

Question Bank

Paper: Core Concept of Political Science:

5 Marks:

1. Meaning of Political Science
2. Nature of Political science
3. Normative Approach
4. Empirical Approach
5. Post-Behaviouralism
6. Pluralistic theory of Sovereignty
7. Civil Society
8. Human Nature of J. J. Rousseau
9. Law and Justice
10. Citizenship
11. Characteristics of Sovereignty
12. Globalisation

10 Marks:

1. Importance of Political Science
2. Explain the Post Behaviouralism approaches to the study of Political Science
3. Explain the evolutionary theory of origin of State
4. Describe the John Lock Social contract theory
5. Explain the Marxist theory of State
6. Explain the kinds of Power
7. Explain the role of globalisation in the state
8. Explain the Political Obligation

15 Marks:

1. Scope and Nature of Political Science
2. Explain the Thomas Hobbes Social Contract theory
3. Examine the Rousseau's Social contract theory
4. Explain the Types of Sovereignty
5. Explain the Austin theory of sovereignty
6. What is State? Explain its Elements
7. What is Law? Explain its Sources
8. What is Justice? Explain its Kinds
9. Explain the concept of Human Rights

Paper: Indian Government Politics

5 Marks:

01. Preamble.
02. Speaker.
03. Vice-President.
04. Judicial Review.
05. Citizenship.
06. Habeas Corpus.
07. 1909 Act.
08. Judicial Activism.
09. Council of Minister.
10. 1947 Act.
11. Right to Constitutional Remedies.
12. Socialism.
13. Governor.
14. Public Interest Litigation.
15. Chief Minister.

10 Marks

01. Explain the 1919 Act of Montego Chelmsford Reforms.
02. Criticise the Indian Act of 1935.
03. Describe the Fundamental Duties.
04. Explain the working of Constituent Assembly.
05. Powers and Functions of Rajyasabha.
06. Explain the Law Making Process in India.
07. Explain the Power and Functions of the Legislative Assembly.
08. Explain the Parliamentary Committees.
09. Explain the Power and Functions of the High Court.
10. Explain the Directive Principles of State Policy.
11. Explain the Concept of Socialism.

15 Marks

01. Explain the Salient features of Indian Constitution.
02. Criticise the 1909 Act of Morley-Minto Reforms.
03. Discuss the Fundamental Rights.
04. Explain the Composition, Powers and Function of Loksabha.
05. Explain the Powers and Functions of Supreme Court.
06. Explain the Powers and Functions of President of India.
07. Discuss the Powers and Functions of Prime Minister of India.
08. Explain the Powers and Functions of the Governor.

Paper 1: Public Administration

5 Marks:

01. Public Administration
02. POSDCORB
03. Span of Control
04. Hierarchy
05. Departments
06. Boards and Commission
07. Public Relations
08. Management
09. Government Companies
10. Training
11. Position Classification
12. Recruitment
13. Promotion
14. Entrepreneurship
15. Planning
16. Discipline

10 Marks

01. Explain the nature and scope of Public Administration
02. Explain the significance of Public Administration
03. Explain the Human Relation and Bureaucratic theory
04. Explain the difference between Public and Private Administration
05. Explain the qualities of good leadership
06. Explain the Methods and Barriers of communication
07. Explain the meaning and kinds of training
08. Discuss the benefits of Retirement
09. Explain the meaning and nature of Public Relations
10. Explain the basis of departmental organisation

15 Marks

01. Explain the evolution of Public Administration as a discipline
02. Explain the Principles of organization
03. Explain the meaning and types of Communication
04. Explain the Scientific Management theory of organization
05. What is planning? Explain its Kinds
06. Explain the powers and functions of Chief Executive
07. What is Personnel Administration? Explain the objectives of Personnel Administration
08. Explain the Powers and functions of Line, Staff and Auxiliary Agencies
09. Explain the methods of process of Recruitment
10. Explain the features of public corporation

Paper 2: International Politics

5 Marks:

01. Meaning of International Politics
02. National Interest
03. Realistic Theory
04. Human Rights
05. Privileges of Diplomats
06. Foreign Policy
07. Balance of Power
08. Disarmaments
09. International Court of Justice
10. Realistic Approach
11. Terrorism
12. War
13. Arms Control
14. International Law

10 Marks

01. Explain the importance of International Politics
02. Discuss the system theory of international politics
03. Explain the functions of Diplomats
04. Explain the Game theory of international politics
05. Discuss the various methods of formulation and implementation of foreign policy
06. Discuss the causes and remedies of war
07. Explain the techniques of balance of power
08. Explain the meaning and features of balance of power
09. Explain the role of UN-UNHR in the promotion of Human Rights
10. Explain the meaning and Sources of International Law

