

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

**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

- Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly of Independent India?
 - Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
 - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - C. Rajagopalachari
 - K.M. Munshi
- Indian Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on:
 - 26th November, 1949
 - 15th August, 1949
 - 2nd October, 1949
 - 15th November, 1949
- The first session of the Constituent Assembly was held on:
 - 25th December 1949
 - 26th January 1949
 - 09th December 1946
 - 11th November 1946
- Constitution of India came in force on:
 - 26th January, 1950
 - 23rd January, 1950
 - 15th August, 1947
 - None of the above
- The term 'We' in Preamble means:
 - Indian Government
 - Supreme Courts
 - Indian Parliament
 - The People of India
- The Preamble states that the Constitution derives its authority from:
 - Indian Culture
 - Government of India
 - The People of India
 - Princely states
- In which part of the Indian Constitution, the Fundamental Rights are provided?
 - Part II
 - Part III
 - Part V
 - Part IV
- How many freedoms are guaranteed by Article 19 (Right to Freedom)?
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
 - 6
- Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy?
 - Part III
 - Part IV
 - Part V
 - Part VI

10. The concept of 'Welfare State' is included in which part of the Indian Constitution?
a. The Fundamental Duties b. Fundamental Rights
c. Directive Principles of State Policy d. Preamble of the Constitution
11. The President gives his resignation to the
a. Chief Justice b. Parliament
c. Vice President d. Prime Minister
12. Which of the following appointments is not made by the President of India?
a. Chief of the Army b. Speaker of the Lok Sabha
c. Chief Justice of India d. Chief of the Air Force
13. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?
a. Lok Sabha b. President
c. Parliament d. Citizens of India
14. Minimum age required to contest for Presidentship is:
a. 23 years b. 21 years
c. 35 years d. 30 years
15. The Union Council of Ministers consists of:
a. Cabinet Ministers, Minister of State and Deputy Ministers b. Cabinet Ministers and Chief Ministers of the States
c. Prime Minister d. Cabinet Ministers
16. Who among the following is considered as the guardian of fundamental rights?
a. Judiciary b. Executive
c. Parliament d. None of above
17. Who among the following appoints the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?
a. Prime minister b. Vice-president
c. Home minister d. President
18. The Indian Judiciary is headed by:
a. The Federal Court b. The Supreme Court of India
c. The High Court of India d. The Privy Council
19. The tenure of a judge of the Supreme Court is:
a. 5 years b. 6 years
c. 7 years d. None of the above
20. Disputes between States come to the Supreme Court under:
a. Appellate jurisdiction b. Original jurisdiction
c. Advisory jurisdiction d. Writ jurisdiction

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 Hr. 30 Mins.

Marks : 50

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

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| 1. What are the salient features of the Indian Constitution? Discuss. | 10 |
| 2. Define Constitution. Discuss its importance. | 10 |
| 3. What are the Fundamental Rights in India? Discuss. | 10 |
| 4. What are differences between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy? Discuss. | 10 |
| 5. Discuss the powers and functions of the Indian Prime Minister. | 10 |
| 6. Discuss the powers and functions of the President of India. | 10 |
| 7. Discuss the basic features of the Indian Judiciary. | 10 |
| 8. Explain the various jurisdictions of the Supreme Court of India. | 10 |

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