

Ba/Pol-301

2022

(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 questions are of equal value

1. (a) Discuss, in detail, the making of the Indian Constitution.

Or

- (b) Explain the salient features of the Indian Constitution.

2. (a) The Preamble to the Indian Constitution enshrines the principles and objectives of the Constitution. Explain.

L23/22a

(Turn Over)

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Or

(b) Critically discuss the Fundamental Rights incorporated in the Indian Constitution.

3. (a) Discuss the composition, powers and functions of the Lok Sabha.

Or

(b) Describe the powers and position of the President of India.

4. (a) Discuss the powers and functions of the Chief Minister of a State.

Or

(b) What are the composition and functions of the State Legislature?

5. (a) Describe the composition and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.

Or

(b) Discuss the Supreme Court's power of Judicial Review.

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POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper No. : POL-301

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(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 Drafting Committee was appointed on

(a) 9th December, 1946 ()

(b) 11th December, 1946 ()

(c) 15th August, 1947 ()

(d) 29th August, 1947 ()

2. The words 'Socialist and Secular' were added to the Preamble by

- (a) the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 ()
- (b) the 43rd Amendment Act, 1977 ()
- (c) the 44th Amendment Act, 1978 ()
- (d) None of the above ()

3. Dr. Ambedkar remarked which right as the 'Heart and Soul' of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Right to Equality ()
- (b) Right to Freedom ()
- (c) Right against Exploitation ()
- (d) Right to Constitutional Remedies ()

4. The Directive Principles of State Policy are

- (a) justiciable ()
- (b) non-justiciable ()
- (c) partly justiciable ()
- (d) All of the above ()

5. There is a parliamentary system of Government in India because the

(a) Lok Sabha is elected directly by the people ()

(b) Parliament can amend the Constitution ()

(c) Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved ()

(d) Council of Ministers are responsible to the Lok Sabha ()

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

(a) The President ()

(b) The Vice President ()

(c) The Prime Minister ()

(d) The Governor ()

7. A person can be appointed as the Prime Minister without becoming a Member of the Parliament for a maximum period of

(a) one month ()

(b) three months ()

(c) six months ()

(d) one year ()

8. The procedure to impeach the President of India is incorporated in

(a) Article 60 ()

(b) Article 61 ()

(c) Article 62 ()

(d) Article 65 ()

9. The Chief Minister of a State is constitutionally appointed by

(a) the President of India ()

(b) the Prime Minister ()

(c) the Governor ()

(d) None of the above ()

10. The judges of the High Court can hold office till they attain the age of

(a) 62 years ()

(b) 63 years ()

(c) 64 years ()

(d) 65 years ()

B. Write short notes on the following :

5×2=10

1. The Fundamental Duties

Or

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

2. The Governor of a State

Or

Independence of the Judiciary

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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 adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949.

(T / F)

2. The concept of the Preamble was borrowed from the American Constitution.

(T / F)

3. The President of India is elected by an Electoral College.

(T / F)

4. A money bill can be introduced in both the Houses of the Parliament.

(T / F)

5. The Supreme Court of India does not have original jurisdiction.

(T / F)
