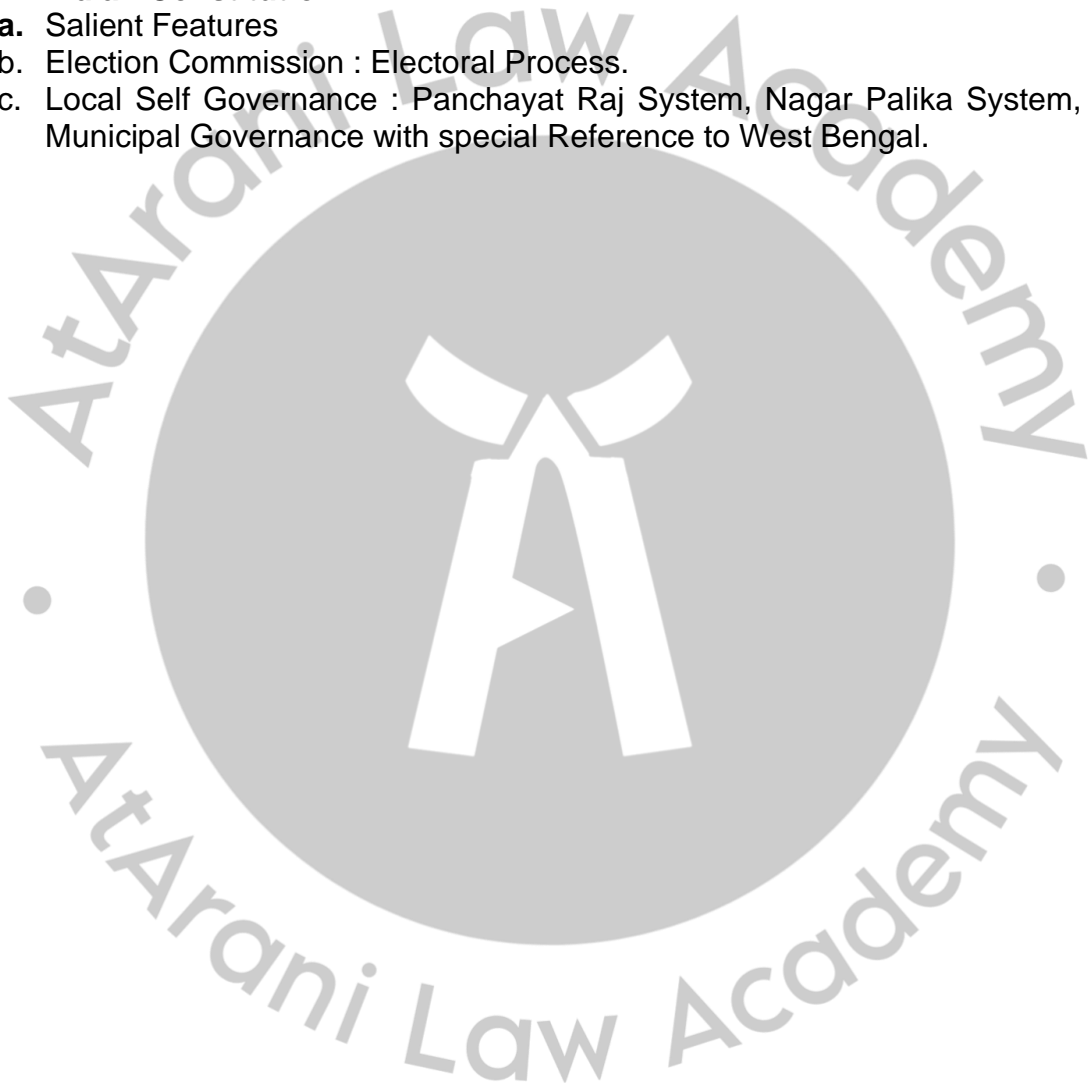
5. The Government of India Act, 1935 :

- a. Proposed all India Federation
- b. Dyarchy at the Centre.
- c. Federal Legislature.
- d. Provincial Legislature.
- e. Provincial Autonomy

6. The Indian Independence Act, 1947

7. Indian Constitution :

- a. Salient Features
- b. Election Commission : Electoral Process.
- c. Local Self Governance : Panchayat Raj System, Nagar Palika System, and Municipal Governance with special Reference to West Bengal.



