

Total number of printed pages-4

21 (3) PSc-III 3-2

2019

POLITICAL SCIENCE-III

Paper : 3-2

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

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

1. Choose the correct option : $1 \times 10 = 10$
- (a) The _____ (Government of India Act of 1919/Government of India Act of 1935) provided for the establishment of an All India Federation.
- (b) The Indian brand of socialism, as reflected in the Constitution of India is _____. (Democratic Socialism/State Socialism)
- (c) Right to Constitutional Remedies, as a Fundamental Right, is incorporated in _____ (Art. 30/Art. 32) of Indian Constitution.

Contd.

- (d) The Directive Principles of State Policy enumerated in Indian Constitution aim at the establishment of _____.
(Political Democracy/Economic and Social Democracy)
- (e) _____ (G. Austin/Ivor Jennings) called Indian federalism as Co-operative Federalism.
- (f) The President of India nominates _____ (12/2) members to the Rajya Sabha.
- (g) The _____ (Prime Minister/President) is the Chairperson of NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India)
- (h) The _____ (Chief Minister/Governor) may reserve Bill for the consideration of President.
- (i) _____ (Speaker of Lok Sabha/President) presides over joint sitting of Parliament.
- (j) The _____ (President/Chief Justice of India) can appoint a Judge of a High Court as an Acting Chief Justice of the High Court.

2. Answer the following questions : 2×5=10

- (a) Give two reasons to justify Sepoy Mutiny as 'India's First War of Independence'.

- (b) What are the provisions of the Constitution that reveal the secular character of India?
- (c) Mention two Fundamental Duties.
- (d) Mention two effects of National Emergency on Indian Political System.
- (e) Mention two qualifications of a person to be appointed as a Judge of a High Court.

3. Discuss the factors responsible for the growth of Indian Nationalism. Write a note on the contribution of Gandhi towards Indian National Movement. 8+4=12

Or

Discuss the salient features of Indian Constitution. 12

4. Explain the features of Fundamental Rights incorporated in the Constitution of India. Write a note on Article 19 of Indian Constitution. 8+4=12

Or

Discuss the Directive Principles of State Policy enumerated in Part IV of Indian Constitution. 12

5. Discuss *five* Federal Features of the Constitution of India. Explain how India has deviated from traditional federal systems and incorporated a large number of unitary features, tilting the balance of power in favour of the Centre. 6+6=12

Or

Discuss the Financial Relations between Centre and the States of India. 12

6. Discuss in detail, the various powers and functions of President of India. 12

Or

Make a comparison between powers and functions of the two houses of Parliament : Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. 12

7. Discuss in detail, the powers and functions of Chief Minister. Write a note on relationship between Chief Minister and Governor, at the State level of India.

8+4=12

Or

Write notes on :

6+6=12

- (a) Original Jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India
(b) Contempt of Court

Total number of printed pages-4

21 (3) PSC-III 3-2

2020

(Held in 2021)

POLITICAL SCIENCE-III

Paper : 3-2

(Indian Constitution)

Full Marks : 56

Time : 2½ hours

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

- This paper is divided into two parts, **GROUP-A** and **GROUP-B** and each section consists of 28 marks.
- **GROUP-A** has four questions, each question carries 7 marks.
- **GROUP-B** has two questions, each question carries 14 marks.

GROUP-A

1. Answer the following questions : 1×7=7

- (a) Right to Life as a fundamental right is incorporated in which Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. (True/False)

Contd.

- (b) The Government of India Act, 1935 has provided for the establishment of All India Federation. (True/False)
- (c) The Speaker of Lok Sabha presides over joint meetings of the parliament. (True/False)
- (d) Fundamental Duties are mentioned in Part _____ of the Constitution.
- (e) Which Article of the Constitution describes India as a Union of States ?
- (f) The Vice-President is the Ex-Officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha. (True/False)
- (g) The High Court has original appellate jurisdiction. (True/False)

2. Answer the following questions : 3+2+2=7

- (a) Mention *three* qualifications for the Speaker of Lok Sabha.
- (b) Write *two* fundamental duties.
- (c) Mention *two* provisions of the Constitution that reflects the secular nature of the Constitution.

