

**BA ADMINISTRATION & GOVERNANCE  
THIRD SEMESTER  
POLITY, GOVERNANCE & ADMINISTRATION  
AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS-III  
BAAG – 305**

**SET  
A**

**[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

Marks: 20

**( Objective )**

**Choose the correct answer from the following:**

**1 × 20 = 20**

- Which of the following is not matched correctly?
  - Right to Equality: Article 14-18
  - Rights against exploitation: Article 20-22
  - Right to Religious Freedom: Article 25-28
  - Right to Cultural and Education freedom: Article 29-30
- Which Part of the Constitution of India deals with the official language?
  - Part XVI
  - Part XVII
  - Part XVIII
  - Part XIV
- Which of the following articles cannot be null during the National Emergency?
  - Article 14 to 18
  - Article 19
  - Article 20,21
  - Article 29,30
- The panchayat system was adopted to:
  - To decentralise the power of democracy
  - Make people aware of politics
  - Educate the peasants
  - None of the above
- In which of the following article provision of national emergency is mentioned?
  - Article 356
  - Article 352
  - Article 360
  - Article 365
- Which of the following is not matched correctly?
  - Part I: Union and its Territories
  - Part II: Citizenship
  - Part III: Directive Principle and State Policy
  - Part VI: State Governments
- Which of the following are fundamental duties?
  - Safeguarding public property
  - Protecting the sovereignty, integrity and unity of India
  - Developing scientific temper and humanism
  - All of the above

8. A deadlock between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha calls for a joint sitting of the Parliament during the passage of
1. Ordinary Legislation
  2. Money Bill
  3. Constitution Amendment Bill
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
- a. 1 only
  - b. 2 and 3 only
  - c. 1 and 3 only
  - d. 1, 2 and 3
9. The distribution of powers between the Centre and the States in the Indian Constitution is based on the scheme provided in the
- a. Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909
  - b. Montagu-Chelmsford Act, 1919
  - c. Government of India Act, 1935
  - d. Indian Independence Act, 1947
10. According to the Constitution of India, which of the following are fundamental for the governance of the country?
- a. Fundamental Rights
  - b. Fundamental Duties
  - c. Directive Principles of State Policy
  - d. Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties
11. Which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding anti-defection?
- a. Second Schedule
  - b. Fifth Schedule
  - c. Eighth Schedule
  - d. Tenth Schedule
12. 'Right to Privacy' is protected under which Article of the constitution of India?
- a. Article 15
  - b. Article 19
  - c. Article 21
  - d. Article 29
13. Which one of the following article deals with the tenure of the President?
- a. Article 53
  - b. Article 56
  - c. Article 55
  - d. Article 52
14. The Parliament of India consists of the following:
- a. President
  - b. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
  - c. Both A and B
  - d. None of the above
15. Which fundamental rights cannot be suspended even during an emergency?
- a. Right to Speech
  - b. Right to Religion
  - c. Right to Equality
  - d. Right to Life and Personal Liberty
16. A Parliamentary System of Government is one in which
- a. All political parties in the Parliament are represented in the Government
  - b. The Government is responsible to the Parliament and can be removed by it
  - c. The Government is elected by the people and can be removed by them
  - d. The Government is chosen by the Parliament but cannot be removed by it before completion of a fixed term

17. Which one of the following in Indian polity is an essential feature that indicates that it is federal in character?
- a. The independence of the judiciary is safeguarded
  - b. The Union Legislature has elected representatives from constituent units
  - c. the Union cabinet can have elected representatives from regional parties
  - d. The Fundamental rights are enforceable by Courts of Law
18. Constitutional government means
- a. A representative government of a nation with a federal structure
  - b. A government whose Head enjoys nominal powers
  - c. A government whose Head enjoys nominal powers
  - d. A government limited by the terms of the Constitution
19. What was the exact constitutional status of India on 26th January, 1950?
- a. A Democratic Republic
  - b. A Sovereign Democratic Republic
  - c. A Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic
  - d. A Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic
20. With reference to anti-defection law in India, consider the following statements:
1. The law specifies that a nominated legislator cannot join any political party within six months of being appointed to the House.
  2. The law does not provide any time-frame within which the presiding officer has to decide a defection case.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- a. 1 only
  - b. 2 only
  - c. Both 1 and 2
  - d. Neither 1 nor 2

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**( Descriptive )**

Time : 2 Hr. 30 Mins.

Marks : 50

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

1. "Right of movement and residence throughout the territory of India are freely available to the Indian citizens, but these rights are not absolute. " Comment. 10
2. The emergence of the regional parties brings local issues into the mainstream political discourse. Do you think the simultaneous election will provide voice to national discussion at the cost of local issue. Discuss. 10
3. Discuss the role of the Vice -Presidents of India as the chairman of the Rajya sabha. 10
4. Analyze the distinguishing features of the notion of Equality in the Constitutions of the USA and India. 10
5. Has digital illiteracy, particularly in rural areas, couple with lack of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) accessibility hindered socio-economic development? Examine with justification. 10
6. Can Civil Society and Non-Governmental Organizations present an alternative model of public service delivery to benefit the common citizen. Discuss the challenges of this alternative model. 10
7. Explain about article 21 of Fundamental Rights. 10
8. Discuss the role of the Election Commission of India in the light of the evolution of the Model Code of Conduct. 10

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