15 Marks

01. Explain the meaning, nature and scope of International Politics
02. Explain the idealistic theory of international politics
03. Explain the decision making theory of /international politics
04. Explain the elements of National Power
05. Explain the Types of Diplomacy
06. Discuss the methods of pacific settlement of international disputes
07. Explain the role of NGO in the promotion of Human Rights
08. Explain the concept of Collective Security
09. Describe the reasons of War
10. Discuss the declaration of Human Rights
11. Write an essay on Terrorism

Paper: Major Constitutional Systems

5 Marks

1. Unwritten Constitution
2. Conventions
3. Privy Council
4. Speaker of the House of Commons
5. Spoils System
6. Vice President of America
7. Democratic Party
8. Judicial Review
9. Parliamentary Government
10. Election of President of Russia
11. Direct Democracy
12. Federal Assembly
13. People Initiative
14. Referendum

10 Marks

1. Explain the Sources of British Constitution
2. Explain the Powers and Functions of House of Lords
3. Explain the Role of King in Britain
4. Discuss the Law making Process in Britain
5. Discuss the powers and Functions of British Prime Minister
6. Discuss the Composition, Powers, Functions of House of Representatives of America
7. Explain the Powers and Functions of Supreme Court of Russia
8. Discuss the Party System of Russia
9. Salient Features of the Swiss Constitution
10. Explain the composition and Jurisdictions of Supreme Court of America

15 Marks

1. Discuss the main Features of British Constitution
2. Explain the Salient Features of America Constitution
3. Explain the Role of Conventions in Britain
4. Discuss the Powers and Functions of President of America
5. Discuss the Composition, Powers, Functions of Senate of America
6. Discuss the powers and Functions of Federal Assembly of Switzerland
7. Discuss the Composition, Powers and Function of Federal Supreme Court of Russia
8. Explain the Powers and Functions of House of Commons
9. Discuss the direct democratic checks in Switzerland
10. Discuss the main Features of Swiss Political Parties

Subject: International Institutions and Foreign Policy

5 Marks

1. International Organisation
2. Objectives of UN
3. South-South Dialogue
4. European Union
5. Panchasheela
6. India-Sri Lanka Relation
7. WTO
8. ASEAN
9. NAM
10. Judicial Review
11. Objectives of SAARC
12. India-UAE

10 Marks

1. Explain the growth of International Organisation
2. Discuss the Achievements of UNO
3. Explain the objectives of new international Economic Order
4. Discuss the North-South Dialogue
5. Explain the Foreign Policy of china
6. Explain the role of India in Strengthening UNO
7. Discuss Millennium Developmental Goals of UNO
8. Basic Features of Russian Foreign Policy
9. Discuss the India and Bhutan Relations
10. Discuss the relation between India and Pakistan

15 Marks

1. Discuss the Reforms of UN
2. Explain the major Challenges of World Trade Organisation
3. Discuss the Foreign Policy of United States of America
4. Explain the Basic principles of India's Foreign Policy
5. What is the Role of India in Strengthening NAM
6. Discuss the India's relations with South Asia
7. Discuss the working of SAARC
8. Discuss the relation between India and China
9. Discuss India Bangladesh Relations

Subject: Advanced Public Administration

Short Answers

13. Public Administration
14. Zero based budgeting
15. Accountability and Control
16. New Public Management
17. E-Governance
18. Good Governance
19. RTI
20. Comparative Public Administration
21. Citizen and Administration
22. Lokapal and Lokayukta
23. Central Vigilance Commission
24. Financial Administration

Descriptive Answers

11. Critically examine the merits and demerits of Administrative Adjudication
12. Discuss the Forest Dwellers Act 2006
13. Discuss the composition and functions of CVC
14. Discuss the Composition, powers and functions of Lokapal and Lokayukta
15. What is Development Administration? Explain its characteristic
16. Explain the features of Good Governance
17. Discuss Executive and Judicial Control over the Public Administration
18. Discuss the principles of Budget
19. Discuss Nature and Importance of Budget
20. Explain the growth and safeguards of delegated legislation

Conceptual Answers

1. Discuss the preparation, enactment and execution of Budget
2. What is Comparative Public Administration? Explain its features
3. Explain the meaning, merits and demerits of delegated legislation
4. Explain the merits and demerits of performance budgeting
5. Discuss Legislative Control over the Public Administration
6. Discuss the Food Security Act 2014
7. Discuss the Zero Based budgeting system
8. Explain the features of E-Governance
9. What is New Public Administration? Explain its features

Subject: International Institutions and India's Policy

Short Answers

1. International Organisation
2. Objectives of UN
3. South-South Dialogue
4. European Union
5. Panchasheela
6. India-Sri Lanka Relation
7. WTO
8. BRICS
9. NAM
10. Objectives of SAARC
11. Global Governance
12. Neo-Liberalism
13. SAFTA

