

C 22197

(Pages : 2)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

SECOND SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

Political Science

ICP 1(2) C01—INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS : BASIC FEATURES AND
GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

(2021 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Questions)*Answer at least ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Constitutionalism. | 2. Independent Judiciary. |
| 3. All India Services. | 4. Collective Responsibility. |
| 5. Division of Powers. | 6. Ordinance. |
| 7. Secularism. | 8. Habeas Corpus. |
| 9. Cabinet. | 10. Written Constitution. |
| 11. Dyarchy. | 12. Flexible Constitution. |
| 13. Judicial Activism. | 14. Bicameral Legislature. |
| 15. Sovereignty. | |

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Section B (Short Essay Questions)*Answer at least five questions.**Each question carries 6 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

16. Discuss the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT) Rights in India.
17. Comment on the Division of Powers envisaged in the Constitution of India.
18. Examine the role of Chief Minister as head of the State Administration.
19. Assess the need for an appropriate balance between Judicial Accountability and Judicial Independence.
20. Explain the requisites of a Constitution.

Turn over

21. Bring out the Legislative functions of the President of India.
22. "Preamble is the key to the Constitution." Discuss.
23. Give an account of the influence of Gandhiji on Directive Principles of State Policy.
(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Part C (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. "Governor has no function but duties" (Dr. B.R. Ambedkar). Examine.
25. Explain the powers of the Union Legislature in India.
26. Make a critical evaluation of Directive principles of State policy in the context of contemporary realities.
27. Elucidate the salient features of the Constitution of India.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

C 22197-A

(Pages : 4)

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Political Science

ICP 1(2) C01—INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS : BASIC FEATURES AND
GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

(2021 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes**Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

ICP 1(2) C01—INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS : BASIC FEATURES AND
GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the Fundamental Duties ?
 - (A) Article 32.
 - (B) Article 50.
 - (C) Article 51.
 - (D) Article 51 A.
2. Which of the following is not included in the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India ?
 - (A) Right to adequate means of livelihood.
 - (B) Right to Freedom.
 - (C) Right against Exploitation.
 - (D) Right to Equality.
3. The word 'secularism' was added to the Preamble of the Constitution of India by which amendment :
 - (A) 40th.
 - (B) 42nd.
 - (C) 44th.
 - (D) 46th.
4. Elections to the local government bodies are made mandatory by which amendment :
 - (A) 72nd.
 - (B) 73rd.
 - (C) 64th.
 - (D) 63rd.
5. Rights given in the Constitution are called Fundamental Right because :
 - (A) They are natural rights.
 - (B) They can't be suspended.
 - (C) They are a part of the Constitution.
 - (D) They can be enforced and safeguarded by the courts.
6. Equality before law and Equal protection of law have been modelled on the Constitution of :
 - (A) Britain.
 - (B) America.
 - (C) Russian.
 - (D) Switzerland.

7. The Council of state in India has how many elected members :
- (A) 250. (B) 238.
(C) 245. (D) 230.
8. The Speaker use the 'casting vote' :
- (A) To maintain status quo. (B) To challenge the opposition.
(C) To defeat the government. (D) In the absence of the Prime Minister.
9. Sine Die is associated with the power of the :
- (A) President. (B) Speaker.
(C) Chief Justice. (D) Prime Minister.
10. 'Who holds the purse holds the power' who said this :
- (A) Jawahar Lal Nehru. (B) Harold Laski.
(C) Clement Attle. (D) James Madison.
11. The members of the Planning Commission have the status equal to that of :
- (A) Central cabinet ministers. (B) State ministers.
(C) Deputy Ministers. (D) Members of Parliament.
12. India is a Republic in the sense that :
- (A) It has an elected Head of the state.
(B) It has an elected Head of the Government.
(C) It has a bi-cameral legislature.
(D) It has sovereign power.
13. The President of the Constituent Assembly was :
- (A) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad. (B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
(C) Sardar Vallabhai Patel. (D) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
14. The Concurrent list in the Constitution of India was adopted from :
- (A) Switzerland. (B) Australia.
(C) Canada. (D) Irish.

Turn over

15. Who presides over the joint session of the Parliament ?
- (A) Speaker. (B) Deputy Chairman.
(C) President. (D) Vice President.
16. Which of the following is not an objective of the Directive Principles of State Policy ?
- (A) To ensure a welfare state. (B) To ensure socio-economic justice.
(C) To establish a religious state. (D) To ensure the creation of village Panchayath.
17. The Public Accounts Committee submits its report to the :
- (A) President. (B) Prime Minister.
(C) Council of States. (D) House of the People.
18. Separate electorate for Muslims were introduced by the Act of :
- (A) 1919. (B) 1935.
(C) 1909. (D) 1947.
19. The High Court has the power to issue writ under article :
- (A) 32. (B) 220.
(C) 226. (D) 344.
20. The Union Legislature in India is empowered :
- (A) Not to amend the basic structure of the Constitution.
(B) To amend the basic structure of the Constitution.
(C) To abrogate the basic structure.
(D) None of these.