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(May)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Major)

Course : 201

(Indian Government and Politics)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32/24

Time : 3 hours

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

1. Choose the correct answer/Answer the following questions : 1×8=8

(a) The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Government of India Act, 1935/the Cripps proposals/the Cabinet Mission Plan.

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(Turn Over)

- (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the first President of India on January 24, 1950 by the Indian Parliament/the Constituent Assembly/the People of India directly.
- (c) Establishment of social and economic democracy/political democracy/Gandhian principles is the purpose of the inclusion of Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution.
- (d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar described the Right to Equality/Right to Freedom/Right to Constitutional Remedies as the heart and soul of the Constitution.
- (e) The Constitution Amendment Bill/the Money Bill/the Finance Bill must be passed by each House of the Indian Parliament separately by special majority.
- (f) Under which Article the Rajya Sabha can pass a resolution by two-third majority of its members for declaring a state list subject as of national importance?
- (g) That the President of India appoints the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister is a constitutional provision/a parliamentary convention/a precedent.

- (h) Write the name of the organization that grants recognition to National and State political parties in India.
2. Write short notes on the following (**within 150 words** each) : 4×4=16
- (a) Implication of the notion of 'Basic structure' of the Indian Constitution
 - (b) Importance of the right to freedom of speech and expression
 - (c) Recommendation of Sarkaria Commission
 - (d) Constitutional position of the Vice President of India

Answer the following questions (**within 500 words** each) :

3. Critically discuss the principles that the Constituent Assembly of India followed in its working. Was it a representative body? 8+4=12

Or

Critically discuss the salient features of the Constitution of India. Why is it called a 'Bag of Borrowings'? 9+3=12

4. Discuss the relative importance of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy with special reference to the constitutional cases and the view of the Supreme Court in this regard. 11

Or

Highlight the features of the Directive Principles of State Policy of India. Discuss the utility of these principles. 6+5=11

5. Discuss the factors responsible for the Centre and State conflict. Have you noticed any change in it after the formation of the NDA Government in 2014? 7+4=11

Or

Highlight the basic outlines of secularism in the Constitution of India. What are the major threats to Indian secularism? 6+5=11

6. Discuss the functions of the Prime Minister of India. Do you prefer to remark parliamentary democracy as Prime Ministerial democracy? Give your answer with proper arguments. 7+4=11

Or

Discuss the jurisdiction and the role of the Supreme Court of India. 8+3=11

7. Discuss critically the characteristics of political party system in India. Can Indian party-system be called a multiparty system in the true sense? Explain. 8+3=11

Or

Discuss critically the major determinants of voting behaviour in India. 11