3. What are the salient features of the Indian Constitution ? How has the Government of 1935 shaped the current formation of the Indian Constitution ? 4+3=7

Or

What are the powers and functions of the Lok Sabha in India ? Discuss its role. 7

4. Write a short note on the powers and functions of the President in India. 7

Or

What are the powers and functions of the Indian Prime Minister ? Also discuss the role of the Council of Minister at the Centre.

4+3=7

GROUP-B

5. What are the federal features of the Indian Constitution ? Critically discuss the nature of Indian federalism with merits and demerits while using examples. 7+7=14

Or

What in your opinion are the challenges to Indian Federalism ? Discuss with examples.

14

6. What are Fundamental rights ? What role do they play in a democracy ? Explain with examples and with references to a few fundamental rights. 6+8=14

Or

What is in your opinion the role of Judiciary in India ? Critically discuss the role of the judiciary in ensuring the democratic character of the Constitution. 8+6=14

Total number of printed pages-4

21 (3) PSC 3-2

2021

(Held in 2022)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : 3-2

(Indian Constitution)

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

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

1. Answer the following: $1 \times 10 = 10$

(a) The Government of India Act of 1935 introduced the idea of _____ in India.

(federalism/ single citizenship)

(b) The Constituent Assembly was formed in the year _____. *(1945/ 1946)*

(c) Article 21 of the Indian Constitution deals with _____.

(right to life/justice)

Contd.

(d) Part _____ of the Constitution of India deals with fundamental rights.
(III/IV)

(e) 'Directive Principles of State Policy' is _____.
(justiciable/non-justiciable)

(f) 'Directive Principles of State Policy' is called as the _____.
(instrument of instructions/process)

(g) Industrialisation has led to change in the structure of the traditional family in India.
(True/False)

(h) Article _____ deal with the legislative relationship between the Centre and the States.
(245-255/250-259)

(i) President's rule can be imposed in a state under Article _____.
(356/357)

(j) The Speaker of Lok Sabha is also called as the _____ of the house.
(Law making officer/Presiding officer)

2. Write short notes on the following :
2×5=10

(a) Indian Independence Act of 1947

(b) Right to constitutional remedies

(c) Gandhiji's idea on village autonomy

(d) India is a 'Union of State'—explain

(e) Writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

3. What is 'Nationalism'? Discuss the factors that are responsible for the growth of nationalism in India.
2+10=12

Or

What is Preamble? Discuss the basic characteristics of the Preamble of the Constitution of India.
2+10=12

4. What are Fundamental Rights? Discuss the importance and significance of fundamental rights in the context of the Constitution of India.
2+10=12

Or

Critically discuss the relationship between fundamental rights and fundamental duties incorporated in the Constitution of India.

12

5. What is Directive Principles of State Policy? Discuss the *three* categories of DPSP.

2+10=12

Or

How is the Prime Minister elected in India ?
Discuss the powers and functions of the
office of the Prime Minister in India.

2+10=12

6. What do mean by Federalism ? Discuss the
basic federal and unitary features of the
Indian Constitution.

2+10=12

Or

Examine the Centre-State relationship in
India. Illustrate your answer with examples.

12

7. Discuss the powers and functions of the
Supreme Court of India.

12

Or

Discuss the relationship between Lok Sabha
and Rajya Sabha.

12

Total number of printed pages-4

21 (3) PSC 3-2

2022

(Held in 2023)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : 3-2

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

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

1. Answer the following : 1×10=10

(a) India's first war of independence took place in _____. (1857/1905)

(b) Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly of India ?

(Babu Rajendra Prasad/
C. Rajagopalachari)

(c) 42nd Amendment Act of the Constitution added _____ to the preamble of the Constitution of India.

(integrity/unity)

Contd.

(d) Which Act of the British Parliament provided for an All-India Federation in India ?

(e) The word 'secular' was included in the preamble by the _____ amendment.
(42nd/44th)

(f) Which Article of the Indian Constitution describes India as a 'union of states' ?

(g) The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution contains _____ lists of subjects.
(thirteen/three)

(h) The judges of the Supreme Court retire at the age of _____.
(62/65)

(i) Who appoints the Governor of a state in India ?
(Prime Minister of India/The President of India)

(j) Who is the Chairman of Rajya Sabha ?
(Vice-President of India/Speaker)

2. Write short answer : 2×5=10

(a) Mention two provisions of the Act of 1935.

(b) Write two socio-economic principles of the Directive Principles of State Policy.