Descriptive Answers

1. Explain the growth of International Organisation
2. Discuss the Achievements of UNO
3. Explain the objectives of new international Economic Order
4. Explain the features of Neo-Liberalism
5. Discuss the India and Bhutan Relations
6. Discuss the relation between India and Pakistan
7. Write a note on ASEAN
8. Mention the reasons for the failure of the League of Nations
9. Discuss the India's relation with U.S.A
10. Discuss working of World Bank

Conceptual Answers

10. Discuss the Reforms of UN
11. Explain the structure and functions of World Trade Organisation
12. Discuss the North –South Dialogue
13. Explain the Basic principles of India's Foreign Policy
14. What is the Role of India in Strengthening NAM
15. Discuss the objectives of IMF
16. Discuss the working of SAARC
17. Discuss the relation between India and China
18. Discuss India Bangladesh Relations
19. Discuss Indo-Pak relations
20. Discuss the India's relation with Russia

DSCPS101: Basic Concepts in Political Science (NEP)

5 Marks:

1. Meaning of Political Science
2. Civil Society
3. Globalization
4. Neo-Liberalism
5. Difference between State and Government
6. Emergence of Sovereignty
7. Kinds of Law
8. Meaning and Kinds of Justice
9. Political Obligation
10. State and Association

10 Marks

1. Write the Importance of Political Science
2. Discuss the approaches of Political Science
3. Explain the liberal theory of state
4. Explain the Marxist theory of State
5. Discuss the Gandhian theory of State
6. Explain the Nature of Civil Society
7. Explain the Characteristics of Sovereignty
8. Explain the Monistic Theory of Sovereignty
9. State Sovereignty in the age of Globalization
10. Explain the sources of Sovereignty
11. Explain the Kinds of Equality
12. Explain the Kinds of Power
13. Discuss the difference between State and Society

15 Marks

1. Explain the Nature and Scope of Political Science
2. Explain the Idealistic Theory of State
3. Explain the Elements of State
4. Explain the Emergence of the idea of Political Domain
5. Discuss the Historical and Liberal approaches to the study of Political Science
6. Explain the Kinds of Sovereignty
7. Explain the Pluralistic Theory of Sovereignty
8. Explain the Meaning and Nature of Political Obligation
9. Explain the Meaning, Kinds of Liberty
10. Explain the Importance and Challenges of Civil Society

DCPS102: Political Theory (NEP)

5 Marks:

1. Meaning of Political Theory
2. Historical Approach
3. Relevance of Political Theory
4. J S Mill
5. Communitarianism
6. Secularism
7. Multiculturalism
8. S N Balagangadhar
9. Post-Colonialism
10. Resurgence of Political Theory

10 Marks

1. Explain the Nature of Political Theory
2. Explain the Behavioural Approach
3. Explain the features that causes for decline of Political Theory
4. Explain the J S Mill's Liberalism
5. Explain the significance of multiculturalism in the political and social ideology with reference to the India
6. Explain the difference types of Colonialism
7. Explain the Nehru's views on Secularism
8. Explain the Rajeev Bhargav's views on Indian Secularism
9. Explain the main features of Secularism Critical views of Ashish Nandy

15 Marks

1. Explain the Importance and Nature of Political Theory
2. Explain the Philosophical and Institutional approaches to the study of Political Theory
3. Explain the Post-Behavioural approach
4. Explain the David Easton's Political System Theory
5. Explain the features of Marxian Political Theory
6. Discuss John Rawls's Neo-Liberalism
7. Explain the Gandhiji's views of Secularism
8. Explain the main features of Secularism critical views of T N Madan

OEPS111: Human Rights

5 Marks:

1. Meaning of Human Rights
2. Classification of Human Rights
3. First and Second Generation of Human Rights
4. Fundamental Rights
5. Fundamental Duties
6. Minorities Commission
7. LGBT
8. PWD
9. Bonded Labour

10 Marks

1. Explain the Third and Fourth Generation of Human Rights
2. Explain the difference between Fundamental Rights and Duties
3. Explain the Evolution of Human Rights
4. Explain the Powers and Functions of Karnataka State Human Rights commission
5. Describe the Powers and Functions of National Commission for SC & ST
6. Explain the Discrimination and Violence against Children
7. Explain the Discrimination and Violence against Minorities and Dalits

15 Marks

1. Explain the Nature and Scope of Human Rights
2. Write a note on Universal Declaration of Human Rights
3. Explain the difference between Fundamental Rights and Human Rights
4. Explain the Powers and Functions of National Human Rights Commission
5. Explain the Challenges and Safeguards of Human Rights
6. Explain the Powers and Functions of National Commission for Women
7. Explain the Discrimination and Violence against Women
8. Discuss the Types of Human Rights

