

- (vii) Identify the primary purpose of the Councils Act of 1861
- a) To expand Indian representation in the British Parliament b) To increase the power of the British viceroy in India
- c) To introduce democratic elections in India d) To allow Indians to participate in local governance
- (viii) Select the community for which the Indian Councils Act of 1892 introduced a system of communal representation primarily to address their concerns
- a) Hindus b) Sikhs
- c) Christians d) Muslims
- (ix) Identify the person who has the final right to sanction the consolidated fund of India
- a) Speaker b) Prime Minister
- c) President d) Governor
- (x) Identify the principle that holds the council of ministers accountable to House of People
- a) Collective Responsibility b) Rule of Law
- c) Separation of Powers d) None of these
- (xi) Identify the age till the attainment of which a Judge of the Supreme Court of India is to hold office
- a) 58 years b) 68 years
- c) 65 years d) 70 years
- (xii) Identify the role of the Governor during the appointment of judges in state high courts
- a) The Governor has no role in the appointment of judges b) The Governor appoints judges in consultation with the Chief Minister
- c) The Governor appoints judges based on the recommendations of the Chief Justice of India d) The Governor can directly appoint judges without any consultation
- (xiii) Choose the purpose of the Inter-State Council in India
- a) Adjudicating disputes between states b) Providing a platform for the central government to exercise direct control over states
- c) Promoting cooperation among states and between the Union and states d) Redrawing state boundaries
- (xiv) Choose the level of government responsible for issues like national defense and foreign policy in a federal system
- a) Central government b) State government
- c) Local government d) None of the above
- (xv) Choose the type of jurisdiction which allows a High Court to hear cases directly without resorting to appeal
- a) Appellate jurisdiction b) Original jurisdiction
- c) Revisional jurisdiction d) Special jurisdiction

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Illustrate the ways of termination of Indian citizenship (3)
3. Write a short note on money bill. (3)
4. Write a short note on National Emergency under the Constitution of India (3)
5. List the provisions of Indian Independence Act (3)
6. Analyze three functions of the Election Commission (3)

OR

Explain territorial nexus theory (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Examine the legislative powers of the President of India (5)
8. Appraise the role of Committee system in India's parliamentary system (5)
9. Analyze the provisions of the 73rd and 74th Amendment Act (5)
10. Explain the main features of the Government of India Act, 1935 (5)
11. Describe the structure and composition of State Legislatures in India and process of election of the members. (5)
12. Infer the meaning of quasi-federalism with reference to India (5)

OR

Analyze the Union-State relations in administrative matters (5)
