



Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Degree College for Men, Kamareddy

Certificate Course

Fundamentals of Indian Constitution



Department: Political Science

Coordinator: Dr. CR Annapurna

Objectives:

Duration of the Course: 30 hours

- To give a basic understanding of Indian Constitution to the students coming from all walks of life.
- To enlighten the students about the basic principles and objectives of Indian Constitution.
- To empower the students with the knowledge of fundamental rights enshrined.
- To transform the students into enlightened citizens.

Learning outcomes:

- Students will have a basic idea of Indian Constitution
- Students will be politically empowered and utilise the rights.
- They will transform into ideal citizens and uphold the spirit of the Constitution

Justice Liberty Equality Fraternity

Kamareddy
23/01/2023

To

The Principal

TTWRDC (M) Kamareddy

Sub: Proposal for conducting Certificate Course Titled: *Fundamentals of Indian Constitution*

Respected Madam,

The Department of Political Science hereby proposes to conduct a Certificate Course Titled: '*Fundamentals of Indian Constitution*' for the non BA students. The duration of the course shall be 30 hrs. I hereby request you to kindly permit to conduct the Certificate Course.

Thanking you

Yours sincerely,



Dr. CR Annapurna

Head, Department of Political Science



Department: Political Science

Instructor: Dr. CR Annapurna

Title: Fundamentals of Indian Constitution

Duration of the Course: 10 Weeks / 30 hours

Objectives:

- To give a basic understanding of Indian Constitution to students coming from all walks of life.
- To help the students understand the basic principles enumerated in the Indian Constitution.
- To enlighten the students about the basic objectives of Indian Constitution.
- To empower the students with the knowledge of fundamental rights enshrined.
- To transform the students into enlightened citizens.

Learning outcomes:

- Students will have a basic idea of Indian Constitution
- They will be politically empowered and utilise the rights as given in the Constitution
- They will transform into ideal citizens and uphold the spirit of the Constitution

Syllabus

Week	Topic
1	Meaning Definition and Significance of Constitution What is a Constitution? Significance of a Constitution Kinds of Constitution: Written and unwritten, rigid and flexible
2	Preamble to the Constitution of India What is a Preamble? Essential features of Preamble to the Indian Constitution The Philosophy of the Preamble
3	Salient Features of Indian Constitution Salient Features Unitary and Federal features Methods of amending Indian Constitution
4	Fundamental Rights part 1 Introduction Right to Equality Right to Liberty Right against exploitation
5	Fundamental Rights part 2 Right to religious freedom Educational and Cultural Rights Right to Constitutional Remedies Writs in Indian Constitution
6	Directive Principles What are Directive Principles of state policy Difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles List of Directive Principles and their importance

7	<p>Fundamental Duties</p> <p>What are Fundamental Duties? Significance of Fundamental Duties Difference between Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties How is the state power distributed?</p>
8	<p>Government</p> <p>What is a government? Organs of a government: Legislature, Executive and Judiciary</p>
9	<p>Union Government</p> <p>Structure of central government President of India Prime Minister of India</p>
10	<p>State Government</p> <p>Structure of State government Role of Governor Role of Chief Minister</p>
11	<p>Local self Government</p> <p>Introduction Structure of the local self government Role of Panchayats Role of District Collector</p>
12	<p>Indian Judiciary</p> <p>Structure of Indian Judiciary Features of Indian Judiciary Powers and Functions of Supreme Court Powers and Functions of High Court</p>

Books and references:

- Indian Polity by Laxmikanth
- Introduction to the Constitution of India by Durga Das Basu
- Indian Government and Politics by Peu Ghosh

Exam Pattern and Certification:

- Multiple Choice Questions.
- 50 Marks
- Certificate will be given to students who have 70% attendance and 70% marks in the exam

Question Paper

1. The Governor of a State is appointed by the President on the advice of the
 - (a) Prime Minister
 - (b) Vice- President
 - (c) Chief Minister
 - (d) Chief Justice

2. The President gives his resignation to the
 - (a) Chief Justice
 - (b) Parliament
 - (c) Vice President
 - (d) Prime Minister

3. For what period does the Vice President of India hold office ?
 - (a) 5 years
 - (b) Till the age of 65 years
 - (c) 6 years
 - (d) 2 Years

4. Which one of the following does not constitute the electoral college for electing the President of India ?
 - (a) Elected members of Lok Sabha
 - (b) Elected members of the Legislative Assembly of each state.
 - (c) Elected members of the Legislative Council
 - (d) Elected members of Rajya Sabha

5. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India ?
 - (a) Lok Sabha
 - (b) President
 - (c) Parliament
 - (d) Citizens of India

6. The first woman Governor of a state in free India was '
 - (a) Mrs. Indira Gandhi
 - (b) Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit
 - (c) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
 - (d) Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani

7. Minimum age required to contest for Presidentship is

- (a) 23 years
- (b) 21 years
- (c) 35 years
- (d) 30 years

8. Who was the first Prime Minister of India ?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Mrs. Indira Gandhi
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

9. In case a President dies while in office, the vice President can act as President for a maximum period of

- (a) 1 years
- (b) 3 months
- (c) 6 months
- (d) 2 years

10. The Union Council of Ministers consists of

- (a) Cabinet Ministers, Minister of State and Deputy Ministers
- (b) Cabinet Ministers and Chief Ministers of the States
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Cabinet Ministers

11. Who administers the oath of office to the President of India before s/he enters upon the office?

- (a) Chief Justice of supreme Court
- (b) Speaker
- (c) Vice President
- (d) Prime Minister

12. A person who is not a member of Parliament can be appointed as a Minister by the President for a maximum period of

- (a) 9 months
- (b) 3 months
- (c) 12 months
- (d) 6 months

13. When can a President use his discretion in appointing the Prime Minister?

- (a) When no political party enjoys a clear majority in the Lok Sabha.
- (b) Only when the Lok Sabha has been dissolved.
- (c) In all circumstances

(d) Under no circumstances

14. The President nominates 12 members of the Rajya Sabha according to

- (a) Their performance as office bearers of cultural societies.
- (b) The recommendations made by the Vice President.
- (c) Their role played in political set up of the country.
- (d) Their distinction in the field of science, art, literature and social service.

15. Who acts as the President of India when neither the President nor the Vice President is available?

- (a) Senior most Governor of a State
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (d) Auditor General of India

16. The Union Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to

- (a) Rajya Sabha
- (b) President
- (c) House of the People
- (d) Prime Minister

17. Which fundamental rights cannot be suspended even during an emergency?

- (a) Right to Speech
- (b) Right to Religion
- (c) Right to Equality
- (d) Right to Life and Personal Liberty

18. The Fundamental Duties are mentioned in:

- (a) Part-IV A
- (b) Part-IV
- (c) Part-III
- (d) In schedule IV-A

19. Which of the following Article of the Indian Constitution contains Fundamental Duties?

- (a) 45 A
- (b) 51 A
- (c) 42
- (d) 30B

20. Which of the following are Fundamental Duties?

- (a) Safeguarding public property
- (b) Protecting the sovereignty, integrity and unity of India

- (c) Developing scientific temper and humanism
- (d) All the above

21. Which of the following committee suggested incorporating Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Malhotra Committee
- (b) Raghavan Committee
- (c) Swaran Singh Committee
- (d) Narasimhan Committee

22. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution contain the Right to Religious Freedom?

- (a) Articles 25-28
- (b) Articles 29-30
- (c) Articles 32-35
- (d) Articles 23-24

23. Which of the following Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees 'Equality before the Law and Equal Protection of Law within the Territory of India'?

- (a) 15
- (b) 14
- (c) 17
- (d) 18

24. Which Article of the Indian Constitution abolishes Untouchability?

- (a) Article 18
- (b) Article 15
- (c) Article 14
- (d) Article 17

25. Which of the following is correct with respect to "Right against Exploitation"?

- (a) Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
- (b) Freedom as to payment of taxes for the promotion of any particular religion
- (c) Protection of interests of minorities
- (d) Equality before the law

26. In which part of the Indian Constitution, the Fundamental Rights are provided?

- (a) Part II
- (b) Part III
- (c) Part V
- (d) Part IV

27. The Fundamental Duties were included in the Constitution of India by which of the following Amendment Act?

- (a) 40th Amendment Act
- (b) 44th Amendment Act
- (c) 43rd Amendment Act
- (d) 42nd Amendment Act

28. What is the number of Schedules in Constitution of India?

- (a) 8
- (b) 10
- (c) 11
- (d) 12

29. Which among the following language is NOT there in the 8th Schedule of Constitution of India?

- (a) Dogri
- (b) Rajasthani
- (c) Sindhi
- (d) Manipuri

30. Which schedule of Indian constitution contains languages?

- (a) 6th
- (b) 7th
- (c) 8th
- (d) 9th

31. When and which committee suggested the justiciable and non justiciable types of Rights?

- (a) Sapru Committee
- (b) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
- (c) Bhurelal committee
- (d) None of the above

