



BUDDHA SERIES

(Unit Wise Solved Question & Answers)

Course – BBA 2nd Sem

College – Buddha Institute of
Management

(Code-1212)

Department: Business Administration

Subject: Indian Constitution

(BBA-207)

Faculty Name: Mr. Shubham Srivastava

Perfect

I'll give you BBA 207 – Indian Constitution | UNIT-1

Previous Year Questions with Answers, exactly in the SAME FORMAT you shared earlier, with year mentioned (AKTU) and exam-ready language.

UNIT – 1
BBA 207 – Indian Constitution

Q1. Explain the meaning and features of the Indian Constitution. (AKTU 2023)

Answer:

The Indian Constitution is the supreme law of India which lays down the framework defining fundamental political principles, powers of government, rights and duties of citizens.

Features of the Indian Constitution:

1. Longest Written Constitution

It is the longest written constitution in the world due to detailed provisions.

2. Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic

These ideals are mentioned in the Preamble.

3. Federal System with Unitary Bias

Powers are divided between Centre and States, but Centre is stronger.

4. Parliamentary Form of Government

The executive is responsible to the legislature.

5. Fundamental Rights

Guarantees basic rights to citizens.

6. Independent Judiciary

Ensures protection of the Constitution and rights of citizens.

Q2. What is the Preamble of the Indian Constitution? Explain its significance. (AKTU 2022)

Answer:

The Preamble is the introductory part of the Constitution that reflects its philosophy and objectives.

Significance of the Preamble:

1. Source of Authority – Power comes from the people of India.

2. Nature of the State – Describes India as Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic.

3. Objectives – Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.
4. Guide to Constitution – Helps in interpretation of constitutional provisions.

Q3. Discuss the objectives enshrined in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. (AKTU 2021)

Answer:

The objectives mentioned in the Preamble are:

1. Justice
o Social
o Economic
o Political
2. Liberty

Freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.

3. Equality

Equality of status and opportunity.

4. Fraternity

Promotes unity, integrity and brotherhood among citizens.

Q4. Explain the sources of the Indian Constitution. (AKTU 2023)

Answer:

The Indian Constitution has borrowed features from various countries.

Sources:

1. Government of India Act, 1935 – Federal structure, Governor, Judiciary
2. British Constitution – Parliamentary system, rule of law
3. USA – Fundamental Rights, Judicial Review
4. Ireland – Directive Principles of State Policy
5. Canada – Federation with strong Centre

Q5. What do you understand by Federalism? Is India a federal state? (AKTU 2022)

Answer:

Federalism refers to a system where powers are divided between central and state governments.

India as a Federal State:

- Written Constitution
- Division of powers (Union, State, Concurrent List)
- Independent Judiciary

However, India has unitary features, hence it is called a quasi-federal state.

Q6. Explain the concept of Secularism in the Indian Constitution. (AKTU 2021)

Answer:

Secularism means the state does not favor or discriminate against any religion.

Features of Indian Secularism:

1. Equal respect to all religions
2. Freedom of religion
3. No state religion
4. Right to practice, profess and propagate religion

Q7. What is meant by Sovereignty? Explain its relevance in India. (AKTU 2020)

Answer:

Sovereignty means supreme authority of the state, free from external control.

Relevance in India:

- India can make its own laws
- Independent foreign policy
- Supreme power rests with the people

Q8. Explain the Parliamentary form of Government in India. (AKTU 2023)

Answer:

India follows a Parliamentary system where executive is responsible to legislature.

Features:

1. President is nominal head
2. Prime Minister is real executive
3. Council of Ministers responsible to Lok Sabha
4. Collective responsibility

Q9. Write a short note on Rule of Law. (AKTU 2022)

Answer:

Rule of Law means supremacy of law over all individuals.

Principles:

1. Equality before law
2. No arbitrary power
3. Law applies equally to rulers and citizens

Q10. Explain the importance of the Indian Constitution. (AKTU 2021)

Answer:

The Constitution is important because:

1. Ensures fundamental rights
2. Maintains balance of power
3. Protects democracy
4. Provides legal framework
5. Promotes unity and integrity

Exam Tip (UNIT-1)

- Always start with definition
- Use headings & points
- Mention constitutional terms
- Write examples if possible

If you want, I can also:

Convert this into PDF notes

Prepare short notes (5-mark)

Do UNIT-2, 3, 4, 5 in same format

Just tell me

Top of Form

UNIT – 2

Q1. Explain the procedure of Constitutional Amendments in India.

Answer:

The procedure for amendment of the Constitution is provided under Article 368 of the Indian Constitution.

Types of Amendments:

1. Amendment by Simple Majority

Some provisions can be amended by a simple majority of Parliament.

2. Amendment by Special Majority

Requires majority of total membership and two-thirds of members present and voting.

3. Amendment by Special Majority with State Ratification

Requires approval of half of the State Legislatures along with special majority in Parliament.

