

II/PSC (ii)

2014

(2nd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

SECOND PAPER

(Indian Government and Politics)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

1. What are various sources of the Indian Constitution?

Or

Describe the ideals and philosophy enshrined in the preamble to the Constitution of India.

2. Is it correct to say that India is federal in structure but unitary in spirit? Describe the nature of the Indian federalism.

Or

What are the emergency provisions given in the Indian Constitution? Illustrate in brief.

14G—5350/432a

(Turn Over)

(2)

3. What are the composition, power and functions of the Lok Sabha of India?

Or

Examine the powers and functions of the Chief Minister.

4. Examine the powers and functions of the Supreme Court.

Or

Discuss the role of Election Commission of India in conducting free and fair elections.

5. Discuss the problems of communalism in India.

Or

Discuss the salient feature of the 73rd constitutional amendments.

2014

(2nd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

SECOND PAPER

(Indian Government and Politics)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. The Indian Constitution has borrowed the idea of the preamble from

(a) USA ()

(b) Canada ()

(c) France ()

2. The Constitution of India at present has

(a) 8 Schedules ()

(b) 10 Schedules ()

(c) 12 Schedules ()

3. Which is the important reason to consider India as a secular State?

(a) People of different religions live in India ()

(b) Government makes for the welfare of people of all religions ()

(c) The State has no official religion ()

4. The constitutional emergency in the State can be declared in India by

(a) The Governor ()

(b) The President ()

(c) The Parliament ()

(3)

5. Minimum age required to contest for the President of India is

(a) 35 years ()

(b) 21 years ()

(c) 23 years ()

6. Maximum strength of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha is

(a) 545 and 250 ()

(b) 537 and 275 ()

(c) 500 and 250 ()

7. The Chief Justice of the State High Court is appointed by

(a) the President of India ()

(b) the State Governor ()

(c) the Prime Minister of India ()

8. A Minister who is not a member of the Parliament must become its member within a period of

(a) 4 months ()

(b) 6 months ()

(c) 12 months ()

9. Communalism is a/an

(a) middle-class phenomenon

(b) upper-class phenomenon

(c) lower-class phenomenon

10. Panchayati Raj System was first introduced in

(a) Orissa ()

(b) Uttar Pradesh ()

(c) Rajasthan ()

(5)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write on the following in a few sentences each : 3×5=15

1. Three salient features of the Indian Constitution

Govt. J. Thankima College

2. Any one procedure for Amendment of the Indian Constitution

Write on the following in a few sentences each :
1. Three salient features of the Indian Constitution

Govt. J. Thankima College

3. Regionalism

4. Role of the President of India

Govt. J. Thankima College

4. Role of the President of India

3. Regionalism

Govt. J. Thankima College

5. Judicial review

II/PSC (ii)

Govt. J.Thankima College

The questions are of equal value.

What are various sources of the Indian Constitution?

Trace the ideals and philosophy enshrined in the preamble to the Constitution of India.

Do you agree to say that India is federal in structure but unitary in spirit? Describe the nature of the Indian federalism.

Or

What are the emergency provisions given in the Constitution? Illustrate in brief.