

Subject Code : PSC/II/02

Booklet No. A 3581



13 MAY 2016

PSC/II/02

2016

( 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 sources of the Indian Constitution.

Or

Write a note on Fundamental Rights of the Indian Constitution.

2. Write the federal features of the Indian Constitution.

Or

Examine the emergency provisions in the Indian Constitution.

Signature of the Candidate

Semester : / Commerce / ) Exam., 2016

Signature of the Examiner(s)

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( Turn Over )

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3. Discuss the powers and functions of the Prime Minister of India.

Or

Examine the powers and functions of the Governor of a State.

4. Discuss the composition and functions of the Supreme Court of India.

Or

Discuss the electoral reforms introduced by the Election Commission of India.

5. Examine briefly the main causes of communalism in India.

Or

Write down the salient features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.

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To be filled in by the Candidate

DEGREE 2nd Semester  
(Arts / Science / Commerce  
) Exam., 2016

Subject .....  
Paper .....

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

1. The Booklet No. of this script should be quoted in the answer script for descriptive type questions and vice versa.
2. This paper should be ANSWERED and submitted within 1 (one) hour of the commencement of Examination.
3. While answering the questions in the booklet, any cutting, erasing, writing or furnishing more than one answer is prohibited. Any rough work, if required, should be done in a separate sheet and not in the main Answer Book. Instructions given in each question should be followed for answering that question only.

Signature of  
Scrutiniser(s)

Signature  
Examiner

2016

( 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. Preamble to the Constitution of India aims to secure to its citizens

(a) justice, liberty, equality, authority ( )

(b) justice, equality, fraternity, authority ( )

(c) justice, liberty, equality, fraternity ( )

2. Article 368 deals with

- (a) financial emergency ( )
- (b) amendment procedure ( )
- (c) UPSC ( )

3. A minister who is not a Member of Parliament must become its member within

- (a) three months ( )
- (b) six months ( )
- (c) one year ( )

4. Fundamental duties have been incorporated in the Constitution by

- (a) the 42nd Amendment Act ( )
- (b) the 41st Amendment Act ( )
- (c) the 44th Amendment Act ( )

5. The ex officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha is

- (a) the President of India ( )
- (b) the Prime Minister of India ( )
- (c) the Vice-President of India ( )

6. Which one of the following may cause tension between Centre and State?

- (a) Election of the President ( )
- (b) Appointment of the Prime Minister ( )
- (c) Appointment of the Governor ( )

7. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for Election Commission?

- (a) Article 324 ( )
- (b) Article 200 ( )
- (c) Article 160 ( )

8. Communalism is

- (a) an upper-class phenomenon
- (b) a middle-class phenomenon
- (c) a lower-class phenomenon

9. Judges of the High Courts are appointed by

- (a) the President
- (b) the Governor
- (c) the Chief Minister

10. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act was passed by the Lok Sabha on

- (a) 27th April, 1993
- (b) 22nd December, 1992
- (c) 1st January, 2004

SECTION—B

( Marks : 15 )

Write on the following in a few sentences each :

1. Directive Principles of State Policy

3×5=15

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2. Three unitary features of the Indian Constitution

(1) The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of members of the Parliament and members of the State Legislatures.

(2) The President is elected for a term of five years and is eligible for re-election.

(3) The President is the supreme commander of the armed forces of India.

(4) The President is the guardian of the Constitution and has the power to grant pardons to all offences against the State and to all offences against individuals.

(5) The President is the highest authority in the country and is not subject to any control or supervision by any other authority.

3. Election of the President of India

The President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of members of the Parliament and members of the State Legislatures. The electoral college is composed of all members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, and all members of the State Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils. The President is elected for a term of five years and is eligible for re-election. The President is the highest authority in the country and is not subject to any control or supervision by any other authority.

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4. Judicial review in India

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5. Caste system in India

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