

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.

**UNIT—II**

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.

**UNIT—IV**

7. Write a note on Independence of Judiciary.
8. Composition of the Supreme Court

**( 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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