

**FIRST SEMESTER B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, JUNE 2012**  
(CCSS)

Political Science—Complementary Course

ICP IC 01—INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS—I

(Private/SDE)

[2011 admission onwards]

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

*Answers may be written either in English or in Malayalam.*

**I. Short Answer Questions. Answer all questions :**

- 1 Government of India Act of 1919.
- 2 Drafting Committee.
- 3 Secularism.
- 4 Right against exploitation.
- 5 How is the President of India elected ?
- 6 Right to Education.
- 7 Judicial Activism.
- 8 Discretionary powers of the Governor.
- 9 Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

(9 × 1 = 9 weightage)

**II. Short Essay or Paragraph questions. Answer any five questions :**

- 10 Explain the provisions of Government of India Act of 1935.
- 11 Explain Right to Constitutional Remedies.
- 12 Write a note on Fundamental Duties.
- 13 Explain the role of the Vice President of India.
- 14 Discuss briefly the powers of the Prime Minister of India.
- 15 Comment on the role of the Speaker of Lok Sabha.
- 16 Examine the jurisdiction of the High Court.

(5 × 2 = 10 weightage)

**III. Essay Questions. Answer any two questions :**

- 17 Examine the Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the Indian Constitution.
- 18 Discuss the position and powers of the President of India.
- 19 What do you mean by independence of Judiciary ? Point out the factors necessary for ensuring and keeping it.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

**Turn over**



**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. The plan of Sir Stafford Cripps envisaged that after the Second World War :
  - (a) India should be granted complete independence.
  - (b) India should be partitioned into two before granting independence.
  - (c) India should be made a republic.
  - (d) India should be given dominion status.
2. Which one of the following recommended a change in the pattern of Dyarchy introduced under the Act of 1919 ?
  - (a) Simon Commission.
  - (b) Sapru Commission.
  - (c) Butler Commission.
  - (d) Muddiman Commission.
3. The Cabinet Mission Plan envisaged for India :
  - (a) Federation.
  - (b) Confederation.
  - (c) Quasi-Federation.
  - (d) Union of State.
4. Which of the following Acts had introduced communal electorate system in India ?
  - (a) Indian Council Act, 1909.
  - (b) Government of India Act 1919.
  - (c) Indian Council Act, 1861.
  - (d) Indian Council Act, 1862.
5. In the Federation established by the Act 1935, residuary powers were given to the :
  - (a) Federal Legislature.
  - (b) Provincial Legislature.
  - (c) Governor General.
  - (d) Provincial Governors.
6. Who was the head of the committee, known as "Nehru Committee" ?
  - (a) B.K. Nehru.
  - (b) Arun Nehru.
  - (c) Motilal Nehru.
  - (d) Jawaharlal Nehru.
7. Who was the first elected chairman of the Constituent Assembly ?
  - (a) B.R. Ambedkar.
  - (b) B.N. Rao.
  - (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
  - (d) Jawaharlal Nehru.
8. Delhi was declared as the capital of India in the following year :
  - (a) 1909.
  - (b) 1911.
  - (c) 1913.
  - (d) 1915.
9. Who was the founder of Indian National Congress ?
  - (a) A.O. Hume.
  - (b) W.C. Banerjee.
  - (c) Dadabhai Naoroji.
  - (d) Motilal Nehru.
10. Which one of the following is one of the objects of the Indian National Congress in 1885 ?
  - (a) Promotion of friendship.
  - (b) Eradication of poverty.
  - (c) Demand for swaraj.
  - (d) Independence.



11. Which of the Act introduced Dyarchy in the provinces ?

- (a) Government of India Act 1909.
- (b) Government of India Act, 1919.
- (c) Indian Council Act, 1861.
- (d) Indian Council Act, 1862.

12. Which of the following transferred power from the English East India Company to the British Crown ?

- (a) The Better Government Act of 1858.
- (b) Government of India Act, 1919.
- (c) Indian Council Act, 1861.
- (d) Government of India Act, 1935.

13. The Indian Constituent Assembly, after the partition, had the following number :

- (a) 298.
- (b) 299.
- (c) 300.
- (d) 301.

14. The sequence in which the given terms are mentioned in the preamble to the Constitution of India is :

- (a) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic.
- (b) Socialist, Secular, Sovereign, Democratic, Republic.
- (c) Secular, Socialist, Sovereign, Democratic, Republic.
- (d) Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Secular, Republic.

15. The Indian Constitution consists of :

- (a) Articles 298.
- (b) Articles 399.
- (c) Articles 388.
- (d) Articles 395.

16. Which of the plan provided for the Constitutional Assembly of India ?

- (a) Cripps Plan.
- (b) August Offer.
- (c) Wavell Plan.
- (d) Cabinet Mission Plan.

17. India is a :

- (a) Federal, Presidential, Republic.
- (b) Republic, Parliamentary, Unitary.
- (c) Unitary, Presidential, Republic.
- (d) Federal, Parliamentary, Republic.

18. The method of amendment of Indian Constitution has been incorporated in Article :

- (a) 368.
- (b) 299.
- (c) 378.
- (d) 301.

19. India has been described as :

- (a) Union of States.
- (b) Federation of States.
- (c) Confederation of States.
- (d) Centralisation of State.

20. Who had said that the preamble is the Keynote to the Constitution :

- (a) K.M. Munshi.
- (b) Earnest Barker.
- (c) D.D. Basu.
- (d) B.R. Ambedkar.