

2015

(3rd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper No. : POL-301

(**Indian Government and Politics**)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks : 45*)

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

1. "Indian Constitution is a bag of borrowings."
Explain this statement with reference to the
sources of the Indian Constitution. 9

Or

Describe the main features of the
Constitution of India.

2. "Directive Principles are the life giving
provisions of the Constitution. They
constitute the stuff of the Constitution and its
philosophy of Social Justice." Examine this
statement. 9

(2)

Or

What do you mean by Fundamental Rights? Discuss the various Fundamental Rights given in the Indian Constitution. 2+7=9

3. Describe the composition, powers and functions of the Lok Sabha. How is it more powerful than the Rajya Sabha? 6+3=9

Or

More recently 'the system of Parliamentary Government' has been replaced by 'the Prime Ministerial Government' and the Prime Minister has become the 'real executive'. Critically analyse. 9

4. Discuss the powers and position of the Governor as the Constitutional head of the State. 9

Or

Critically analyse the utility of the Legislative Council.

5. Describe the composition and jurisdiction of the High Court. 9

Or

Discuss the power of Judicial Review of the Supreme Court of India.

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Paper No. : POL-301

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(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

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Answer **all** questions

A. Choose the correct answer by putting a Tick (✓) mark
in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. The Constituent Assembly was established
under the provision of

(a) Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 ()

(b) Government of India Act, 1935 ()

(c) Indian Independence Act, 1947 ()

(d) Government of India Act, 1955 ()

2. Which Constitutional Amendment redesigned India from 'Sovereign Democratic Republic' to Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic?
- (a) 44th Amendment ()
- (b) 42nd Amendment ()
- (c) 43rd Amendment ()
- (d) 24th Amendment ()
3. The Directive Principles of State Policy are
- (a) justiciable ()
- (b) non-justiciable ()
- (c) partly justiciable ()
- (d) None of the above ()
4. For which 'Right' Dr. Ambedkar remarked, "It is the heart and soul of the Constitution."?
- (a) Right to Equality ()
- (b) Right to Freedom ()
- (c) Right to Constitutional Remedies ()
- (d) Right against Exploitation ()

5. The vacant post of the President is to be filled up within
- (a) 30 days ()
 - (b) 60 days ()
 - (c) six months ()
 - (d) one year ()
6. The Governor of a State is administered the oath of office by
- (a) the Chief Justice of India ()
 - (b) the President of India ()
 - (c) the Chief Justice of the State High Court ()
 - (d) the Chief Minister of the State ()
7. The Preamble and the Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution have been based on
- (a) Russian Constitution ()
 - (b) Swiss Constitution ()
 - (c) American Constitution ()
 - (d) German Constitution ()

8. The Prime Minister of India presides over the meetings of

(a) the Rajya Sabha ()

(b) the Lok Sabha ()

(c) the Cabinet ()

(d) the joint sitting of both houses of the Parliament ()

9. The salary of the Judges during their office can be reduced by

(a) the President ()

(b) the Parliament ()

(c) Article 352 ()

(d) Article 360 ()

10. — has been assigned the role of the 'Protector and guarantor of Fundamental Rights'.

(a) Parliament ()

(b) Supreme Court ()

(c) Public opinion ()

(d) Pressure groups ()

(5)

B. Write short notes on the following :

5×2=10

1. Fundamental Duties

Or

Collective Responsibility

2. Cabinet

Or

Special powers of Rajya Sabha

C. State whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

1. The Indian Constitution was finally approved by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949.

(T / F)

2. The President of India nominates 12 members to the Lok Sabha.

(T / F)

3. The Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the President of India.

(T / F)

4. A writ of Habeas Corpus is issued by the court in case of illegal detention of a person.

(T / F)

5. Judges of a High Court cannot be transferred to another High Court.

(T / F)
