

D 51893

(Pages : 2)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**THIRD SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
NOVEMBER 2023**

Political Science

POL 3B 01—INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

(2019—2022 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Section A**

*Students can answers all the questions in Sections A.  
Each question carriers 2 marks.  
Maximum marks from the section A is 25.*

1. Article 19.
2. Vice President.
3. Dyarchy.
4. Legislature.
5. State list.
6. High Court.
7. Veto Power.
8. Uniform Civil Code.
9. Sine Die.
10. Republic.
11. Question Hour.
12. Rigid Constitution.
13. Article 108.
14. Provincial Autonomy.
15. Federation.

(Ceiling 25 Marks)

**Turn over**

**Section B**

*Students can answer **all** the questions in sections B.*

*Each question carries 5 marks.*

*Maximum marks from the section B is 35.*

16. Write a note on Writs
17. Discuss the composition, role and importance of Rajya Sabha.
18. Write a note on Act of 1935.
19. Examine the importance of Judicial Review.
20. Elaborate on the law making procedure.
21. Evaluate on the role of Niti Ayog in India.
22. Elucidate the centre state relations in Indian Federalism.
23. Compare Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.

(Ceiling : 35 marks)

**Section C**

*Answer any **two** of the following.*

*Essay Type questions.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

24. Discuss the powers and functions of President of India.
25. Give an overview of constitutional development in India.
26. Write an essay on the salient features of Indian constitution.
27. Describe the composition, features and functions of Supreme Court.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**D 51893-A**

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POL 3B 01—INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

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(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.

## POL 3B 01—INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The Constituent Assembly was set according to the proposals of :
  - (A) The Cripps Mission.
  - (B) The Cabinet Mission.
  - (C) Mountbatten Plan.
  - (D) Rajagopalachari Plan.
2. In India Right to Property is a :
  - (A) Moral Right.
  - (B) Legal Right.
  - (C) Fundamental Right.
  - (D) Personal Right.
3. Keshavananda Bharati case was associated with :
  - (A) Fundamental Rights.
  - (B) Directive Principles of State Policy.
  - (C) State right.
  - (D) Armed rebellion.
4. Right to Freedom is guaranteed in which article :
  - (A) 17.
  - (B) 19.
  - (C) 18.
  - (D) 20.
5. Part IV A of the Indian Constitution deal with :
  - (A) Fundamental Duties.
  - (B) Fundamental Rights.
  - (C) Directive Principles of state Policy.
  - (D) Citizenship.
6. In India the Council of state is responsible to :
  - (A) The people.
  - (B) The state.
  - (C) Local government.
  - (D) None of these.
7. Who is the person authorized to conduct the election of the speaker in a newly elected House of the People in India ?
  - (A) Prime Minister.
  - (B) Speaker.
  - (C) Proterm speaker.
  - (D) Deputy Speaker.

8. The Indian constitution guarantees how many categories of Fundamental Rights :
- (A) 5. (B) 6.  
(C) 7. (D) 8.
9. Unstarred questions requires :
- (A) Oral answer. (B) Zero Hour.  
(C) Supplementary question. (D) Written answer.
10. Which article of the Constitution of India says “there shall be a council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advice the President” ?
- (A) Article 74. (B) Article 75.  
(C) Article 79. (D) Article 80.
11. Which commission has examined the centre- state relations ?
- (A) Sarkaria Commission. (B) Sri Krishna Commission.  
(C) Rajamannar Commission. (D) Kher Commission.
12. The President of the Constituent Assembly was :
- (A) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad. (B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad.  
(C) Sardar Vallabhai Patel. (D) Dr. BR Ambedkar.
13. Dyarchy was introduced at the Provincial level by the Act of :
- (A) 1892. (B) 1919.  
(C) 1935. (D) 1909.
14. The Montague Chelmsford Reforms is known as :
- (A) Government of India Act 1919. (B) Government of India Act 1935.  
(C) Government of India Act 1909. (D) Government of India Act 1892.
15. Periodic elections to the local bodies are made mandatory by :
- (A) 72<sup>nd</sup> amendment. (B) 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment.  
(C) 86<sup>th</sup> amendment. (D) 87<sup>th</sup> amendment.

Turn over

16. Minto Morley Reforms is also known as :
- (A) Government of India Act 1919. (B) Government of India Act 1892.  
(C) Government of India Act 1935. (D) Government of India Act 1909.
17. The qualification for the Chairman and the members of the Finance Commission are specified in :
- (A) Finance Act of 1951. (B) Finance Act of 1952.  
(C) Finance Act of 1950. (D) Finance Act of 1953.
18. Preventive Detention is a reasonable restriction on :
- (A) Article 14. (B) Article 19.  
(C) Article 21. (D) Article 32.
19. Communalism is opposed to :
- (A) Secular credential. (B) Ethnic conflict.  
(C) Friendship between class. (D) All of the above.
20. The sequence of procedure for passing a Bill in the House is :
- (A) First reading, Committee stage, report stage, second reading, third reading.  
(B) First reading, second reading, committee stage, report stage, third reading.  
(C) First reading, second reading, third reading, Committee stage, report stage.  
(D) First reading, Committee stage, second reading, third reading.