

Ba/POL/H/M-1

2025

(FYUGP)

(1st Semester)



POLITICAL SCIENCE

(MINOR)

Paper Code : POL/H/M-1

**(Constitutional Government and Democracy
in India)**

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

1. (a) Describe the salient features of the Constitution of Indian Republic.

Or

- (b) Critically examine the Fundamental Rights guaranteed in the Constitution of India.

2. (a) Discuss the multi-functional role of the Union Parliament.

Or

- (b) Explain the powers and position of the Prime Minister.

3. (a) Explain the executive and financial relations between the Centre and the State.

Or

- (b) Critically analyze the emergency provisions of the Constitution.

4. (a) Examine the working of the three-tier system of Panchayati Raj.

Or

- (b) Discuss the features of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992.

5. (a) Explain the procedure of Constitutional Amendment of India.

Or

- (b) Examine some key changes in the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976.

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(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. The Constitution of India provides for free and compulsory education to which one of the following groups of children?

(a) 3-9 years ()

(b) 6-18 years ()

(c) 6-14 years ()

(d) 4-10 years ()

2. The fundamental duties of Indian citizens have been
- (a) originally provided by the Constitution ()
 - (b) included in the Constitution by the 44th Amendment ()
 - (c) included in the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment ()
 - (d) inserted into the Constitution by a judgement of the Supreme Court ()

3. According to the Article 75 of the Constitution, the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the

- (a) Prime Minister ()
- (b) President ()
- (c) Parliament ()
- (d) Lok Sabha ()

4. Under which Article can the Supreme Court issue a writ?

- (a) Article 32 ()
- (b) Article 71 ()
- (c) Article 124 ()
- (d) Article 147 ()

5. In case of a clash between the laws made by the Centre and a State on a subject in the concurrent list, which law prevails?

(a) The State law prevails ()

(b) The Central law prevails ()

(c) Both laws prevail within their respective jurisdictions ()

(d) The Supreme Court has to intervene to decide ()

6. The Emergency Provisions of the Indian Constitution are contained in

(a) Part XVI, Articles 330–342 ()

(b) Part XVII, Articles 343–351 ()

(c) Part XVIII, Articles 352–360 ()

(d) Part XIX, Articles 361–367 ()

7. The Panchayati Raj is based on the principle of

(a) decentralization ()

(b) centralization ()

(c) democratic centralization ()

(d) democratic decentralization ()

8. Which of the following is primary function of a Municipal Corporation?

(a) Supply of electricity to houses and factories ()

(b) Construction and maintenance of roads and streets ()

(c) Planting of trees along the roadside ()

(d) All of the above ()

9. A Bill for amending the Constitution of India can be introduced in

(a) only the Lok Sabha ()

(b) only the Rajya Sabha ()

(c) either House of the Parliament ()

(d) the Supreme Court ()

10. Which Constitutional Amendment reduced the voting right from 21 years to 18 years?

(a) The 60th Amendment Act, 1988 ()

(b) The 62nd Amendment Act, 1989 ()

(c) The 63rd Amendment Act, 1989 ()

(d) The 61st Amendment Act, 1989 ()

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

11. Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms is a fundamental right.

(T / F)

12. The President of India is directly elected by the people.

(T / F)

13. The nature of Centre-State relations in India is static.

(T / F)

14. Members elected to the Municipal bodies are called councillors.

(T / F)

15. A Constitutional Amendment Bill can be introduced in either House of the Parliament, but not the State Legislatures.

(T / F)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

Answer/Write on any *five* of the following :

2×5=10

1. Define the term 'secular'.

2. What does non-justiciable mean in the Directive Principles of State Policy?

3. Explain the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in India.

4. What is residuary power?

5. Briefly explain the Legislative Powers of the Union Parliament.

6. The President Rule (Article 356)

7. Zila Parishad

8. What is a municipality?

9. How is Constitutional Amendment proposed?

10. Simple majority
