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(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

SECOND PAPER

(Indian Government and Politics)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. When did the Constitution of India come into force?

- (a) 26th November, 1949 ()
- (b) 26th January, 1950 ()
- (c) 26th February, 1950 ()
- (d) 26th December, 1949 ()

2. Preamble to the Indian Constitution aims to secure to its citizens

- (a) justice, equality, rights and freedom ()
- (b) justice, liberty, equality and authority ()
- (c) justice, fraternity, liberty and humanity ()
- (d) justice, liberty, equality and fraternity ()

- 3.** Who introduced objectives resolutions to guide the framing of the Indian Constitution?
- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad ()
 - (b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar ()
 - (c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru ()
 - (d) Sardar Patel ()
- 4.** Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right?
- (a) Right against exploitation ()
 - (b) Right to vote in elections ()
 - (c) Cultural and educational rights ()
 - (d) None of the above ()
- 5.** The Article 368 of the Constitution deals with
- (a) Fundamental Rights ()
 - (b) Directive Principles of State Policy ()
 - (c) Financial Emergency ()
 - (d) Amendment Procedure ()
- 6.** India is republic because the President of India is
- (a) hereditary ruler ()
 - (b) elected for a fixed term ()
 - (c) nominated ruler ()
 - (d) ceremonial head ()
- 7.** The judges of the High Court hold office till
- (a) 60 years ()
 - (b) 62 years ()
 - (c) 65 years ()
 - (d) 70 years ()
- 8.** Who appoints the State Governor?
- (a) The President of India ()
 - (b) The Prime Minister of India ()
 - (c) The Chief Justice of Supreme Court ()
 - (d) The State High Court Judge ()

9. How many members are there in the Election Commission of India?

- (a) 1 ()
- (b) 2 ()
- (c) 3 ()
- (d) 4 ()

10. Communalism is a/an

- (a) lower class phenomenon ()
- (b) middle class phenomenon ()
- (c) upper class phenomenon ()
- (d) lower caste phenomenon ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Answer the following questions :

3×5=15

1. Write a short note on the Right to Constitutional Remedies.

OR

What are the main points of distinction between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy?

2. How is the Prime Minister of India appointed?

OR

Describe the composition of the Rajya Sabha.

3. Examine the office of the Governor as an area of tension in Centre-State relations in India.

OR

Write a note on the procedure of Amendment in the Indian Constitution.

4. Write a note on Judicial Review in India.

OR

Describe the composition of the Supreme Court of India.

5. Write a short note on Regionalism in India.

OR

Write a note on Communalism in India.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

1. Describe the salient features of the Indian Constitution.

OR

Discuss the Directive Principles of State Policy.

2. Examine the nature of Indian federalism.

OR

Examine the emergency provisions provided in the Constitution of India.

3. Discuss the composition, powers and functions of the Union Parliament.

OR

Elucidate the role of the State Chief Minister.

4. Discuss the powers and functions of the Supreme Court of India.

OR

Discuss the composition and functions of the Election Commission of India.

5. Examine the role of Caste in Indian polity.

OR

Discuss the Panchayati Raj System with special reference to the 73rd Constitutional Amendment of 1992.

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