

**2019**

( 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) Examine the sources of the Indian Constitution. 9
- Or*
- (b) Describe the main features of the Indian Constitution. 9
2. (a) Examine the different principles under the Directive Principles of State Policy. 9

20L/67a

( Turn Over )

*Or*

- (b) Explain the principles and objectives enshrined in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. 9
3. (a) Discuss the powers and position of the President of India. 9
- Or*
- (b) Discuss the Legislative procedure of the Indian Parliament. 9
4. (a) Describe the powers and functions of a Governor. 9
- Or*
- (b) Examine the composition, powers and functions of the State Legislature. 9
5. (a) Describe the composition and jurisdiction of the High Court. 9
- Or*
- (b) Describe the power of Judicial Review of the Supreme Court. 9

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( 3rd Semester )

**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=

1. On August 29, 1947 a Drafting Committee was formed with Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as the Chairman which consisted of \_\_\_\_\_ members.

(a) 5 ( )

(b) 7 ( )

(c) 9 ( )

(d) 12 ( )

2. The Directive Principles of State Policy borrowed from the

(a) American Constitution ( )

(b) Irish Constitution ( )

(c) Canadian Constitution ( )

(d) British Constitution ( )

3. Which Constitutional Amendment added words Socialist and Secular in the Preamble.

(a) 42nd Amendment ( )

(b) 44th Amendment ( )

(c) 43rd Amendment ( )

(d) 24th Amendment ( )

4. For which 'Right' Dr. Ambedkar remarked, 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 Lok Sabha unless dissolved continues to operate for

(a) 4 years ( )

(b) 5 years ( )

(c) 6 years ( )

(d) 7 years ( )

6. Who among the following is the ex officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?

(a) The President ( )

(b) The Vice President ( )

(c) The Prime Minister ( )

(d) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha ( )

7. Laws made by the Parliament on the State Subjects during a National Emergency become inoperative \_\_\_\_\_ after the Emergency has ceased to operate.

(a) 3 months ( )

(b) 6 months ( )

(c) 9 months ( )

(d) 12 months ( )

8. Who among the following assigns portfolios to the Ministers in the State?

(a) The Governor ( )

(b) The Advocate-General ( )

(c) The Chief Minister ( )

(d) The President ( )

9. The President can declare State Emergency under the provision of \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution

(a) Article 352 ( )

(b) Article 356 ( )

(c) Article 360 ( )

(d) Article 365 ( )

10. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed for life and hold office till they attain the age of

(a) 62 years ( )

(b) 63 years ( )

(c) 65 years ( )

(d) 67 years ( )

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

1. Six Fundamental Freedoms provided under Article 19(1)

*Or*

Union Council of Ministers

2. Powers and position of the Chief Minister  
*Or*  
Special powers of the Rajya Sabha



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

1. The Constitution of India came into force on 26th January, 1950.

( T )

2. The President of India nominates 10 members to the Lok Sabha.

( T )

3. The Governor is the elected Executive Head of the State.

( T )

4. A money bill can be introduced only in Lok Sabha.

( T )

5. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in disputes between two or more States.

( T )

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