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PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTION PAPERS

FULL MARKS: 80

2024 | POLITICAL SCIENCE – IV

Answer any five questions:

1 (a) Discuss the power and position of the Secretary of State for India under the Government of India Act, 1858.

(b) Was the Viceroy and the Governor General the same person? Justify. (12+4)

2 Do you think that the Act of 1861 marked the first step in inaugurating the system of legislative devolution in India? What were its limitations? (12+4)

3. Discuss the circumstances leading to the passing of the Government of India Act, 1909. What were its features? Discuss. (6+10)

4. Discuss the implication of 'Dyarchy' as introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 in the provinces. What were the drawbacks? (10+6)

5. Enumerate the features of Federalism as embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935. How did it influence the development of the Federal form of Government in India? (10+6)

6. How many Round Table Conferences were held and in which year? What were the results? What is 'white paper'? Discuss its indirect effect. (3+6+4+3)

7. When was the Indian Independence Act passed? Who was the Prime Minister of Britain at that time? What was the main object of the Act of 1947? What were the results of the Act of 1947? (1+1+4+10)

8. When was the Indian Constitution adopted? Discuss the features of the Indian Constitution. (2+14)

9. Discuss the functions of the Election Commission. Analyze the functions of Municipal Corporations in West Bengal. (8+8)

10. Write notes on any two: (8×2)

(a) Jinnah's Fourteen Points

(b) Simon Commission

(c) Panchayat Raj

(d) Nagar Palika syste





2023 | Political Science IV

Answer any five questions:

1. (a) Questions Describe the main reasons for the passing of the Government of India Act, 1858. [8]
(b) What were the main features of the Government of India Act, 1858. [8]
2. (a) Do you think that the Indian Councils Act of 1861 was an important step in the Constitutional history of India? [10]
(b) Why it ultimately failed? [6]
3. (a) Discuss the essential provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1892. [8]
(b) What were the major demerits of the reforms of the Indian Councils Act, 1892? [8]
4. (a) Discuss how the Morley-Minto Reforms Act made significant improvements in the Constitutional and Legislative spheres. [10]
(b) Critically analyse the national demand for Constitutional reforms during British period. [6]
5. (a) Discuss the chief features of the Government of India Act, 1919. [10]
(b) What was the reasons for the failure of the Reforms Act of 1919? [6]
6. Discuss the main provisions of the India Independence Act, 1947. [16]
7. (a) Discuss Provincial Autonomy as envisaged under the Government of India Act, 1935 . [8]
(b) Mention the powers and position of the Governor under this Government of India Act, 1935. [8]
8. (a) When was the Constituent Assemble set up? Name the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly. [2]
(b) When did the Constitution come into force. [2]
(c) Discuss the features of the Indian Constitution that have been borrowed from the Government of India Act, 1935. [4]
(d) Why is the Indian Constitution regarded as the „Bulkiest Constitution of the world“? [4]
(e) Is the Indian Constitution rigid or flexible? [4]
9. (a) Briefly discuss about the Panchayat Raj System in West Bengal. [8] What do you know about the Municipal Governance of West Bengal? [2]
10. Write short notes on any two : [8x2]
(a) Simon Commission Report
(b) Nehru Report
(c) Poona Pact
(d) Communal Pact
(d) Swaraj



2022 | Political Science IV

Answer any five Questions

1. (a) Discuss the main reason for the passing of the Government of India Act, 1858. [8]
(b) Write down the main provisions of this Act. [8]
2. (a) Discuss the main provisions of the India Council Act, 1861. [10]
(b) Do you think this Act was successful in achieving its objectives? [6]
3. (a) Discuss the provisions of the Indian Council Act, 1892. [8]
(b) What were the major demerits of the reforms of this Act? [8]
4. (a) Discuss how the Morley-Minto reforms Act made significance improvements in the constitutional and legislative spheres. [10]
(b) Critically analyse the reforms. [6]
5. (a) Discuss the main features of the Government of India Act, 1919. [10]
(b) What were the reasons for the failure of this Act? [8]
6. (a) Discuss the provisional authority as envisaged under the Government of India Act, 1935.
(b) Mention the powers and position of the Governor under this Act. [8+8]
7. (a) Discuss the main provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947. [12]
(b) Write down the significance of this Act. [4]
8. (a) "The Constitution of India is not original document, the framers of the Constitution borrowed several features from other Constitutions of the world" - Discuss. [6]
(b) Write down the salient features of the Indian Constitution. [10]
9. (a) Briefly discuss the Panchayat raj system in West Bengal. [8]
(b) What do you know about the Municipal Governance of West Bengal. [8]
10. Write short notes on (any two): [8×2]
 - a. Simon Commission.
 - b. Round Table Conference.
 - c. Jinnah's Fourteen Points.
 - d. Dyarchy at the Centre 1935.