OEPS211: Indian Polity Issues and Concerns

Short Answers

25. National Integration
26. Social Harmony
27. Caste system in India
28. Regionalism
29. Terrorism
30. Corruption
31. Diversity in India
32. Mention some of the issues concerned to the women communities in India
33. Local Traditions
34. Mention some of the issues concerned to the tribal communities in India

Descriptive Answers

21. Discuss the concept of Diversity in the terms of its concerns and challenges in Indian society
22. Explain the role and constitutional provisions of Language in India
23. Explain the reasons for the growth of regionalism
24. Briefly explain the issues concerned to marginalised communities in India
25. Explain the role of local traditions in India
26. Discuss impact on Indian society and polity
27. Explain the importance of National Integration

Conceptual Answers

10. Explain the suggestions for securing National Integration
11. Explain the role of religion and its constitutional provisions in India
12. Explain the constitutional measures adopted to combat corruption in India
13. Discuss the issues and concerns of Marginalised communities in India
14. Discuss the measures undertaken to combat terrorism in India
15. Discuss the measures taken to combat regionalism in India
16. Discuss the challenges to celebrating diversity in India

DCPS301: Indian Government and Politics

1. Which of the following statement is not correct about objective of resolution?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru proposed the Objective Resolution to the Constitution of India on 13th December 1946
- B. The Objective resolution later took the form of Preamble of the Constitution of India.
- C. The Objective Resolution provides the philosophy of the constitution
- D. The Resolution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26 January 1947**

Key Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru proposed the Objective Resolution to the Constitution of India on 13th December 1946 which laid down the principles of the constitution. Hence, statement 1 is correct. The Objective Resolution provides the philosophy of the constitution. Hence, statement 3 is correct. The Resolution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 22 January 1947. Hence, statement 4 is not correct. The Resolution proclaimed India as a sovereign Republic that is now independent of any external ruler. The Resolution stated that the citizens of India must be guaranteed justice, freedom, and equality. It also talked about adequate safeguards for minorities in Indian society. The Objective resolution later took the form of the Preamble of the Constitution of India. Hence, statement 2 is correct.

2. India's constitution was not influenced by the constitution of which country?

- A. United States of America
- B. France
- C. Italy**
- D. United Kingdom

Key Points

India's constitution was not influenced by the constitution of Italy.

USA	UK	France	Australia	Indian Govt. Act 1935	Russia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental rights • Independence of judiciary • Judicial review • Impeachment of the president • Removal of Supreme Court and High Court judges • Post of vice-president 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliamentary government • Rule of Law • Legislative procedure • Cabinet system • Prerogative writs • Parliamentary privileges • Bicameralism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Republic • Ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in the Preamble 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concurrent list • Freedom of trade Commerce, and intercourse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal system • Power of the judiciary • Public service commission • Governor's office • Administrative details 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental Duties • The ideal of Justice in the Preamble

Canada	Irish	Japan	Germany	South Africa
--------	-------	-------	---------	--------------

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal System • Residuary powers with the centre • Advisory jurisdiction of the supreme court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPSPs • Nomination of members to Rajya Sabha • Method of election of President 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The procedure established by law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspension of Fundamental Rights during the emergency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The procedure for amendment of the Constitution • Election of members of the Rajya Sabha
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

3. Which of the following is an unitary feature of the Indian Constitution?

- A. Distribution of Power
- B. Written Constitution
- C. Rigidity
- D. Single Citizenship**

Key Points

Unitary features of the constitution include -

- A strong centre
- The right of parliament to amend major portions of the constitution
- Unequal representation in Rajya Sabha
- A single constitution
- Single citizenship
- The flexibility of the Constitution
- Integrated judiciary
- The appointment of state governor by the centre
- All India services
- Emergency provisions
- Single election machinery for state/centre government elections.

Important Points

Single citizenship

In India, we have only single citizenship. There is no separate state citizenship. In India, the concept of single citizenship is adopted from the British constitution that is from England. The Constitution of India provides for single citizenship for the whole of India. The Citizenship Act, of 1955 deals with matters relating to the acquisition, determination and termination of Indian citizenship after the commencement of the Constitution.

4. The original document of the Constitution of India was handwritten by _____.

- A. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- B. Sarojini Naidu
- C. Prem Behari Narain Raizada**

D. Dr.Rajendra Prasad

Key Points

The original Constitution of India was handwritten by Prem Behari Narain Raizada in a flowing italic style with beautiful calligraphy. Each page was beautified and decorated by artists from Shantiniketan. The original copies of the Indian Constitution, written in Hindi and English, are kept in special helium-filled cases in the Library of the Parliament of India. With 25 parts containing 448 articles and 12 schedules, the Indian Constitution is the longest written constitution of any sovereign country in the world. The Constituent Assembly, which first met on December 9, 1946, took precisely 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days to come up with the final draft.

