



‘সমানো মন্ত্র: সমিতি: সমানী’

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.A. Major 2nd Semester Examination, 2024

UPLSMAJ12002-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. Critically evaluate the major features of Government of India Act, 1935. 10
2. Discuss the Fundamental Right to Equality as enshrined in the Constitution of India. 10
3. Make a comparative study of the powers and functions of The Lok Sabha and The Rajya Sabha. 10
4. Examine powers and functions of The Chief Minister of an Indian State. 10

GROUP-B

Answer any *three* questions from the following

6×3 = 18

5. Lay down the composition of the Constituent Assembly of India. 6
6. Discuss the significance of the Preamble to the Constitution of India. 6
7. Discuss briefly the powers and functions of The Prime Minister of India. 6
8. Comment on the discretionary powers of the Governor of an Indian State. 6
9. Discuss the Fundamental duties of the Indian Citizens. 6
10. Write a note on 73rd Amendment Act to the Constitution of India. 6

GROUP-C

11. Answer any *four* from the following questions:

3×4 = 12

- (a) Salient features of Indian Constitution.
- (b) Constitutional Provisions related to Citizenship in India.
- (c) Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947.
- (e) Speaker of Lok Sabha.
- (f) The 74th Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1992.

GROUP-D

12. Choose the correct alternatives given below:

1×10 = 10

- (i) Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?
 (A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (B) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 (C) Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (D) Dr. Manmohan Singh
- (ii) Which one of the following Acts provided for "Dyarchy" in the major provinces of India?
 (A) Government of India Act, 1909 (B) Government of India Act, 1919
 (C) Government of India Act, 1935 (D) Government of India Act, 1947
- (iii) Which one of the following articles deals with the 'Protection of Life and Personal Liberty'?
 (A) Article 19 (B) Article 20 (C) Article 21 (D) Article 22
- (iv) Who presides over the meetings of the Rajya Sabha?
 (A) President of India (B) Vice-President of India
 (C) Speaker of Lok Sabha (D) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- (v) What is the maximum possible strength of the Judges in Supreme Court?
 (A) 34 (B) 35 (C) 36 (D) 37
- (vi) Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?
 (A) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
 (B) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 (C) Chief Election Commissioner of India
 (D) President of India
- (vii) Who is the final interpreter of the Indian Constitution?
 (A) President of India (B) Supreme Court
 (C) Parliament (D) Prime Minister
- (viii) Who appoints the Chief Justice of India?
 (A) President of India (B) Prime Minister of India
 (C) Parliament of India (D) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- (ix) Which amendment to the Constitution led to the insertion of the word "Socialist" and "Secular" to the Preamble?
 (A) 41st Amendment (B) 44th Amendment
 (C) 46th Amendment (D) 42nd Amendment
- (x) A Money Bill passed by The Lok Sabha has to be passed by Rajya Sabha within
 (A) 14 days (B) 21 days (C) 1 month (D) 3 months

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