2021 | Political Science IV

Answer any five Questions

1. (a) Write down the object and reasons for the passing of the Government of India Act, 1858.
(b) Discuss the main provisions of the Government of India Act, 1858. [8+8]
2. (a) Discuss the main provisions of the Indian Council Act, 1861.
(b) How far did it succeed in achieving its objectives? [10+6]
3. (a) Discuss the circumstances leading to the passing of Government of India Act, 1909.
(b) How did it sow the seeds of the partition of India?
(c) What were the reforms introduced by the Act? [6+4+6]
4. (a) "The legislation under the Government of India Act, 1919 led to a path of greater responsible government" - Discuss. How did the Government of India Act, 1919 introduced "Dyarchy" in the provinces?
(b) Discuss the reasons for its failure. [6+10]
5. (a) Enumerate the features of Federalism as embodied in the Govt. of India Act, 1935.
(b) How did it influence the development of Federal form of Govt. of India Act, 1935. [10+6]
6. (a) How many Round Table Conferences were held and with what result?
(b) What is White Paper? What were its indirect results? [8+8]
7. (a) Discuss the main provisions of the Indian independence Act, 1947.
(b) What were the results of the Act of 1947? [12+4]
8. (a) "The Constitution of India is not an original document, the framers of the Constitution borrowed several features from other Constitutions of the world" - Discuss.
(b) Write down the salient features of the Indian Constitution. [6+10]
9. (a) Discuss the functions of Election Commission.
(b) Write down the functions of Municipal Corporations in West Bengal. [8+8]
10. Write notes on any two of the following: [8×2]
 - i. Simon Commission.
 - ii. Jinnah's Fourteen Points.
 - iii. Nagar Palika System.
 - iv. Panchayat System in West Bengal.



2019 | Political Science IV

Answer any five Questions

1. (a) Discuss the power and position of the Secretary of State under the Government of India Act, 1858. [12]
(b) Was the Viceroy and the Governor general same person? Justify. [4]
2. (a) Do you think that the Act of 1861 marked the first step in inaugurating the system of legislative devolution in India?
(b) What were in limitation? [12+4]
3. (a) Discuss the circumstances leading to the passing of the Government of India Act, 1909.
(b) what were its features? Discuss. [6+10]
4. Discuss the implication of "Dyarchy" as introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 in the provinces features? Discuss. [10+6]
5. (a) Enumerate the features of Federalism as embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935.
(b) How did it influence the development of Federal form of Government of India? [10+6]
6. (a) How many Round Table Conferences were held in which year? [5]
(b) What were the results? [6]
(c) What is "White Paper"? Discuss its indirect effect. [4+3]
7. (a) When was the Indian Independence Act passes? Who was the Prime Minister of Britain at that time? [1+1]
(b) What was the main object of the Act of 1947? [4]
(c) What were the results of the Act of 1947? [10]
8. (a) When was the Indian Constitution adopted? [2]
(b) Discuss the features of India Constitution. [14]
9. (a) Discuss the functions of Election Commission. [8]
(b) Briefly state the functions of Municipal Corporations in West Bengal. [8]
10. Write notes on any two: [8×2]
 - (a) Jinnah's Fourteen Points.
 - (b) Simon Commission.
 - (c) Cabinet Mission. Panchayat Raj.
 - (d) Nagar Palika System.



