

To be filled in by the Candidate **II/PSC (ii)**

2015

(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. Discuss the Preamble to the Constitution of India.

Or

What are the salient features of the Indian Constitution?

2. Discuss the amendment procedure of the Constitution of India.

Or

Discuss, in brief, the tension areas in Centre-State relations.

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(Turn Over)

(2)

3. Discuss briefly the powers of the President of India.

Or

Explain, in brief, the composition and functions of the State Legislative Assembly.

4. Examine the powers and functions of the High Courts in the State.

Or

Discuss the composition and functions of the Election Commission of India.

5. Elucidate the factors responsible for the growth of regionalism in India.

Or

Critically examine the functioning of Panchayati Raj in India.

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(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 President of the Constituent Assembly was

(a) Dr. B. N. Rau ()

(b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad ()

(c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar ()

2. Fundamental Rights are enshrined in

- (a) Part III of the Indian Constitution ()
- (b) Part IV of the Indian Constitution ()
- (c) Part II of the Indian Constitution ()

3. The term of office of the President of India is

- (a) 3 years ()
- (b) 5 years ()
- (c) 6 years ()

4. The Chief Justice of the High Court is appointed by the

- (a) President ()
- (b) Governor ()
- (c) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India ()

(3)

5. The boundaries of an existing State can be changed by

(a) the President of India ()

(b) the Parliament ()

(c) both the States concerned ()

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

(a) the Governor ()

(b) the President ()

(c) the Parliament ()

7. Republic means

(a) a country has no State religion ()

(b) the State is not controlled by any outside power ()

(c) the head of the State is an elected one ()

8. Who is the head of the State in India?

- (a) The Prime Minister ()
- (b) The President ()
- (c) The Chief Justice of India ()

9. Panchayati Raj Institutions were introduced in

- (a) Gujarat ()
- (b) Haryana ()
- (c) Rajasthan ()

10. The Supreme Court judges retire at the age of

- (a) 50 years ()
- (b) 60 years ()
- (c) 65 years ()

(5)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

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

1. Fundamental Rights

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2. Emergency Provisions in India

Write on the following in a few sentences each :

(A) The President

(B) The Chief Justice

3. Fundamental Rights Institutions are

(i) Lok Sabha

(ii) Rajya Sabha

(iii) Jharkhand

10. The Supreme Court judges must be the age of

(a) 30 years

(b) 35 years

(c) 40 years

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3. Governor

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(8)

4. Judges of the Supreme Court

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(9)

5. Criminalization of Politics in India

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