Additional Information

Flag Committee was headed by Rajendra Prasad

Union powerhead - Jawaharlal Nehru

Union constitution Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru

State Power Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru

Provincial Committee - Sardar Patel

Steering Committee- Rajendra Prasad

5. When did the Indian Constituent assembly adopt the constitution?

- A. **26 November 1949**
- B. 26 January 1950
- C. 26 November 1950
- D. 26 January 1949

Important Points

The constituent assembly adopted the Indian constitution on 26th November 1949. The Indian National Congress made the demand for a constituent assembly in 1934. The constitution of India was officially framed by the constituent assembly.

Key Points

The constituent assembly was set up on 6th December 1946. It was constituted under the provision of the cabinet mission plan 1946. The first official meeting of the constituent assembly was held on 9th December 1946. Sachidananda Sinha was appointed as the temporary chairman during its first meeting. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the permanent president of the constituent assembly on 11th December 1946. The Constituent Assembly also appointed H C Mukherjee as its vice president. The constitutional advisor to the constituent assembly was B. N Rao.

Mistake Points: The constitution of India came into being on 26th January 1950.

Additional Information

The constituent assembly adopted the national flag on 22nd July 1947. The constituent assembly adopted the national anthem on 24th January 1950. The constituent assembly adopted the national song on 24th January 1950.

6. Who was the chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee?

- A. JawaharLalNeru
- B. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**
- C. Dr.Rajendra Prasad
- D. SardarVallabhai Patel

Key Points

The Drafting Committee of the Constitution was chaired by Dr. B.R Ambedkar. B. R. Ambedkar was a wise constitutional expert, he had studied the constitutions of about 60 countries. He is recognized as the "Father of the Constitution of India".

Important Points

The drafting committee was entrusted with the responsibility to prepare the Draft constitution. The drafting committee was set up on 29 August 1947 under the chairmanship of Dr B R Ambedkar. The constituent assembly took 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to frame the constitution. There were 22 parts, 395 articles, and 8 schedules in the original constitution. The constitution had got ready on 26th November 1949 and some provisions relating to Citizenship, Elections, provisional parliament, and temporary & transitional provisions were given immediate effect. The rest of the constitution came into force on 26 January 1950.

Important Points

26 January 1930 marked the "PoornaSwarajya" resolution of Indian National Congress under JawaharLal Nehru and so the date was chosen in 1950 to be our republic day. It must be noted that the idea of the constituent assembly was not of congress. The idea was put forward by MN Roy in 1934. The idea put forward by MN Roy was officially raised by Congress in 1935 and the British Government accepted this demand. This demand of constituent assembly was accepted in the August offer of 1940.

7. Who described the preamble of Indian Constitution as the 'Political horoscope of the Indian Constitution'?

- A. ThakurdasBhargav
- B. KanhaiyalalManiklalMunshi**
- C. NA Palkhiwala
- D. BhimraoRamjiAmbedkar

KanhaiyalalManiklalMunshi described the preamble of the Indian Constitution as the 'Political horoscope of the Indian Constitution'.

Additional Information

The Preamble of the Indian constitution is based on "Objectives Resolution".It was drafted and moved by PanditJawaharLal Nehru and adopted by the constituent assembly.In the historic case of KesavanandaBharati (1973), Supreme Court held that Preamble is a part of the constitution and can be amended under article 368, subject to the condition that no amendment is done to the "Basic structure".The Preamble has been amended only once so far, in 1976 by the 42nd Constitutional amendment Act.The term 'Socialist', 'Secular', and 'Integrity' were added to the preamble through 42nd Amendment Act, 1976. 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were added between 'Sovereign' and 'Democratic'. 'Unity of the Nation' was changed to 'Unity and Integrity of the Nation'.By the 42nd Constitutional amendment act 1976, three new words - Socialist, Secular and Integrity are added to the preamble.

8. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly?

- A. Dr.B. R. Ambedkar
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Dr.Rajendra Prasad**
- D. Sardar Patel

Key Points

The constituent assembly was set up on 6th December 1946.It was formed under the provisions of the cabinet mission plan.The constitution of India was framed by the constituent assembly.It takes 2 years 11 months and 18 days to frame the constitution of India.The first meeting of the constituent assembly was held on 9th December 1946.Dr.Sachidanda Sinha was elected as the temporary president of the assembly during its first meeting.Dr.Rajendra Prasad was elected as the permanent president of the constituent assembly on 11th December 1946.H C Mukharjee was the vice president of the constituent assembly.B. N Rao was the constitutional advisor of the constituent assembly.

