



‘समानो यन्त्रः समितिः समानी’

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.A. Major 1st Semester Examination, 2024

POLSMAJ102-POLITICAL SCIENCE

INTRODUCTION TO THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Time Allotted: 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Full Marks: 60

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

GROUP-A

Answer any *two* questions from the following

10×2 = 20

1. Discuss the composition and functions of the Constituent Assembly. 10
2. Discuss ‘Right to Equality’ as enshrined in the Constitution of India. 10
3. Briefly discuss the power and functions of the President of India. 10
4. Discuss the structure and functions of the Panchayati Raj Institutions with reference to the 73rd Constitutional (Amendment) Act, 1992. 10

GROUP-B

Answer any *three* questions from the following

6×3 = 18

5. Briefly enumerate the salient features of the Constitution of India. 6
6. Discuss the difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India. 6
7. Examine the powers and position of the Chief Minister of a state in India. 6
8. Discuss the jurisdiction of the High Court of India. 6
9. Write a note on the relationship between Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. 6
10. Discuss the major provisions of the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019. 6

GROUP-C

11. Write short notes on any *four* of the following:

3×4 = 12

- (a) Secularism 3
- (b) Article 352 3
- (c) Fundamental duties 3
- (d) Government of India Act of 1909 3
- (e) Speaker of Lok Sabha 3
- (f) Gram Panchayat. 3

GROUP-D

12. Write the correct answer from the options given below:

1×10 = 10

- (i) Constituent Assembly of India was formed in _____.
 (A) 1944 (B) 1945 (C) 1946 (D) 1947
- (ii) Right to Property was eliminated in which amendment?
 (A) 41 (B) 42 (C) 43 (D) 44
- (iii) How many Fundamental Rights are there in Indian Constitution?
 (A) 5 (B) 6 (C) 7 (D) 8
- (iv) Directive Principles of State Policy in India are enshrined in *articles*:
 (A) 14-18 (B) 19-22 (C) 23-26 (D) 36-51
- (v) The nature of India's government is—
 (A) Parliamentary (B) Non-Parliamentary
 (C) Presidential (D) Semi-Presidential
- (vi) Which article of the Indian Constitution contains the provisions of National Emergency?
 (A) Article 352 (B) Article 356 (C) Article 360 (D) Article 362
- (vii) Which was the first state in India to establish Panchayati Raj?
 (A) Punjab (B) Karnataka (C) Rajasthan (D) Haryana
- (viii) Secular state means—
 (A) The state has a religion
 (B) The state is impartial in the matters of religion
 (C) The state is against religion
 (D) All the above statements are wrong
- (ix) Who was the first Chairman of the Backward Classes Commission?
 (A) Jagjivan Ram (B) Kaka Saheb Kalelkar
 (C) B. D. Sharma (D) B. R. Ambedkar
- (x) Which among the following is the correct age of retirement of judge of Supreme Court?
 (A) 58 years (B) 60 years (C) 62 years (D) 65 years

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