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

Or

- (b) Highlight the basic features of the Indian Constitution. 9

2. (a) What do you understand by the term Fundamental Rights? Discuss the Fundamental Rights given in the Indian Constitution. 2+7=9

Or

- (b) Explain the Directive Principles of State Policy under the Indian Constitution. How far have they been implemented? 6+3=9

3. (a) Discuss the lawmaking process of the Indian Parliament. 9

Or

- (b) How is the President of India elected? Critically discuss the Emergency powers of the President. 2+7=9

4. (a) Describe the powers, functions and position of the Governor of a State. 9

Or

- (b) Discuss the composition and functions of the Legislative Assembly. 3+6=9

5. (a) Describe the composition and jurisdiction of the High Court. 3+6=9

Or

- (b) State the provisions of the Constitution which secure the Independence of the judiciary. 9

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POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper No. : POL-301

(Indian Government and Politics)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

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

1. The Constitution of India was inaugurated on

(a) 15th August, 1947 ()

(b) 26th November, 1949 ()

(c) 26th January, 1950 ()

(d) None of the above ()

2. Which Provision of the Indian Constitution was borrowed from the British Constitution?

(a) Parliamentary Government ()

(b) Rule of Law ()

(c) Legislative Procedure ()

(d) All of the above ()

3. Which Article of the Constitution deals with the Right to Education?

(a) Article 14 ()

(b) Article 21 ()

(c) Article 21-A ()

(d) Article 74(1) ()

4. The purpose of the Directive Principles of State Policy is to establish

(a) political democracy ()

(b) social democracy ()

(c) Gandhian democracy ()

(d) social and economical democracy ()

5. The Fundamental Duties were incorporated into the Constitution by the recommendation of

- (a) Shah Committee ()
- (b) Santhanam Committee ()
- (c) Swaran Singh Committee ()
- (d) Administrative Reform Committee ()

6. In case the office of the President and Vice President falls vacant simultaneously, who shall act as the President?

- (a) The Prime Minister ()
- (b) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha ()
- (c) The Chief Justice of India ()
- (d) The Chief Election Commissioner ()

7. Which Article gives Constitutional basis to the office of the Prime Minister?

(a) Article 72 ()

(b) Article 74(1) ()

(c) Article 352 ()

(d) Article 368 ()

8. A joint sitting of the Parliament is presided over by

(a) the President ()

(b) the Prime Minister ()

(c) the Speaker of Lok Sabha ()

(d) the Chairman of Rajya Sabha ()

9. Which of the following is empowered to create or abolish the Legislative Council in the State?

(a) The Parliament ()

(b) The Lok Sabha ()

(c) The Rajya Sabha ()

(d) The Legislative Assembly ()

10. How many States in India have Legislative Council?

(a) 5 ()

(b) 6 ()

(c) 7 ()

(d) 8 ()

B. Write short notes on the following : **5×2=10**

1. The Text to the Preamble

2. Judicial Review

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

1. The Cabinet Mission Plan established the Constituent Assembly.

(T / F)

2. The Right to Exploitation is not a Fundamental Right.

(T / F)

3. The President of India is indirectly elected by the people.

(T / F)

4. There is a Legislative Council in all the States.

(T / F)

5. The Governor of a State appoints the judges of the High Court.

(T / F)
