

BA POLITICAL SCIENCE  
SECOND SEMESTER  
UNDERSTANDING THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA  
BAP – 921 [IDMn]

**SET  
A**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

**(Objective)**

Marks: 20

*Choose the correct answer from the following:*

*1 × 20 = 20*

- In which country The Bill of Rights (1689) originated?
  - UK
  - USA
  - Soviet Union
  - None of the above
- Who among the following was the member of the Drafting Committee?
  - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - Syed Mohammad Saadullah
  - Jawaharlal Nehru
  - All of the above
- Which article of the Indian Constitution provides the right to constitutional remedies, that allows Indian citizens to stand up for their rights against anybody – even the government of India?
  - Article 31
  - Article 32
  - Article 33
  - Article 34
- The constitution of India is
  - Rigid
  - Flexible
  - Very rigid
  - Partly rigid partly flexible
- There are provisions in the constitution to ensure the independence of
  - Parliament
  - Judiciary
  - Citizens
  - None of these
- Supreme Court has made Right to Free Education as the part of which among the following rights?
  - Right to Life
  - Right against exploitation
  - Right to Freedom
  - Cultural and Educational Rights
- Which among the following articles of Constitution of India abolishes the untouchability?
  - Article 15
  - Article 16
  - Article 17
  - Article 18
- Which fundamental rights cannot be suspended even during an emergency?
  - Right to Speech
  - Right to Religion
  - Right to Equality
  - Right to Life and Personal Liberty
- What are the ideals that a state must keep in mind while framing policies?
  - Fundamental Rights
  - Directive Principles of State Policy
  - Gandhian Principles
  - Socialism

10. Which amendment of Indian constitution later added the 11th Fundamental Duty to the list?
  - a. 42nd
  - b. 86th
  - c. 44th
  - d. None of the above
11. To be eligible for election as President of India, a person must have completed the age of
  - a. 25 years
  - b. 30 years
  - c. 35 years
  - d. 40 years
12. All the executive powers in the Indian Constitution are vested with
  - a. Prime Minister
  - b. President
  - c. Parliament
  - d. Council of Ministers
13. Comptroller and Auditor General of India is appointed by
  - a. President
  - b. Speaker of the Lok Sabha
  - c. Chairman of the Planning Commission
  - d. Finance Minister
14. Which among the following statements is correct about the Prime Minister of India?
  - a. He cannot dismiss any of his ministers
  - b. He is responsible to the Parliament
  - c. Prime Minister is the nominal head of the Council of Ministers
  - d. Prime Minister is the real head of the Council of Ministers
15. What is the term of Prime Minister as mentioned in the Constitution?
  - a. 5 years
  - b. 6 years
  - c. No fixed term
  - d. None of the above
16. The resignation letter by a Judge of Supreme Court is addressed to
  - a. The President
  - b. The Prime Minister
  - c. Chief Justice of India
  - d. Senior most judge of Supreme Court
17. Who has the ultimate power to protect the fundamental rights of the citizens?
  - a. Parliament
  - b. President of India
  - c. Supreme Court
  - d. Prime Minister
18. The District and sessions Judge works directly under the control of
  - a. District Collector
  - b. Governor of the state
  - c. Law Minister of the state
  - d. High Court of the State
19. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) may be linked with
  - a. Judicial review
  - b. Judicial activism
  - c. Judicial intervention
  - d. Judicial sanctity
20. Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the
  - a. Chief Justice of the High Court
  - b. President
  - c. Governor
  - d. Chief Justice of India

**( Descriptive )**

Time : 2 Hr. 30 Mins.

Marks : 50

[ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ]

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| 1. Discuss in detail <u>any five</u> salient features of the Constitution of India.              | 10     |
| 2. Discuss the importance of 'Objective Resolution' of the Constituent Assembly in India.        | 10     |
| 3. Write an essay on the 'Preamble of the Indian Constitution'.                                  | 10     |
| 4. Describe the fundamental rights enacted by the India Constitution.                            | 10     |
| 5. State the various Fundamental Duties of citizens of India.<br>Explain its important features. | 5+5=10 |
| 6. Discuss the three broad categories of Directive principles.                                   | 10     |
| 7. Discuss the powers and functions of the President of India.                                   | 10     |
| 8. Discuss the powers and functions of the Prime Minister of India.                              | 10     |

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