Additional Information

Dr.B. R. Ambedkar was the chairman of the drafting committee.Jawaharlal Nehru introduced the objective resolution in the constituent assembly on 13th December 1946.He was the chairman of the union constitution committee.Sardar Patel was the chairman of the committee on fundamental rights and minorities.

9. By vesting the residuary powers in the Union, the Indian Constitution has followed the:

- A. French Constitution
- B. The Canadian System**
- C. The British System
- D. The German System

Key Points

By vesting the residuary powers in the Union, the Indian Constitution has followed the Canadian System. The provisions of a Federation with a strong centre, Residuary powers of the Centre, the appointment of State governors by the Centre, and the advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, are all borrowed from the Canadian constitution.

10. Who among the following was the chairperson of the Provincial Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

A. Jawaharlal Nehru

B. Sardar Valla Bhai Patel

C. Dr. B R Ambedkar

D. J B Krupalani

11. Who among the following was the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly?

A. Sachidanand Sinha

B. V N Menon

C. B N Rao

D. H N Kunzuru

05 Marks and 10 Marks questions:

1. Explain the features of liberal approaches to Indian Politics
2. Discuss the features of Marxian approach to the India Politics
3. Discuss the Gandhian approaches to the Indian Society and Politics
4. Discuss the constituent assembly debate regarding state structure
5. Explain the preamble of Indian Constitution
6. Discuss the salient features of Indian constitution
7. Explain the composition, powers and functions of Prime Minister
8. Explain the powers and functions of the President of India
9. Write a note on Vice-President
10. Write a note on Council of Minister
11. Explain the composition, powers and functions of Lokasabha and Rajyasabha
12. Discuss the features of 73rd and 74th Amendment of Indian Constitution
13. Discuss the features of 86th and 101 Amendment of Indian Constitution
14. Public Interest Litigation
15. Judicial Review
16. Discuss the Presidential Rule in India

DCPS302: PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURES IN INDIA (NEP)

Multiple Choice Questions (Answers are in bold options)

1. The part of constitution which deals with the election commission of India is
 - a. **Part XV**
 - b. Part XI
 - c. Part VII
 - d. Part V
2. Read the following statements correctly
 - i. The chief election commissioner is appointed the president of India
 - ii. The Chief election commissioner is answerable to the presidentChoose the correct option
 - A. Both i and ii are correct**
 - B. Both I and ii are incorrect
 - C. i is correct and ii is incorrect
 - D. I is incorrect and ii is correct
3. The article which provides for an election commission for the superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral polls for the conduction of elections of parliament, state legislatures and to the offices of the president and vice president is
 - a. **Article 324**
 - b. Article 345
 - c. Article 347
 - d. article 320
4. Consider the following statements about the election commission of India
 - i. It was established under the constitution on 25th January 1950
 - ii. The body administers elections to the lok sabha,Rajya sabha , state legislatures, President, vice president in the country
 - iii. It is not concerned with the elections of panchayats and municipalities in the statesSelect the correct answer from the codes given below
 - a. **i, ii, and iii**
 - b. i and ii
 - c. ii and iii
 - d. i and iii
5. The first chief commissioner of India was
 - a. K.V.K Sundaram
 - b. **Sukumar sen**
 - c. M.Patanjali sastri
 - d. S P Sen Verma
6. Which is not the main duties of Election commission of India
 - a. Control and conduct eletions
 - b. Supervise elections
 - c. Direct elections
 - D. Conduct local elections**
7. In which year, first general elections to Lok sabha were held in India
 - a. 1948
 - b. 1949
 - c. 1950
 - d. 1951**
8. In which year, two additional commissioners were appointed for the first time in Election commission of India
 - a. 1980
 - b. 1985
 - c. 1989**
 - d. 1991
9. The present election commissioner Of India(as per 2022)
 - a. Arun goel
 - b. Anup Chandra pandey
 - c. Rajiv kumar**
 - d. Vikram kumar

