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POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Major)

Paper : 1.2

(Politics in India)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Examine the impact of the Acts of 1909 and 1919 on constitutional development in India. 10

Or

Discuss the legacy of Quit India Movement of 1942 in politics in India.

2. Discuss the relevance of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution in understanding the aims and objectives of the Constitution. 10

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(2)

Or

Examine the importance of Directive Principles of State Policy in providing guidance to the policy makers.

3. Examine the powers and functions of the President of India with special reference to the Emergency powers. 10

Or

Examine the role of the Chief Minister as the executive head in a State. Discuss the relationship between the Chief Minister and the members of the State Cabinet.

4. Discuss the role of the Supreme Court as a protector of the Constitution with special reference to its powers for protecting the Fundamental Rights. 10

Or

Discuss the constitutional provisions for protection of independence of the judiciary.

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(Continued)

(3)

5. Answer any *four* of the following questions : 5×4=20

(a) Discuss the role of the Vice-President as Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

(b) Examine the concept of judicial activism.

(c) Discuss the relevance of Legislative Council within State Legislature.

(d) Critically examine the concept of 'Dyarchy' as postulated in the Act of 1919.

(e) Discuss the relevance of 'Satyagraha' as a method of protest and resistance in Indian politics.

(f) Examine the relevance of the term 'Socialist' as mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

6. Write very short notes on any *five* of the following : 2×5=10

(a) Legacy of the Act of 1935

(b) Judicial Review

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(4)

- (c) Impact of the Quit India Movement, 1942
- (d) Importance of Preamble of the Indian Constitution
- (e) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (f) The Speaker of State Legislative Assembly
- (g) 'Basic features' of the Indian Constitution
- (h) Secularism in India
- (i) Role of the Governor
- (j) Composition and powers of the High Court in India

7. Write True or False / Choose the correct option : 1×10=10

- (a) 'Separate Electorate' was introduced by the Act of 1909 for different communities.

(State True or False)

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(Continued)

(5)

- (b) Federal Public Service Commission was proposed in India under the
 - (i) Act of 1909
 - (ii) Act of 1935
 - (iii) Indian Councils Act, 1892
 - (iv) None of the above
- (c) Who was the first Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?
 - (i) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (ii) Motilal Nehru
 - (iii) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
 - (iv) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) The Indian Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on
 - (i) 26th January, 1950
 - (ii) 26th November, 1949
 - (iii) 15th August, 1947
 - (iv) 26th November, 1947

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(6)

(e) In which Session of Indian National Congress was the resolution on 'Purna Swaraj' (Complete Independence) adopted?

(i) Pandu (Gauhati) Session, 1926

(ii) Lahore Session, 1929

(iii) Karachi Session, 1931

(iv) Bombay Session, 1885

(f) Right to property is a Fundamental Right in India.

(State True or False)

(g) Article 18 of the Constitution prohibits the State to confer titles on any person.

(State True or False)

(h) Name the first Home Minister of India after Independence.

(i) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

(ii) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

(iii) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

(iv) Lal Bahadur Shastri

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(Continued)

(7)

(i) All States and Union Territories of India are represented in the Rajya Sabha.

(State True or False)

(j) Anti-Defection Law came into force as per the provisions of the 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1985.

(State True or False)

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3 (Sem-1) PSC M 2

