

- (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the first President of India on January 24, 1950 by the Indian Parliament/the Constituent Assembly/the People of India directly.
- (c) Establishment of social and economic democracy/political democracy/Gandhian principles is the purpose of the inclusion of Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution.
- (d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar described the Right to Equality/Right to Freedom/Right to Constitutional Remedies as the heart and soul of the Constitution.
- (e) The Constitution Amendment Bill/the Money Bill/the Finance Bill must be passed by each House of the Indian Parliament separately by special majority.
- (f) Under which Article the Rajya Sabha can pass a resolution by two-third majority of its members for declaring a state list subject as of national importance?
- (g) That the President of India appoints the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister is a constitutional provision/a parliamentary convention/a precedent.

- (h) Write the name of the organization that grants recognition to National and State political parties in India.

Write short notes on the following (**within 150 words** each) : 4×4=16

- (a) Implication of the notion of 'Basic structure' of the Indian Constitution
- (b) Importance of the right to freedom of speech and expression
- (c) Recommendation of Sarkaria Commission
- (d) Constitutional position of the Vice President of India

Answer the following questions (**within 500 words** each) :

1. Critically discuss the principles that the Constituent Assembly of India followed in its working. Was it a representative body? 8+4=12

Or

Critically discuss the salient features of the Constitution of India. Why is it called a 'Bag of Borrowings'? 9+3=12

4. Discuss the relative importance of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy with special reference to the constitutional cases and the view of the Supreme Court in this regard. 11