

2014

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Major)

Paper : 1.2

(Politics in India—I)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Examine the impact of the Act of 1935 on the making of the Indian Constitution. 10

Or

Discuss the constitutional developments during the freedom movement highlighting the importance of Nehru Report and Lahore Congress Resolution.

2. Discuss the role of the Fundamental Rights in upholding the ideals of Justice, Liberty and Equality as expressed in the Preamble of the Constitution. 10

Or

Discuss the importance and relevance of Directive Principles of State Policy in policy-making.

3. Examine the powers and functions of the Prime Minister as the head of the government and throw light on the relationship between the President and the Prime Minister. 10

Or

Examine the powers and functions of the Governor as a constitutional head and discuss the relevance of the post of Governor.

4. Discuss the extent and limitations of the Supreme Court's powers of Judicial Review with reference to the judicial verdicts on the issue. 10

Or

Explain the organization of judiciary in India with reference to the structure and composition of the Supreme Court and its position in the system of judiciary.

5. Answer any *four* of the following questions :

5×4=20

- (a) Discuss the impact of the Acts of 1909 and 1919 with special reference to 'communal electorate' and 'dyarchy'.
- (b) Discuss the legacy of Quit India Movement of 1942 on constitutional development in India.
- (c) Examine the relevance of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.
- (d) Discuss the Emergency Powers of the President of India.
- (e) Discuss the role of the Speaker of Lok Sabha.
- (f) Examine the powers and functions of the Chief Minister at the State level.

6. Write short notes on any *five* of the following :

2×5=10

- (a) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (b) Fundamental Duties
- (c) Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha
- (d) Legislative Council
- (e) Judicial Activism

- (f) Appointment of Judges of the High Courts
- (g) Relationship between the President and the Parliament
- (h) Relationship between the Chief Minister and the Governor of the State

7. Answer the following as directed : $1 \times 10 = 10$

(a) Who served as the President of the Constituent Assembly?

(i) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(ii) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

(iii) Jawaharlal Nehru

(Choose the correct option)

(b) Article I of the Constitution says—India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of

(i) Provinces

(ii) States

(iii) Territories

(Choose the correct option)

(c) The Sixteenth Amendment of the Constitution (1963) gives the States in India the right to secede.

(State True or False)

(d) Which of the following words is not mentioned in the Preamble of the Constitution?

- (i) Unity
- (ii) Diversity
- (iii) Equality

(Choose the correct option)

(e) The first General Elections in India after Independence were held in the year —.

(Fill in the blank)

(f) Which leader is referred to as 'Babasaheb'?

- (i) Kakasaheb Kalelkar
- (ii) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar
- (iii) Jagjivan Ram

(Choose the correct option)

(g) Parliament consists of

- (i) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Sabha
- (ii) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- (iii) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the President of India

(Choose the correct option)

(h) Only a member of the Lok Sabha can serve as Prime Minister.

(State True or False)

(i) The Government of India Act of 1935 provided for establishment of a Federal Court in India.

(State True or False)

(j) India became a 'Republic' on 15th August, 1947.

(State True or False)
