



**BA SOCIOLOGY  
Third Semester  
Indian Constitution  
(BSO- 304)**

**Duration: 3Hrs.**

**Full Marks: 70**

Part-A (Objective) =20  
Part-B (Descriptive) =50

**(PART-B: Descriptive)**

**Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.**

**Marks: 50**

**Answer any four from Question no. 2 to 8  
Question no. 1 is compulsory.**

1. Define preamble. What are the objectives and salient features of Indian constitution? 2+8=10
2. Explain in detail the historical background and sources of Indian constitution. 5+5=10
3. Define directive principles of State policy. What are the directive principles of State policy? 2+8=10
4. How the fundamental duties differ from fundamental rights? 10
5. Explain the powers and duties of President and the Vice-President of India. 10
6. Explain the functions and responsibilities of Chief Minister and the council of ministers. 10
7. What are the different provisions for introducing emergency in India? 10
8. Write short notes on (*any two*) 5×2=10
  - a) Equality and justice
  - b) Citizenship
  - c) Emergency provisions
  - d) Supreme Court and High Court

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**BA SOCIOLOGY**  
**Third Semester**  
**Indian Constitution**  
**(BSO- 304)**

**Duration: 20 minutes**

**Marks – 20**

**(PART A - Objective Type)**

**I. Choose the correct answer:**

**1×20=20**

1. The Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India were adopted from
  - a) Canadian Constitution
  - b) Russian Constitution
  - c) American Constitution
  - d) French Constitution
2. Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the Fundamental Duties?
  - a) Article 32
  - b) Article 50
  - c) Article 51
  - d) Article 51 A
3. Which of the following is not included in the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India?
  - a) Right to adequate means of livelihood
  - b) Right to Freedom
  - c) Right against Exploitation
  - d) Right to Equality
4. Which one of the following countries has/had single citizenship?
  - a) U.S.A.
  - b) Australia
  - c) Former U.S.S.R
  - d) None of the above
5. The Constitution of India is
  - a) Rigid
  - b) Flexible
  - c) Combination of rigidity and flexibility
  - d) Neither rigid nor flexible
6. Directive Principles of State Policy is
  - a) Justifiable
  - b) Non-justifiable
  - c) Mandatory
  - d) None of these

7. Who was the chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee
- a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
  - b) Dr B.R. Ambedkar
  - c) Dr Rajendra Prasad
  - d) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
8. The power of Supreme Court of India to decide the dispute between the centre and states falls under its
- a) Advisory jurisdiction
  - b) Appellate jurisdiction
  - c) Original jurisdiction
  - d) Constitutional jurisdiction
9. The supreme commander of the armed forces in India is
- a) President
  - b) Prime Minister
  - c) Defence Minister
  - d) None of these
10. The oath of office is administered to the members of state council of ministers by
- a) The governor
  - b) The chief minister
  - c) Chief justice of the state high court
  - d) Speaker of legislative assembly
11. The President of India can ----- the House
- a) Sine die
  - b) Prorogue
  - c) Adjourn
  - d) None of these
12. Which among the following is not created by the Constitution?
- a) Planning Commission
  - b) Finance Commission
  - c) Election Commission
  - d) UPSC
13. The oath of office is administered to the Governor by the
- a) Chief justice of India
  - b) President
  - c) Chief justice of high court
  - d) Speaker of legislative assembly
14. The Constitution of India was adopted on
- a) 26th January 1950
  - b) 26th January 1947
  - c) 26th November 1949
  - d) 26th June 1948

15. The members of the state legislature exercise control over the council of the ministers through
- a) Questions and supplementary questions
  - b) Criticism of its policies
  - c) Adjournment motion
  - d) All of the above
16. Which of the following is not an objective of the Directive Principles of State Policy
- a) To ensure a welfare state
  - b) To ensure socio-economic justice
  - c) To establish a religious state
  - d) To ensure the creation of village Panchayat
17. In India a person can be a member of the Council of Ministers without being a Member of Parliament for a maximum period
- a) 1 month
  - b) 6 month
  - c) 1 year
  - d) 2 years
18. The power of the Supreme Court can be enlarged by
- a) Cabinet
  - b) Parliament
  - c) President
  - d) Chief Justice
19. In India Right to Property is a
- a) Moral Right
  - b) Legal Right
  - c) Fundamental Right
  - d) Personal Right
20. In consequence of the death or incapacity of the President, vice President can become the President for
- a) 6 months
  - b) 12 months
  - c) 1 month
  - d) 5 months

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