



QP CODE: 21103006

Reg No :

Name :

**B.A DEGREE (CBCS) REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS,
OCTOBER 2021**

Fourth Semester

**Complementary Course - PS4CMT05 - INDIAN CONSTITUTION: SOCIAL ISSUES IN
INDIA**

(Common for B.A Economics Model I, B.A History Model I, B.A History Model II Archaeology and
Museology, B.A History Model II Communication and Publishing Sciences, B.A History Model II
Forestry and Environmental History, B.A Philosophy Model I, B.A Sociology Model I)

Regular Candidates : 2019 Admission only

Private Candidates : 2017 Admission Onwards

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Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

Instructions to Private candidates only: This question paper contains **two sections**. Answer **SECTION I**
questions in the answer-book provided. **SECTION II**, Internal examination questions must be answered in the
question paper itself. Follow the detailed instructions given under **SECTION II**

SECTION I

Part A

Answer any **ten** questions.

Each question carries **2** marks.

1. Secularism
2. Right to Freedom
3. DPSP
4. Objectives of the Indian constitution
5. Quasi-federation
6. Nagar Panchayat
7. Concurrent List
8. Lok Pal
9. Judge made laws



10. Judicial activism
11. Public Interest Litigation
12. Regionalism

(10×2=20)

Part B

Answer any six questions.

Each question carries 5 marks.

13. What is objective resolution?
14. Explain the fundamental duties of Indian citizen according to Article 51(A)
15. India is a federation with unitary bias. Discuss
16. Write a brief note on merits of bicameral legislature.
17. What are the powers and functions of speaker in Lok Sabha?
18. State the importance of 73rd and 74th amendment Act of 1992.
19. Explain the method of the election of president of India.
20. Make a short note on public interest litigation.
21. Give reasons for Terrorism in India

(6×5=30)

Part C

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 15 marks.

22. Discuss the salient features of Indian constitution.
23. Identify the major issues in Indian center state relations.
24. What are the powers and functions of Indian President?
25. What are the major challenges or issues in Indian political system?

(2×15=30)

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Max. Marks : 20

SECTION II

[TO BE ATTACHED TO THE MAIN ANSWER-BOOK]

BA DEGREE CBCS PRIVATE EXAMINATION, OCTOBER 2021

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DO NOT WRITE YOUR REGISTER NUMBER OR NAME ANYWHERE IN THE

SECTION II OF THE QUESTION PAPER

PS4CMT05MCQ - INDIAN CONSTITUTION: SOCIAL ISSUES IN INDIA

Answer all questions.

All questions carry equal marks

Put a tick mark [✓] against the correct answer

1. The preventive Detention Act curtailed the
 - (a) Right to Freedom
 - (b) Right to Equality
 - (c) Right to Constitutional Remedies
 - (d) Right to Freedom of Religion
2. Which one of the following writs is issued to courts, corporation of a person directing them to perform their public duty?
 - (a) Habeas Corpus
 - (b) Quo Warranto
 - (c) Mandamus
 - (d) Prohibition
3. The main purpose for the grant of Fundamental Rights to the Indian Citizens is :
 - (a) Establishment of democratic government
 - (b) Protection of individual liberty
 - (c) To ensure independence of judiciary
 - (d) To establish socialist society
4. Which one of the followings has been wrongly listed as a Fundamental duty of the Indian citizens?
 - (a) To develop scientific temper, humanism and spirit of inquiry and reform
 - (b) To work for raising the prestige of the country in the international sphere
 - (c) To protect and improve the natural environment
 - (d) To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity
5. In an emergency the fundamental rights of citizens
 - (a) May be suspended
 - (b) Stand automatically suspended
 - (c) Can be enjoyed only with the approval of the Supreme Court
 - (d) Have no meaning
6. Which one of the following is in the concurrent list in the Constitution of India?
 - (a) Population control and family planning
 - (b) Public health and sanitation
 - (c) Capitalist tales
 - (d) Treasure trove

- (c) B.N Rau (d) B.R Ambedkr
15. Which one of the following categories of emergency has not been declared so far?
(a) National emergency (b) Emergency due to breakdown of constitutional machinery
(c) Financial emergency (d) None of the above
16. The Vice- President of India can be removed from the office before the expiry of his term if:
(a) The Rajya Sabha passes resolution by a majority of its members and the Lok Sabha agrees with the resolution (b) If the Supreme Court of India recommend his removal
(c) The President so desires (d) None of the above
17. Which one of the following categories of ministers are members of cabinet?
(a) Ministers with cabinet rank (b) Ministers of state
(c) Deputy ministers (d) All the above categories of ministers
18. Generally the members of the Council of Ministers are:
(a) Taken from the same political party that support the government. (b) Taken from the various political parties according to their strength in the Parliament
(c) Taken from amongst persons who are not members of Parliament (d) Taken from amongst persons with long administrative experience
19. The agenda for the meeting of the council of ministers is declared by
(a) The Prime Minister (b) A small committee of the council of ministers formed for this purpose
(c) All the members of the council at a formal meeting (d) The Prime Minister in consultation with the President
20. Parliamentary Government was adopted in India
(a) By sheer accident (b) Because it was made obligatory in adopt this Government under Indian Independence act of 1947
(c) Because of historical consideration and practical necessities (d) On account of all the above reasons

No. of MCQ's Attempted :

Marks Scored :

(To be entered by the examiner)

No. of MCQ's not Attempted :

**ATTACH SECTION II INTERNAL EXAMINATION MCQ PAPER
WITH THE MAIN ANSWER BOOK**