(c) Give two unitary features of the Indian Constitution.

(d) Write two functions of the Prime Minister of India.

(e) Write two federal features of the Indian Constitution.

3. Discuss the causes of the Revolt of 1857. Why it failed ?
8+4=12

Or

Discuss the basic principles of the preamble to the Constitution of India. 12

4. Discuss the Fundamental Rights under the Indian Constitution. 12

Or

Discuss the Fundamental Duties of the citizens of India.

5. Discuss the financial relationship between union and state. 12

Or

India is a union of states. Discuss.

6. Discuss the powers and functions of the President of India. 12

Or

Discuss the powers and functions of the Lok Sabha.

7. Discuss the powers and functions of the High Court. 12

Or

Discuss the powers and functions of the Chief Minister.

Total number of printed pages-4

21 (3) PSC-III 3.2

2023

POLITICAL SCIENCE-III

Paper : 3.2

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

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

1. Answer the following : 1×10=10

(a) When did the Constituent Assembly adopt the Constitution of India ?

(b) Who was the Chairman of Drafting Committee ?

(c) The Government of India Act of 1935 introduced the idea of _____ in India.
(federalism/ single citizenship)

(d) Article 21 of the Indian Constitution deals with _____. (right to life/justice)

Contd.

(e) The _____ to the Constitution of India starts with "We, the People of India".

(Preamble/Part-III)

(f) The word 'secular' was included in the Preamble by the _____ amendment of the Constitution. (42nd/44th)

(g) Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees Right to Freedom to Indian citizens ?

(h) Who is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha ?

(i) Which Article of the Constitution of India describes India as a 'Union of States' ?

(j) The judges of the Supreme Court retire at the age of _____. (62/65)

2. Give short answers : 2×5=10

(a) Mention two causes of the Revolt of 1857.

(b) Write two fundamental duties of the citizens of India.

(c) Write two socio-economic principles of the Directive Principles of State Policy.

(d) Write two federal features of the Indian Constitution.

(e) Mention two qualifications to be a member of the Lok Sabha.

3. Discuss the factors that are responsible for the growth of Nationalism in India. 12

Or

Discuss the provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947.

4. Discuss the Right to Equality and Right to Freedom of Fundamental Rights under the Indian Constitution. 12

Or

Discuss the Directive Principles of State Policy.

5. Discuss the administrative relationship between Union and State. 12

Or

India is regarded as a semi-federal. Why?
Discuss.

6. Discuss the power and functions of the Prime Minister of India. 12

Or

Discuss the power and functions of the Rajya Sabha.

7. Discuss the power and functions of the Supreme Court. 12

Or

Discuss the power and functions of the State Council of Ministers.

Total number of printed pages-4

21 (SEM-3) POL III 3-2

2024

POLITICAL SCIENCE - III

Paper : 3-2

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

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

1. Choose the correct option : 1×10=10

(a) _____ was the President of the
Constituent Assembly of India.

(Dr. Rajendra Prasad/Dr. B. R.
Ambedkar)

(b) The British Parliament passed the
'Indian Independence Act' in _____.

(1946/1947)

(c) The Fundamental Rights are _____.

(Justiciable/Non-justiciable)

(d) Article 21A of the Indian Constitution
deals with _____.

(Right to Life/Right to Education)

Contd.

(e) The Directive Principles of State Policy enumerated in Indian Constitution aim at the establishment of _____.
(Economic and Social Democracy/
Political Democracy)

(f) The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India contains _____ lists of subjects.
(three/five)

(g) Article _____ of the Indian Constitution describes India as a 'Union of States'.
(1/3)

(h) The Governor of a State in India is appointed by _____.
(The President of India/The Prime Minister of India)

(i) The Judges of the Supreme Court retire at the age of _____ year.
(62/65)

(j) _____ is the chairman of Rajya Sabha.
(The Vice-President of India/Speaker)

2. Write short answer. 2×5=10

(a) Mention two provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.

(b) Write two basic principles of the preamble to the Constitution of India.

(c) Mention two Fundamental Duties of the citizens of India.

(d) Write two federal features of the Indian Constitution.

(e) Mention the freedom as contained in Article 19(1) of the Constitution of India.

3. Discuss the causes of the Revolt of 1857. Why it failed?
8+4=12

Or

Discuss the factors that are responsible for the growth of Nationalism in India. 12

4. Discuss the Fundamental Rights under the Constitution of India. 12

Or

Write a note on right to equality and right to constitutional remedies.

