2017

(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 Indian Constitution was framed by the Constituent Assembly set up under Cabinet Mission Plan."
In the light of the above statement, examine in detail the development and the process of framing the Indian Constitution. 9

Or

Explain the basic features of the Indian Constitution.

2. Examine the different categories of Fundamental Rights and also examine the exceptions to the enjoyment or exercise of such rights. 6+3=9

Or

Examine the different principles under the Directive Principles of State Policy. 9

3. Discuss the role and functions of the Indian Prime Minister. 9

Or

Discuss the powers, functions and role of the Indian Cabinet.

4. Describe the powers and functions of a Governor. 9

Or

Examine the composition, powers and functions of the State Legislature. 3+6=9

5. Discuss the composition, powers and functions of the Supreme Court. 3+6=9

Or

Examine the doctrines of judicial review. 9

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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 Constitution of India came into force on

(a) 26th November, 1949 ( )

(b) 26th January, 1949 ( )

(c) 26th November, 1950 ( )

(d) 26th January, 1950 ( )

2. The election of members to Rajya Sabha and Constitution Amendment Procedure are adopted from the Constitution of

   (a) South Africa ( )

   (b) Canada ( )

   (c) USA ( )

   (d) UK ( )

3. In which case the Supreme Court gave a ruling that the Preamble was a part of the Constitution?

   (a) Golak Nath Case ( )

   (b) Keshavananda Bharati Case ( )

   (c) Berubari Case ( )

   (d) None of the above ( )

4. The power to impose reasonable restrictions on the Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens rests with

   (a) the Supreme Court ( )

   (b) the President ( )

   (c) the Parliament ( )

   (d) the Cabinet ( )

5. Who decides the disputes regarding election of the President?

   (a) The Election Commission of India ( )

   (b) The Parliament ( )

   (c) The Comptroller and Auditor General ( )

   (d) The Supreme Court ( )

6. A motion of No-Confidence against the Council of Ministers can be moved in the Lok Sabha if it is supported by at least

   (a) 50 members ( )

   (b) 55 members ( )

   (c) 100 members ( )

   (d) 250 members ( )

7. Unless approved by the State Legislature, an ordinance issued by the Governor remains in force for a maximum period of

   (a) three months ( )

   (b) six months ( )

   (c) one year ( )

   (d) five years ( )

8. A person can be made as Chief Minister without being a member of the State Legislature for a maximum period of

   (a) one month ( )

   (b) three months ( )

   (c) six months ( )

   (d) one year ( )

9. The Supreme Court of India was set up

   (a) under the Indian Independence Act, 1947 ( )

   (b) through an Act of Parliament in 1950 ( )

   (c) under the Government of India Act, 1935 ( )

   (d) by the Constitution ( )

10. Which of the following Amendments curtailed the power of Judicial Review enjoyed by the Supreme Court?

    (a) 42nd Amendment ( )

    (b) 44th Amendment ( )

    (c) 72nd Amendment ( )

    (d) 91st Amendment ( )

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

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

Or

Discretionary powers of the President

2. Role of Chief Minister

Or

Preamble of the Indian Constitution

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

1. The drafting of Indian Constitution took 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to complete.

(*T* / *F*)

2. The Directive Principles of State Policy was borrowed from the Constitution of UK.

(*T* / *F*)

3. The upper age limit of the President of India is 65 years.

(*T* / *F*)

4. The tenure of the Governor is 5 years.

(*T* / *F*)

5. Article 131 of the Indian Constitution deals with the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

(*T* / *F*)

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