2018 | Political Science IV

Answer any five questions

1. (a) Questions Describe the main reasons for the passing of the Government of India Act, 1858. [8]
(b) What were the main features of the Government of India Act, 1858? [8]
2. (a) Do you think that the Indian Councils Act of 1861 was an important step in the Constitutional history of India? [10]
(b) Why it ultimately failed? [6]
3. (a) Discuss the essential provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1892. [8]
(b) What are the major demerits of the reforms of the Indian Councils Act? [8]
4. (a) Discuss how the Morley Minto Reforms Act made significant improvements in the constitutional and legislative spheres. [10]
(b) Critically analyse the reforms. [6]
5. (a) Discuss the chief features of the Government of India Act, 1919. [10]
(b) What was the reasons for the failure of the Reforms Act of 1919? [6]
6. (a) Discuss the provincial Autonomy as envisaged under the Government of India Act, 1935.
(b) Mention the power and position of the Governor under this Act. [8+8]
7. Discuss the main provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947? [16]
8. (a) When was the Constituent Assembly set up? Name the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly. [2]
(b) When did the Indian Constitution come into force? [2]
(c) Discuss the features of the Indian Constitution that have been borrowed from the Government of Indian Act, 1935. [4]
(d) Why is the Indian Constitution regarded as the 'Bulkiest Constitution of the World'? [4]
(e) Is the Indian Constitution rigid or flexible? [4]
9. (a) Briefly discuss about the Panchayat Raj system in West Bengal. [8]
(b) What do you know about the Municipal governance of West Bengal? [8]
10. Write short notes on any two : [8×2]
 - a) Bicameralism.
 - b) Poona Pact.
 - c) Swaraj.
 - d) Communal Award.
 - e) Simon Commission Report.



2017 | Political Science IV

Answer any five questions

1. (a) Questions Write down the object and reasons for the passing of the Government of India Act, 1858.
(b) Discuss the main features of the Government of India Act, 1858. [8+8]
2. (a) Discuss the main provisions of the Indian Council Act, 1861. [10]
(b) How far did it succeed in achieving its objectives? [6]
3. (a) What were the primary features of the Indian Council Act, 1909? How did it sow the seeds of partition of India? [8]
(b) What were the reforms introduced by the Act? [8]
4. (a) "The Legislature under the Government of India Act, 1919 led to a path of greater responsible Government" - Discuss. [8]
(b) How did the Government of India Act, 1919 introduced 'Dyarchy' in the provinces? Discuss the reasons for its failure. [8]
5. (a) Enumerate the features of Federalism as embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935.
(b) How did it influence the development of Federal form of government in India? [10+6]
6. (a) Discuss the main provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947. [12]
(b) What is the constitutional significance of this Act? [4]
7. (a) "The Constitution of India is not an original document. The framers of the constitution borrowed several features from other constitutions of the world" - Discuss. [6]
(b) What are the salient features of the Indian Constitution? [10]
8. Write down the composition and functions of the Election Commission of India. [8+8]
9. (a) How many Round table Conferences were held and with what results? [8]
(b) What is White Paper? What were its indirect result? [8]
10. Write short notes on any two : [8×2]
 - a) Importance of Reforms of 1892.
 - b) Jinnah's Fourteen Points.
 - c) Municipal Corporation.
 - d) Simon Commission.
 - e) Panchayat System in West Bengal.



2016 | Political Science IV

Answer any five questions

1. (a) Questions Why did British Parliament introduce the Government of India Act, 1858?
(b) What were the effects of the Act of 1858? [8+8]
2. Do you agree that the Indian Council Act of 1861 marked an important step in the constitutional history of British India? Explain. [16]
3. (a) State the provisions of the Indian Council Act, 1892. [10]
(b) How far it satisfied the national demand of Constitutional Reforms? [6]
4. (a) It is correct to say that the Indian Council Act, 1909 inaugurated 'Communalism' in Indian Politics? [8]
(b) Why the Indian Nationalists were dissatisfied with the Morley Minto Reforms? [8]
5. (a) The Government of India Act, 1919 marked the beginning of 'Responsible Government'. - Discuss. [12]
(b) How far was it successful? [4]
6. (a) Write a note on Provincial Autonomy under the Government of India Act, 1935. [8]
(b) Mention the power and position enjoyed by the Governor under the Act of 1935. [8]
7. Discuss the main provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947. [16]
8. (a) When was the Constituent Assembly set up? Name the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly. [2]
(b) When the Constitution of India came into force? [2]
(c) What features of our Constitution has been borrowed from the Government of India Act, 1935? [4]
(d) Why the Indian Constitution is regarded as the 'Bulkiest Constitution' of the World? [4]
(e) Is the Indian Constitution rigid or Flexible? [4]
9. Briefly discuss about the Panchayat Raj system in West Bengal. [8]
What do you know about the Municipal Governance of West Bengal. [8]
10. Write notes on any two : [8x2]
 - a) Swaraj.
 - b) Round Table Conference.
 - c) Poona Pact.
 - d) Simon Commission.
 - e) Election Commission.
 - f) Nagar Palika System
 - g) Dyarchy at the Centre (1935).

