

**PART : B – DESCRIPTIVE**

- C. Answer **any five (5)** from the following. (5x5=25)
1. Discuss the evolution of legal system in India.
  2. Discuss the fundamental duties in the Indian constitution.
  3. Explain the legal provisions dealing with SCs and STs.
  4. Define IPC and CRPC. Bring out the difference between them.
  5. Explain the fundamental rights of the Indian citizens.
  6. Write a brief note on Criminal Court.
  7. Discuss the functions of Legal service authority.
  8. What is Lok Adalat? Discuss its importance.
  9. What is juvenile justice? discuss the Juvenile Justice Act of 2015?
  10. Explain the functioning of Mahila Court.

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**2024**

( FYUGP )

( 3rd Semester )

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper Code : POL/H/SEC-2

**( Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy )**Full Marks : 37.5Pass Marks : 40%*Time: 2 Hours**The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions.***PART : A – OBJECTIVE**

- A. Choose the correct answer from the given options. (½x15=7½)
1. Which act led to the establishment of Supreme Court in Calcutta?
    - a) Regulating Act 1773
    - b) Regulating Act 1763
    - c) Regulating Act 1753
  2. Under which Article the Supreme court can exercise its writ jurisdiction?
    - a) Article 52
    - b) Article 32
    - c) Article 226
  3. Which act established foster care in India?
    - a) Juvenile justice act of 2000
    - b) Juvenile justice act of 2015
    - c) Juvenile delinquency law

( 2 )

4. The first Mahila Court was established in  
a) Rajasthan                      b) Madhya Pradesh  
c) Andhra Pradesh
5. Which article empowered parliament to constitute administrative Tribunals?  
a) Article 233 B                      b) Article 323 A  
c) Article 323 B
6. Civil law deals with  
a) Child custody                      b) Rape cases  
c) Murder
7. Right to equality is enshrined under which article?  
a) Article 12-32                      b) Article 12-35  
c) Article 12-33
8. Which amendment act added the 11th fundamental duties in the constitution.  
a) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act                      b) 61<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act  
c) 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act
9. Directive principles of state policies are enshrined in which part of the constitution?  
a) Part II                      b) Part III  
c) Part IV
10. Which section of IPC deals with Rape?  
a) Sec 354 IPC                      b) Sec 376 IPC  
c) Sec 506 IPC

( 3 )

11. Which article provide safeguard to weaker section of society including SCs and STs?  
a) Article 55                      b) Article 46  
c) Article 74
12. The Indian Police has been divided into two categories:  
a) Indian Police service and the state police  
b) Deputy superintendent of Police and the state police  
c) Director – General of Police and Inspector- General of Police
13. Indian Penal Code was established in the year  
a) 1890                      b) 1860  
c) 1919
14. Lok Adalat is based on which category of Directive principles of State policy?  
a) Socialist principles  
b) Gandhian principles  
c) Liberal intellectual principles
15. Right to constitution remedies is under which article  
a) Article 12                      b) Article 25  
c) Article 32
- B. Write **any five (5)** from the following. (1x5=5)
1. What is legal counseling?
  2. What is Legal Aid?
  3. List down some non-formal arbitration mechanism.
  4. What is habeas corpus?
  5. Name two types of tribunals.
  6. What are Directive Principles of State Policies?
  7. Right to Equality is enshrined Under which article.

( Continued )

( Turn Over )