10. The members of Lok sabha and state legislative assemblies are elected directly through the method of
- Universal adult franchise**
 - Single transferable vote
 - Proportionate voting system
 - None of the above
11. As per the 31st amendment the total members of lokasabha is
- 545**
 - 250
 - 576
 - 350
12. The amendment which reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years is
- 31st amendment
 - 42nd amendment
 - 61st amendment**
 - 82nd amendment
13. The total strength of Rajya sabha is
- 250**
 - 245
 - 225
 - 248
14. Some constituencies are reserved for scheduled class, scheduled tribes, women are known as
- Reserved constituencies**
 - Unreserved constituencies
 - Class constituencies
 - None of the above
15. As per the which article the membership of Rajyasabha is fixed to 250
- Article 260
 - Article 80**
 - Article 75
 - Article 90
16. The article which provides for the abolition or creation of legislative council is
- Article 179
 - Article 80
 - Article 169**
 - Article 159
17. The membership of Karnataka legislative council or Vidhana Parishad is
- 75**
 - 80
 - 95
 - 60
18. The power which only the members of Lok sabha possess but members of Rajya Sabha do not possess
- Legislative powers
 - Executive powers
 - Financial powers**
 - elective powers
19. Who decides whether a bill is a money bill or not?
- President of India
 - Finance minister of India
 - chairman of Rajya sabha
 - speaker of Lok sabha**
20. The Rajya sabha completely dissolves after
- Every five years
 - Every six years
 - on the advice of the prime minister
 - Never**
21. How many members of the Rajya sabha are nominated by the president
- 12**
 - 18
 - 22
 - 20
22. The following option which is the constitutional power of the parliamentarians in India is
- Introduction of money bill
 - By passing a cut motion
 - Participation in the elections of president
 - Power to amend the constitution**
23. The representatives of Union Parliament can legislate on

- A. State list C. Concurrent list
 B. Union list **D. both B and C**
24. Which one of the following statement is not correct with regard to the members of parliament
- Members have the right to discuss on any subject
 - A member of parliament can enjoy the power of freedom of speech
 - The question of Breach of Privilege can be raised by any member
 - The member of parliament can be arrested any time**
25. The presiding officer of the Rajya sabha is
- President **c. vice president**
 - Prime minister d. Finance minister
26. The committees which keep on the spending of the government are
- Public accounts committee
 - Estimate committee
 - Ethics committee
- 1,2 and 3 **c. 1 and 2 only**
 - All of the above d. 2 and 3 only
27. If the government fails to spend the granted money in a financial year, the remaining balance is sent back to the Consolidated fund of India. This is known as
- Doctrine of lapse c. code of conduct
 - Rule of lapse** d. None of the above
28. With reference to the joint sittings of the two houses, consider the following statements
- The joint sitting is applicable to all the bills
 - The speaker of the Lok sabha presides over a joint sitting of the two houses
 - The quorum to constitute a joint sitting is one-tenth of the total number of members of the two house
- Which of the following statements is correct?
- 1 and 2 only c. 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only** d. 1,2 and 3
29. In India the 'No-confidence' motion is against the central government
- Can be presented by either in Lok sabha or Rajya sabha
 - Can be presented only in the Lok sabha**
 - Can be presented only in the Rajya sabha
 - Can be presented by the largest party of the opposition in Lok sabha
30. The ordinary legislation which is that are divided into public laws and private laws is known as
- Ordinary laws** c. Financial laws
 - Constitutional law d. Monetary laws
31. The article which deals with the amending process of the Constitution is known as
- Article 350 **c. Article 368**
 - Article 356 d. Article 352
32. The bill which are relating to the money matters that comes under article 110 is
- Money bill** c. Constitutional bill
 - Financial bill d. Private member bill

33. The bills which deals with the fiscal matters including revenue and expenditure and are mentioned in the article 117 are
- Money bill
 - Financial bill**
 - Constitutional bill
 - Private member bill
34. The bills which is issued by the Parliamentary Standing committee before formally introduced in the Parliament is known as
- Copy bill
 - Draft bill**
 - Pre-law bill
 - Post-law bill
35. The amendment act which is designed to clarify that the state can maintain a state list of OBCs is known as
- 101st amendment
 - 82nd amendment
 - 90th amendment
 - 105th amendment**
36. The government newspaper or the public journal which records the government deliberations is
- Indian express
 - Indian times
 - Gazette of India**
 - none of the above
37. The article which mentions about the privileges of Parliamentarians is
- Article 101
 - Article 105**
 - Article 102
 - Article 104
38. President's assent to the bill is mentioned in the article
- 108
 - 105
 - 111**
 - 109
39. When the committee has concluded the deliberations in the second reading of the bill, its chairman presents the report to the house. This is stage is known as
- Report stage**
 - Committee stage
 - End stage
 - none of the above
40. There are __ Departmental standing committees in the parliament
- 24**
 - 34
 - 27
 - 32
41. Scrutinizing the demands of various ministries is done by
- Public accounts committee
 - Ethics committee
 - Adhoc committee
 - Departmental standing committee**
42. The committee of Privileges consists of 15 members and are nominated by
- President
 - Vice president
 - Speaker**
 - Prime minister
43. The committee which decides about the sessions of the houses and its Business transaction is known as
- Business advisory committee**
 - Ethics committee
 - Adhoc committee
 - Joint parliamentary committee
44. The motion which are moved in the course of debate on another question and to seek to supersede the question is known as
- Substantive motion
 - Substitute motion
 - Subsidiary motion**
 - None of the above
45. The questions which need oral answers are
- Starred questions**
 - Unstarred questions
 - Short notice questions
 - Long notice questions
46. The questions which require written answers are
- Starred questions
 - Unstarred questions
 - Short notice questions
 - Long notice questions

