

**PARUL UNIVERSITY**  
**FACULTY OF ARTS**  
**B.Arts Winter 2018 – 19 Examination**

**Semester: 1**  
**Subject Code: 15104102**  
**Subject Name: Indian Government and Politics**

**Date: 28/11/2018**  
**Time: 10.30 am to 1.00 pm**  
**Total Marks: 60**

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**Instructions:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

**Q.1 Do as directed.****(08)****A. Multiple choice type questions. (Each of 0.5 mark)**

1. The idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) M.N Roy  
b) Mahatma Gandhi  
c) Jawaharlal Nehru  
d) Sardar Patel
2. In \_\_\_\_\_ the Indian National Congress (INC), for the first time, officially demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India.  
a) 1934  
b) 1935  
c) 1936  
d) 1937
3. Who was the chairman of the Union Powers Committee?  
a) Jawaharlal Nehru  
b) Sardar Patel  
c) H.C. Mukherjee  
d) None
4. Who was the Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee?  
a) Jawaharlal Nehru  
b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
c) Sardar Patel  
d) None
5. The structural part of the Constitution is, to a large extent, derived from the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Government of India Act of 1935  
b) British Constitution  
c) American Constitution  
d) None
6. The Part \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution contains Fundamental Duties.  
a) IV -A  
b) V- A  
c) III-B  
d) IV-B
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ was the first to begin with a Preamble.  
a) Indian Constitution  
b) British Constitution  
c) American Constitution  
d) Canadian Constitution
8. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Fundamental rights  
b) Objectives Resolution  
c) Both  
d) None

9. Which one of the following is not a fundamental duty?
- To respect the National Anthem
  - To safeguard public property
  - To protect monuments and places of national importance
  - To protect and improve the natural environment
10. In \_\_\_\_\_ case, the Supreme Court specifically opined that Preamble is not a part of the Constitution.
- Berubari Union case (1960)
  - LIC of India case (1995)
  - Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)
  - None
11. In a parliamentary form of Government, ministers are appointed by:
- The head of the state at his discretion
  - The head of the government
  - The head of the state on the recommendations of the head of the government
  - The legislature
12. In the Constitution of India, the term 'Federal':
- Figures in the Preamble
  - Figures in Part III of the Constitution
  - Figures in Article 368
  - Does not figure anywhere
13. The President's Rule under Article 356 remains valid in a state for the maximum period of:
- One year
  - Two years
  - Three years
  - Four years
14. The impeachment of the President of India can be initiated in:
- Either House of Parliament
  - A joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament
  - The Lok Sabha alone
  - The Rajya Sabha alone
15. Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in appeals from High Courts in regard to civil matters pertains only to a:
- Substantial question of law
  - Question of law
  - Question of fact
  - Mixed question of fact and law
16. The accountability or responsibility of the Chief Minister and Cabinet to the State Legislative Assembly is
- Intermittent
  - Indirect
  - At the time of elections
  - Direct, continuous and collective

**B. Terms/ Short notes/ Case study/ Charts/ Graphs/ Tables, etc. (Each of 01 mark)**

**(07)**

- What is a rigid constitution?
- Who described the Indian constitution as "quasi-federal"?
- What does the term preamble refer to?
- The 42nd constitutional amendment added which three new words to the preamble?
- What age is prescribed for a person to qualify for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India?
- What is the Judicial Review in the Indian Constitution is based on?
- Who is the de-jure head of a State Government?

**Q.2 Answer the following.**

- A. What is Habeas Corpus? (04)
- B. What is delegated legislation? (04)
- C. What is judicial review? (04)

**OR**

- C. Why Rajya Sabha is known as a Permanent House? (04)

**Q.3 Answer the following.**

- A. Discuss the significance of fundamental right. (05)
- B. Discuss the principle of collective responsibility. (05)
- C. Explain the ideals contained in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. (05)

**OR**

- C. Discuss the legislative powers and functions of Indian parliament. (05)

**Q.4 Answer the Following**

- A. Discuss the salient features of the Indian Constitution. (06)
- B. Discuss in detail the fundamental rights provided in the Indian constitution. (06)
- C. Explain the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court of India. (06)

**OR**

- C. Discuss the civil disobedience movement. (06)