5. Discuss the legislative relation between the Center and State. 12

Or

Discuss the financial relation between Union and State.

6. Discuss the powers and functions of the President of India. 12

Or

“The Constitution of India is federal in form but unitary in spirit” — Examine the statement.

7. Discuss the relation between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. 12

Or

Write an elaborate note on different kinds of writ as provided under the Constitution of India.

Total number of printed pages-8

21 (Sem-3) PLC-III 3-2

2025

POLITICAL SCIENCE-III

Paper: 3-2

(New Course/New Pattern)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 36

Time : Three hours

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

1. Answer the following : 2×10=20
 - (a) Mention *two* causes of Sepoy Mutiny.
 - (b) Write *two* provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947.
 - (c) Mention *two* characteristics of fundamental rights of the citizen of India.

(d) Write in brief on the Article-32 of the Indian Constitution.

(e) Write *two* differences between fundamental rights and directive principles.

(f) Write *two* Unitary features of the Indian Constitution.

(g) What are the three (3) lists of subjects mentioned in the Constitution of India?

(h) How the President of India is elected?

(i) Mention *two* qualifications to be a member of the Lok Sabha.

(j) Mention *two* jurisdictions of the High Court.

2. Discuss the factors that are responsible for the growth of Nationalism in India. 12

Or

Discuss the salient features of the Constitution of India. 12

3. Discuss the Fundamental Rights under the Constitution of India. 12

Or

Discuss the fundamental duties under Constitution of India.

4. 'India is Union of States'. Discuss. 12

Or

Discuss the administrative relationship between the Union and State.

5. Discuss the composition and power and functions of Union Council of Minister. 12

Or

How the Prime Minister of India is appointed? Discuss the power and functions of the Prime Minister of India. 2+10=12

6. Discuss the various Directive Principles of state policy under the Constitution of India. 12

Or

Write notes on :

6+6=12

- (a) Uniform Civil code
 - (b) Directive Principle relating women and child
-

(Old Course/Old Pattern)

1. Choose the correct option : $1 \times 10 = 10$

(a) In which case, the Supreme Court held that the Preamble is not a part of the Indian Constitution ?

*[In Re : Berubari Union case (1960)/
Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)]*

(b) Who wrote the book 'Indian War of Independence, 1857' ?

[Vinayak Damodar Savarkar/ Mahatma Gandhi]

(c) The freedom of speech and expression is guaranteed by the Constitution of India under Article _____.

[19(1)(a)/20]

(d) Which article is referred to as the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution ?

[Article 32/Article 21]

(e) Part _____ of the Constitution of India deals with the DPSP. *[III/IV/II]*

(f) How many members are nominated by the President to the Rajya Sabha?

[2/12/35]

(g) Who presides over the joint sessions of both houses of Parliament?

[The Speaker of the Lok Sabha/The President of India]

(h) From which country has Indian Constitution borrowed DPSP?

[Ireland/Australia]

(i) Under which article of the Constitution is the President's rule promulgated on any state in India?

[Article 355/Article 356]

(j) The Fundamental Rights are _____.

[Justiciable/Non-justiciable]

2. Write short questions on the following :

2×5=10

(a) Mention *two* factors responsible for the growth of Indian nationalism.

(b) Write *two* Gandhian Principles of the DPSP.

(c) What are the words added in the Preamble through 42nd Amendment?

(d) Mention *any two* qualification of the President of India.

(e) Write *two* Unitary features of Indian Constitution.

3. Discuss the salient features of the Constitution of India. 12

Or

"The Constitution of India is a Carbon copy of the Government of India Act of 1935." Explain. 12

4. Discuss the nature and limitations of Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens. 6+6=12

Or

What are the Fundamental Duties? Critically discuss its relevance. 4+8=12

5. Discuss the significance of Directive Principles of state policy. What are its limitations? 8+4=12

Or

Write an exhaustive note on Uniform Civil Code.

6. Discuss the Constitutional provisions relating to administrative relations between Centre and States. 12

Or

According to K.C. Wheare, "India is a quasi-federal state."—Explain.

7. Compare and contrast the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. 12

Or

How does the Supreme Court of India acts as the guardian of the Constitution and Fundamental Rights of the citizens?