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2015 | Political Science IV

Answer any five questions

1. (a) Questions Why is the Government of India Act, 1858 important in the history of evaluation of Indian Constitution? [6]
(b) What were the powers and functions of the Secretary of State for India under the Government of India act 1858? [10]
2. (a) What were the main provisions of the Indian Council Act, 1861? [10]
(b) How far was it successful to achieve its objectives? [6]
3. (a) Discuss the main features of the Indian Council Act, 1909. [8]
(b) What were the reforms introduced in India under the Indian Council Act, 1909? [8]
4. (a) "The Legislation under The Government on India Act, 1919 lead to a path of greater responsible government" - Discuss. [8]
(b) How did the Government of India Act, 1919 introduced 'Dyarchy' in the provinces? What were the main reasons for its failure? [8]
5. (a) Write a note on the special characteristics of the Government of India Act, 1935.
(b) How did it influence the development of Federal form of Government of India? [6]
6. (a) Discuss the main provisions of Indian Independence Act, 1947. [12]
(b) What is the Constitutional significance of this Act? [4]
7. (a) "The Constitution of India is not original document. The framers of the Constitution borrowed several features from others Constitutions of the world." - Discuss. [6]
(b) Discuss the salient features of Indian Constitution. [10]
8. (a) How many Round Table Conferences were held and what were the results? What is White Paper?
(b) What was its indirect result? [8+8]
9. (a) Discuss the composition of Election Commission. [6]
(b) What are the functions of Election Commission. [10]
10. Write short notes on any two of the following: [8×2]
 1. Importance of the Reforms of 1892.
 2. Jinnah's Fourteen Points.
 3. Position of Governor General under the Government of India Act, 1935.
 4. Panchayat System in West Bengal.
 5. Cabinet Mission.





2014 | Political Science IV

Answer any five Questions

1. (a) Describe the main reasons for the passing of the Government of India Act, 1958. [8]
(b) What were the main features of the Government of India Act, 1958. [8]
2. (a) "The Indian Council's Act of 1861 marked an important step in the constitutional history of India." - Give reasons. [10]
(b) Why ultimately it failed? [6]
3. (a) Discuss the essential provisions of the Indian Councils Act of 1892. [10]
(b) What were the major demerits of the reforms of the Indian Councils Act, 1892? [6]
4. (a) Discuss how the Minto-Morley reforms Act (1909) made significant improvements in the constitutional and legislative spheres. [10]
(b) Critically analyse the Reforms Act of 1909. [6]
5. (a) Discuss the chief features of the Government of India Act, 1919. [10]
(b) Also analyse the reasons for the failure of the Reforms Act of 1919. [6]
6. (a) Describe the nature of Federalism as embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935. [8]
(b) What are the main features of the scheme of distribution of legislative powers between the Central and Provincial Legislatures under the Government of India Act, 1935. [8]
7. (a) What were the main objectives of the Indian Independence Act of 1947? [8]
(b) Critically analyse the Indian Independence Act, 1947. [8]
8. (a) How many Round Table Conferences were held and what were their results?
(b) What do you mean by White Paper and how far was it significant? [8+8]
9. (a) Discuss the salient features of the Indian Constitution. [8]
(b) What are the functions of the Election Commission as per Article 324 of the Constitution of India? [8]
10. Write short notes on any four: [4×4]
 - (a) Bicameralism.
 - (b) Simon Commission Report.
 - (c) Communal Award.
 - (d) Poona Pact.
 - (e) Swaraj.
 - (f) Municipality.

