

SECTION—C**(Long Answer Questions)**

Answer the following (any **FIVE**) : $8 \times 5 = 40$

4. Discuss the salient features of the Indian Constitution.
5. “Indian Constitution is a Federal Constitution with some unitary features.” Discuss.
6. What are the powers of the President of India ? Discuss in brief.
7. Write a note on Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India.
8. Explain legislative relationship between the Centre and States.
9. What do you understand by ‘Emergency’ ? When National Emergency can be proclaimed by the President ?
10. What is the procedure for amendment in the Constitution of India ? Can the basic structure be amended ? Give reasons.
11. “Time has arrived to review the Indian Constitution.” Comment with reference to working of Parliament.

TKN/KS/16/7207

**Fourth Semester B.A. LL.B. Five Years Course
(Credit Base System) Examination**

Course Code—4.6

CONSTITUTION—I

Compulsory Paper-VI

Time—Three Hours] [Maximum Marks—80

N.B. :— (1) Attempt **ALL** sections. Section A consists of **10** marks, Section B consists of **30** marks and Section C consists of **40** marks.

- (2) Follow the instructions given in each section.
- (3) Marks are indicated against each question.

SECTION—A

1. Choose the correct alternative (any **TEN**) : $1 \times 10 = 10$
 - (i) Constitution of India was adopted, enacted and given to ourselves on _____ by the Constituent Assembly.
 - (a) 26th January 1950
 - (b) 26th November 1949
 - (c) 15th August 1947
 - (d) 1st May 1960

(vi) The President of India is :

- (a) Elected not directly by the people but by the method of indirect election
- (b) Directly elected by the people
- (c) Nominated and appointed by Rajya Sabha
- (d) Appointed from amongst the Governors

(vii) Provisions for Inter State Trade and Commerce are found in Part _____ of the Constitution.

- (a) Part III
- (b) Part XIII
- (c) Part VII
- (d) Part IX

(viii) Supreme Court of India exercises :

- (a) Advisory jurisdiction
- (b) Original jurisdiction
- (c) Appellate jurisdiction
- (d) All the above

(ix) 'Union list' defining areas on which Parliament of India have exclusive powers to legislate is found in :

- (a) Schedule II
- (b) Schedule IX
- (c) Schedule VII
- (d) Schedule V

(x) The maximum strength of Rajya Sabha has been fixed at _____ by the constitution.

- (a) 225
- (b) 271
- (c) 250
- (d) 550

(xi) To be a member of Rajya Sabha one should not be less than _____ years of age.

- (a) 25 years
- (b) 28 years
- (c) 30 years
- (d) 35 years

(xii) A judge of the Supreme Court holds office until he attains the age of :

- (a) 60 years
- (b) 70 years
- (c) 55 years
- (d) 65 years

(xiii) Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by _____.

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) President of India
- (c) Governor
- (d) Vice-President

(ii) Constitution of India has adopted _____ form of Government.

- (a) Autocratic
- (b) Dictatorial
- (c) Democratic
- (d) Presidential

(iii) _____ is the Executive head of a state.

- (a) Governor
- (b) Chief Minister
- (c) Finance Minister
- (d) Police Commissioner

(iv) 'Vidyavati-vs-State of Rajasthan' is a landmark case on :

- (a) Contractual liability of a state
- (b) Tortious liability of a state
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

(v) 'Rajya Sabha' is :

- (a) Permanent house of the Parliament
- (b) Lower house of the Parliament
- (c) Not a part of Parliament
- (d) Dissolves every six years

(xiv) 'Governor of a State' is :

- (a) Elected by the people of State
- (b) Elected by the State Legislature
- (c) Appointed by the President of India
- (d) None of the above

(xv) President of India can be removed from his office before expiry of his term :

- (a) By an order of the Court
- (b) By Military head of the Country
- (c) By Prime Minister
- (d) By the process of Impeachment.

SECTION—B

(Short Answer Questions)

2. Write short notes on (any **THREE**) : $5 \times 3 = 15$

- (a) Composition of Lok-Sabha
- (b) Powers of Governor
- (c) Public Service Commission
- (d) Constituent Assembly.

3. Write short notes on (any **THREE**) : $5 \times 3 = 15$

- (a) Parliamentary Privileges
- (b) Anti Defection Law
- (c) Tortious Liability of State
- (d) Preamble to the Constitution of India.