

**2020
(CBCS)
(SECOND SEMESTER)
POLITICAL SCIENCE
(Indian Government and Politics)
Full Marks: 50
Time: 3 hours**

Instructions:

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. Do not copy the Questions. Indicate the Questions No. clearly while attempting the answer.
3. Multiple choice answer should indicate the Question No., Sub. No., (if any) and the correct answer. For example-
1. Name the state capital of Mizoram.
(a) Lunglei (b) Aizawl (c) Champhai
Candidate should provide answer as **Q. No. 1: (b) Aizawl** [Candidate should avoid writing only (b)]
4. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.
5. Separate answer script should be used.

(SECTION A : OBJECTIVES)

Choose the correct answer from the following : 1x10=10

1. The Constitution of India came into force on
 - a) 26th January, 1950
 - b) 24th January, 1950
 - c) 28th January, 1950
 - d) 22nd February, 1950
2. The 'Heart and Soul of India Constitution' is
 - a) Right to Education (Art.21 A)
 - b) Right to Constitutional Remedies (Art.32)
 - c) Right to freedom of Religion (Art. 25)
 - d) Right to Protection of Life and Liberty (Art 21)

3. The Union Parliament has exclusive power to make Laws with respect to subjects in
 - a) The Concurrent list
 - b) The State List
 - c) The Union List
 - d) All the above
4. Emergency Provision are contained in
 - a) Part XVIII of the Constitution
 - b) Part XIV of the Constitution
 - c) Part XII of the Constitution
 - d) Part XXII of the Constitution
5. The President of India is elected by
 - a) Members of the Union Parliament
 - b) Members of Parliament and State Legislative Assembly
 - c) Directly elected by the people
 - d) Members of the Legislative Council
6. Money Bill can be introduced only in the
 - a) Lok Sabha
 - b) Rajya Sabha
 - c) Both Houses of the parliament
 - d) State Legislative Assembly
7. The minimum age to be a voter in India is
 - a) 21 years
 - b) 18 years
 - c) 16 years
 - d) 19 years
8. The power of the Supreme court of India to decide disputes between the centre and the state falls under its
 - a) Constitutional jurisdiction
 - b) Advisory jurisdiction
 - c) Original jurisdiction
 - d) Appellate Jurisdiction

9. Panchayati Raj Institution is under the
- a) 7th Schedule of India Constitution
 - b) 5th Schedule of India Constitution
 - c) 8th Schedule of India Constitution
 - d) 9th Schedule of India Constitution
10. Panchayati Raj institutions and Municipalities in India signifies
- a) Dictatorship
 - b) Indirect Democracy
 - c) Division of power
 - d) Direct Democracy

(SECTION- B : Short Notes)

Answer *any four* of the following questions **$2\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 10$**

1. Three sources of India constitution.

OR

Fundamental Duties

2. Write a note on Amendment procedure of India Constitution

OR

Define Federalism

3. Briefly explain power and functions of Prime Minister of India

OR

Write a note on the Governor of the State

4. Judicial Review

OR

Power and function of High Court

5. Communalism

OR

Write a note on 74th Constitutional Amendment.

The questions are of equal value

Answer any three of the following questions: 10x3=30

1. Describe the salient features of Indian Constitution.

OR

Discuss the salient features of Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Constitution of India.

2. Discuss tension areas of Centre-State relations in Indian political system.

OR

Examine the emergency provisions provided in the Constitution of India.

3. Discuss the composition, power and functions of the Lok Sabha of India.

OR

Examine the power and functions of the Chief Minister.

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

OR

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

5. Discuss the salient features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment.

OR

Discuss the problems of Regionalism in India.
