

2021

Full Marks: 70

Duration: 03 Hours

The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

Answer any **Five Questions** Including Question **No. 01** which is **Compulsory**.

Q1. Write short notes on **any two** of the following: (07\*2=14)

- (a) Relationship between Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat
- (b) Indian Democracy in 21<sup>st</sup> Century
- (c) 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act
- (d) Structure of Urban Local Governance in India

Q2. India is called a republic as the representatives are elected by the people of the country & the preamble of the Indian Constitution secures it with true spirit. Substantiate your argument. (14)

Q3. What are the different fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution of India? Justify the amity between Right to Freedom and Right against Exploitation? (14)

Q4. The address of Granville Austin to term Indian federal structure as “Cooperative Federalism” signifies greater values of national unity and growth. Argue with examples. (14)

Q5. Mention diverse constitutional provisions relating to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India? Point out the critical aspects involved with the powers of CAG. (14)

Q6. Restructuring the moral authority of the ECI during Election Code of Conduct and fixed tenure of officials is paramount to bring transparency in Indian politics. Expand your ideas. (14)

Q7. The NITI Aayog aims to enable India better facing complex socio-economic challenges of recent time and is a true successor of the Planning Commission. Critically analyse. (14)

Q8. Fundamental duties in India are constant reminders for a Citizen whereas DPSP acts as affirmative directions for the State. Explain your answer from a comparative perspective. (14)

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