- b. **Unstarred questions** d. Long notice questions
47. The hour after question hour is known as
 a. **Zero hour** c. Answer hour
 b. Half an hour discussion d. None of the above
48. Motion which seeks attention of minister to urgent public importance is known as
 a. Cut motion c. Adjournment motion
 b. No confidence motion **d. calling attention motion**
49. The motion introduced by the opposition members if the minister has misled the house by providing wrong information is known as
 c. Cut motion c. Adjournment motion
 a. No confidence motion **d. Privilege motion**
50. Starred questions are printed on
 a. Yellow paper c. Pink paper
 b. White paper **d. Green paper**
51. The questions which are printed on white paper and yellow paper on Lok sabha and Rajya sabha respectively are
 a. Starred questions c. Short notice questions
 b. **Unstarred questions** d. Long notice questions
52. The Individual privilege of parliamentarians among the following is
 a. To exclude strangers from galleries
 b. To regulate internal affairs
 c. To publish the debates and meetings
d. Freedom of speech
53. Which type of bill doesn't have the provision of Joint sitting
 a. Constitutional bill c. Ordinary bill
 b. **Money bill** d. None of the above
54. The method where a minister can raise a matter of urgent public importance is known as
 a. Subsessive method c. Retreat method
 b. **Submission method** d. None of the above
55. Election of the Rajya sabha and the upper house in state legislative assemblies are conducted through the method of
 a. **Single Transferable vote** c. Limited suffrage
 b. Proportional representation d. adult franchise
56. If the President returns a bill sent to him for his assent and the Parliament once again passes the bill in its original form, then the president can
 a. Can seek the opinion from the supreme court
b. Gives assent to the bill
 c. Can again return the bill for reconsideration
 d. Can ask a referendum for the bill
57. The moral and ethical conduct of the Parliament is overseen by
 a. Business advisory committee c. Public accounts committee
 b. **Ethics committee** d. committee on Privilege

DCPS401:7 Ancient Indian political Ideas and Institutions

Brief answer questions:

1. Manusmriti
2. Varnashrama dharma
3. Orientalist and Nationalist perspective
4. William Jones
5. Gopati to Bhopati
6. Sabha and Samiti
7. Vidhata
8. Ganasangha
9. Valmiki Ramayana
10. Shantiparva
11. Radhakrishnan perspective
12. Indian Culture
13. Dharampal

Lengthy Answers questions:

1. Explain the marxian perspective of political thought
2. Explain the Gandhi's views on Varnashrama Dharma in India
3. Explain the pre and post Colonial resources of ancient Indian Political Thought
4. Discuss the William Jones views on Indian culture
5. Explain the views of Edward said on the post Colonial culture in Ind.
6. Discuss the dharampal views on Indian culture
7. Explain the significance of Dharma and Rajadharm in ancient Indian society
8. Explain the origin and structure of kingship in the ancient India.
9. Explain the different stories of ancient India on the kingship
10. Discuss the nature and structure of kingship in ancient India
11. Explain the functions of sabha and Samiti in ancient India
12. Explain the nature, features and functions of Ganasangha in ancient India
13. Explain the adhyatmic and subaltern perspective of Ramayana
14. Discuss the political ideas of shantiparva in the Mahabharat epic

DCPS402 Modern Political Analysis

Part A

01. Emergence of Modern Political Analysis
02. Goals of Modern Political Analysis
03. Explain the Webber classification of Political System
04. Explain the Historical and Philosophical approaches to the study of Modern Political Analysis.
05. Behavioral Approach
06. Discuss the Talcott Parsons General System Theory
07. Explain the Harold Lasswell's contribution to Modern Political Analysis
08. Explain the Karl Deutsch's Communication theory
09. Explain the Arthur F Bentley and David Truman Group Theory of Politics
10. Political Development

Part B

01. Discuss the Nature and Scope of Modern Political Analysis
02. Explain the types of Political System
03. Explain the Aristotle's Classification of Political System
04. Explain the System Approach in the study of Modern Political Analysis
05. Explain the Game Approach in the study of Modern Political Analysis
06. Critically evaluate Talcott Parson's Pattern of Inter Relationship, Hierarchical Order and Integration
07. Explain the David Easton's Function and Features of Input and Output model of Political System
08. Examine the significance and Difference between Power, Authority, Legitimacy and Influence
09. Explain the Structural- Functional Analysis of Gabriel Almond
10. Explain the Richard C Snyder's Decision Making Theory
11. Explain the Lucian Pye's theory of Political Development

Previous Year Questions Paper

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1OCnek6iF4V-Su-Osau4obrrRh3vs_Cy7?usp=sharing