

2025

(NEP—2020)

(2nd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE (MAJOR)

(Indian Government and Politics)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 10)

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

1×10=10

1. Originally, the Constitution of India contains
 - (a) Preamble, 395 Articles, 24 Parts and 8 Schedules ()
 - (b) Preamble, 395 Articles, 22 Parts and 12 Schedules ()
 - (c) Preamble, 395 Articles, 25 Parts and 12 Schedules ()
 - (d) Preamble, 395 Articles, 22 Parts and 8 Schedules ()
2. Article 1 of the Indian Constitution states
 - (a) India shall be a Union of States ()
 - (b) India shall be a Democratic State ()
 - (c) India shall be a Federation of States ()
 - (d) India shall be a Republic State ()
3. Who introduced Objectives Resolution to guide the framing of the Indian Constitution?
 - (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad ()
 - (b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar ()
 - (c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru ()
 - (d) Sardar Patel ()

4. Emergency provisions are contained in the
 - (a) Part XVIII of the Indian Constitution ()
 - (b) Part XIV of the Indian Constitution ()
 - (c) Part XII of the Indian Constitution ()
 - (d) Part XXII of the Indian Constitution ()
5. Article 368 of the Indian Constitution deals with
 - (a) Fundamental Rights ()
 - (b) Directive Principles of State Policy ()
 - (c) Financial Emergency ()
 - (d) Amendment Procedures ()
6. If a person who is not a member of either House of the Parliament is appointed as the Prime Minister, he/she should become a member within
 - (a) 30 days ()
 - (b) 60 days ()
 - (c) 3 months ()
 - (d) 6 months ()
7. The Presiding Officer of the Lok Sabha is called
 - (a) Chairman ()
 - (b) Leader of the House ()
 - (c) The Speaker ()
 - (d) The Vice President ()
8. The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the States falls under its
 - (a) constitutional jurisdiction ()
 - (b) advisory jurisdiction ()
 - (c) original jurisdiction ()
 - (d) appellate jurisdiction ()
9. Which of the following is the custodian of the Constitution of India?
 - (a) The Supreme Court of India ()
 - (b) The President ()
 - (c) The Prime Minister ()
 - (d) The Parliament ()
10. Who appoints the judges of a High Court?
 - (a) The Governor of a State ()
 - (b) The Chief Justice of High Court ()
 - (c) The President ()
 - (d) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS)

(Marks : 15)

Answer/Write short notes on *five* of the following, taking at least *one* from each Unit : 3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Mention three sources of the Indian Constitution.
2. Explain any three Fundamental Rights.
3. Write down any three unitary features of the Indian Constitution.
4. Explain three types of emergency.

UNIT—III

5. Composition of the Lok Sabha (Lower House of the Parliament)
6. Qualifications to become the Chief Minister of a State.
7. Write a note on Independence of Judiciary.
8. Composition of the Supreme Court

UNIT—IV

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer *five* questions, taking at least *one* from each Unit : 10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Discuss the Preamble as the philosophical foundation of the Constitution of India.
2. Discuss, in detail, Directive Principles of State Policy.

UNIT—II

3. Examine the areas of tension in Centre-State relations.
 4. Describe the amendment procedures of the Indian Constitution.
- ## UNIT—III
5. Discuss the role and functions of the Prime Minister of India.
 6. Describe the composition and functions of the State Legislative Assembly.

UNIT—IV

7. Describe the organization and functions of the High Court.
8. Discuss the powers and functions of the Governor of a State.

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