

2018

(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. "The frames of the Constitution used several sources to weave the constitutional provision into a solid and stable democratic constitutional system for India." In the light of the statement, explain the sources of the Indian Constitution. 9

Or

Describe the salient features of the Constitution of Indian Republic. 9

L9/60a

(Turn Over)

2. "The Preamble is the most precious part of the Constitution, it is the Soul of the Constitution, it is the Key to the Constitution." Analyze the features of the Preamble. 9

Or

Describe the Fundamental Rights of the people of India. 9

3. Describe the composition and major functions of the Union Council of Ministers. 3+6=9

Or

Discuss the powers and functions of the Union Parliament. 9

4. Describe the organization and powers of the State Legislature. 3+6=9

Or

Describe the powers and position of the Chief Minister. 6+3=9

5. Describe the organization and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India. 9

Or

Discuss the composition and jurisdiction of the High Court. 9

2018

(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=10

1. Right to property has been deleted from the list
of Fundamental Rights and made a legal right
under the Article

(a) 300 A ()

(b) 300 ()

(c) 400 A ()

(d) 400 ()

2. Parliamentary form of government and law-making procedure were borrowed from the Constitution of
- (a) the USA ()
 - (b) United Kingdom ()
 - (c) Ireland ()
 - (d) Canada ()
3. Constitutionally the Chief Minister is appointed by
- (a) the Prime Minister ()
 - (b) the President ()
 - (c) the Governor ()
 - (d) the Chief Justice of the High Court ()
4. "The Supreme Court of India has wider jurisdiction than the highest court in any federation of the world.". Who made this remark?
- (a) Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer ()
 - (b) P. B. Sawant ()
 - (c) Prof. K. V. Rao ()
 - (d) Pylee ()

5. Which of the following is not true about the Rajya Sabha?

(a) It is a quasi-permanent House. ()

(b) One-third of its Members retires after every second year. ()

(c) The Members are elected directly by a system of Universal Adult Franchise. ()

(d) It has the power of disbanding an existing All India Service. ()

6. Who among the following was not a member of the Drafting Committee?

(a) B. L. Mitter ()

(b) N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar ()

(c) H. C. Mookherjee ()

(d) K. M. Munshi ()

7. The original Preamble of the Constitution of India was read as

(a) sovereign, democratic, republic ()

(b) sovereign, socialist, democratic republic ()

(c) sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic ()

(d) None of the above ()

8. The Parliament is empowered to pass a law on any subject of the State List during National Emergency, which remains in operational for a period of
- (a) 3 months ()
 - (b) 6 months ()
 - (c) 9 months ()
 - (d) 12 months ()
9. Literally the Writ of means 'we order'.
- (a) Habeas corpus ()
 - (b) Mandamus ()
 - (c) Certiorari ()
 - (d) Quo warranto ()
10. Which Constitutional Amendment Act provided provision for the strength of the Council of Ministers in Union as well as State to 15% of the total members respectively?
- (a) 44th Amendment ()
 - (b) 61st Amendment ()
 - (c) 86th Amendment ()
 - (d) 91st Amendment ()

(5)

B. Write short notes on the following :

5×2=10

1. The Directive Principles of State Policy

Or

The President of India, a nominal head

2. Discretionary Powers of the Governors
Or
Judicial Review

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m v^2 \right) = m v \frac{dv}{dt}$	$= m v \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{v} \right)$
---	---

$= m v \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{2v}{v} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{v^2} \right)$	$= m v \left(\frac{v}{v} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{v^2} \right)$
---	--

$= m v \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right)$	$= m v \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$
--	------------------------------------

$= \frac{1}{2} m v^2$	$= \frac{1}{2} m v^2$
-----------------------	-----------------------

$= \frac{1}{2} m v^2$	$= \frac{1}{2} m v^2$
-----------------------	-----------------------

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

1. Under the Article 226, the High Courts have been empowered to issue Writs in order to enforce Fundamental Rights.

(T / F)

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

(T / F)

3. According to the Constitution, the Prime Minister should always belong to the Lok Sabha.

(T / F)

4. The idea of Indian Bill of Rights was borrowed from the Constitution of the United States.

(T / F)

5. The Drafting Committee sat 141 days in less than 6 months to prepare the Draft of the Indian Constitution.

(T / F)