32. What are the ideals that a state must keep in mind while framing policies called?

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) Gandhian Principles
- (d) Socialism

33. Which of the following articles deals with of equal pay for equal work for men & women?

- (a) Article 3
- (b) Article 39A

- (c) Article 41
- (d) Article 39

34. Which article states about Uniform Civil Code throughout the country?

- (a) Article 48
- (b) Article 44
- (c) Article 42
- (d) Article 49

35. Which of the new DPSP was added to the Constitution through the 42nd amendment?

- (a) To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor
- (b) Promote international peace and security between nations
- (c) State need to minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities
- (d) Prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs

36. Which amendment made elementary education for all children a fundamental right?

Also choose the article added after that:

- (a) 80th Amendment, Article 21 A
- (b) 86th Amendment, Article 21
- (c) 44th Amendment, Article 22 A
- (d) 86th Amendment, Article 21 A

37. From which country has Indian Constitution borrowed DPSP?

- (a) USA
- (b) Ireland
- (c) France
- (d) Japan

38. Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the establishment and constitution of the Supreme Court?

- (a) Article 121
- (b) Article 124
- (c) Article 143
- (d) Article 155

39. The Supreme Court of India consists of how many judges, including the Chief Justice of India?

- (a) 26
- (b) 31
- (c) 34
- (d) 38

40. The power of the Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution and to declare any law invalid is known as:

- (a) Judicial Review
- (b) Judicial Activism
- (c) Judicial Independence
- (d) Judicial Precedent

41. The writ of _____ is issued by the Supreme Court or High Court to a person who has been detained unlawfully, to inquire about the reasons for detention.

- (a) Habeas Corpus
- (b) Mandamus
- (c) Prohibition
- (d) Certiorari

42. Which of the following is a qualification required to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court of India?

- (a) Citizen of India
- (b) Must have been, for at least five years, a Judge of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession
- (c) or an Advocate of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession for at least 10 years
- (d) either a) and b) or a) and c)

43. The concept of 'Stare Decisis' means:

- (a) Let the decision stand
- (b) Deciding in favor of the government
- (c) Deciding in favor of the accused
- (d) Deciding without any precedent

44. In which case did the Supreme Court rule that the basic structure of the Constitution cannot be amended by the Parliament?

- (a) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
- (b) Golaknath v. State of Punjab
- (c) Keshavan Madhava Menon v. State of Bombay
- (d) Minerva Mills Ltd. v. Union of India

45. The President of India can remove a judge from office only on the recommendation of:

- (a) The Chief Justice of India
- (b) The Prime Minister
- (c) The Parliament
- (d) The Council of Ministers

46. The National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) Act, which sought to replace the collegium system, was struck down by the Supreme Court on the grounds of violating:

- (a) Right to Equality
- (b) Right to Freedom of Speech
- (c) Right to Property
- (d) Judicial Independence

47. When is the Legal Services Day in India celebrated?

- (a) November 9
- (b) December 9
- (c) October 9
- (d) September 9

48. Which of the following is NOT an ideal mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Justice
- (b) Equality
- (c) Prosperity
- (d) Fraternity

49. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution starts with the phrase:

- (a) "We, the People of India..."
- (b) "In the name of God..."
- (c) "India, a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic..."
- (d) "To secure to all its citizens..."

50. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution was adopted on:

- (a) 26th January 1950
- (b) 26th November 1949
- (c) 15th August 1947
- (d) 9th December 1946

Certificate



TTWRDC (M) KAMAREDDY
CERTIFICATE
OF ACHIEVEMENT

This Certificate is Proudly Presented to :

MR. _____ OF CLASS _____

for successfully completing a Certificate Course in

Fundamentals of Indian Constitution

Offered by

Department of Political Science

DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR - _____

COORDINATOR

VICE PRINCIPAL

PRINCIPAL





TTWRDC (M) KAMAREDDY
CERTIFICATE
OF ACHIEVEMENT

This Certificate is Proudly Presented to :

MR. B. Ashok OF CLASS B.Sc.(MPCS) II y

for successfully completing a Certificate Course in

Fundamentals of Indian Constitution

Offered by

Department of Political Science

DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR - 2022-2023

P. Nema.

COORDINATOR

P. Nalanda

VICE PRINCIPAL

P. Nema

PRINCIPAL