Important Amendments:

42nd Amendment Act, 1976 – Added Socialist, Secular and Integrity in Preamble.

44th Amendment Act, 1978 – Restored certain Fundamental Rights.

Thus, the Constitution is neither rigid nor flexible but partly rigid and partly flexible.

Q2. Explain the Role of Constitutional Conventions in India.

Answer:

Constitutional conventions are unwritten rules which guide the functioning of the Constitution.

Role of Conventions:

President acts on advice of Council of Ministers.

Prime Minister must be member of either House of Parliament.

Leader of majority party is appointed as Prime Minister.

Though not legally enforceable, conventions ensure smooth functioning of the parliamentary system.

Q3. Explain Fundamental Rights under the Indian Constitution. (AKTU 2025)

Answer:

Fundamental Rights are basic rights guaranteed under Part III (Articles 12–35) of the Constitution.

Types of Fundamental Rights:

Right to Equality (Articles 14–18)

Right to Freedom (Articles 19–22)

Right against Exploitation (Articles 23–24)

Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25–28)

Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29–30)

Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)

These rights protect individual liberty and ensure democracy.

Q4. Explain the Restrictions and Limitations on Fundamental Rights.

Answer:

Fundamental Rights are not absolute. Reasonable restrictions can be imposed.

Examples:

Freedom of Speech – Can be restricted for public order, security, morality.

During National Emergency (Article 352), certain rights can be suspended.

Article 19 rights can be restricted in interest of sovereignty and integrity.

Thus, rights are balanced with public interest and national security.

Q5. Explain Fundamental Duties of Citizens.

Answer:

Fundamental Duties are mentioned under Part IVA (Article 51A).

Added by 42nd Amendment Act, 1976.

Important Duties:

To respect the Constitution and National Flag.

To promote harmony and unity.

To protect environment.

To safeguard public property.

These duties promote discipline and national responsibility.

Q6. Explain Constitutional Remedies. (AKTU 2025)

Answer:

Article 32 provides the Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called it the “Heart and Soul of the Constitution.”

Types of Writs:

Habeas Corpus – Produce the person before court.

Mandamus – Order to perform duty.

Prohibition – Stop lower court proceedings.

Certiorari – Transfer case to higher court.

Quo Warranto – Question legality of public office.

These remedies protect Fundamental Rights.

Q7. Explain Parliamentary Supremacy and Judicial Review. (AKTU 2025)

Answer:

Parliamentary Supremacy means Parliament has power to make laws.

Judicial Review means judiciary can review laws and declare them unconstitutional.

India follows a balance between both.

Supreme Court can strike down unconstitutional laws under Article 13.

Important Case:

Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973) – Introduced Basic Structure Doctrine.

Thus, Parliament is powerful but not supreme; Constitution is supreme.

Q8. Explain the Federal Structure of India.

Answer:

India follows a federal system with unitary features.

Features of Federal Structure:

Written Constitution

Division of Powers (Union, State, Concurrent List)

Independent Judiciary

Supremacy of Constitution

Unitary Features:

Strong Centre

Single Citizenship

Emergency Provisions

Therefore, India is called a Quasi-Federal State.\

Q9. Explain the Basic Structure Doctrine of the Indian Constitution.

Answer:

The Basic Structure Doctrine states that Parliament cannot amend the basic

features of the Constitution under Article 368.

This doctrine was established in the landmark case of

Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala.

Basic Features Include:

Supremacy of the Constitution

Rule of Law

Judicial Review

Federalism

Secularism

Separation of Powers

Parliamentary System

The Supreme Court held that while Parliament has wide amending powers, it cannot destroy the basic structure of the Constitution.

Thus, this doctrine protects constitutional identity and democratic framework.

Q10. Differentiate between Parliamentary Supremacy and Judicial Supremacy in India.

Answer:

Parliamentary Supremacy means Parliament has the authority to make, amend, or repeal laws.

Judicial Supremacy means the judiciary has the power to interpret the Constitution and declare laws unconstitutional.

Difference Between Both:

Parliamentary Supremacy is followed in the United Kingdom.

Judicial Supremacy is followed in the United States.

India follows a balanced system where:

Parliament can amend the Constitution under Article 368.

The Supreme Court can review laws under Article 13.

Important Case:

In *Minerva Mills v. Union of India*, the Supreme Court reaffirmed that limited amending power is part of the basic structure.

Thus, India maintains harmony between legislative authority and judicial control.

Bottom of Form
Perfect

I'll give you BBA 207 – Indian Constitution | UNIT-1

Previous Year Questions with Answers, exactly in the SAME FORMAT you shared earlier, with year mentioned (AKTU) and exam-ready language.

UNIT – 1
BBA 207 – Indian Constitution

Q1. Explain the meaning and features of the Indian Constitution. (AKTU 2023)

Answer:

The Indian Constitution is the supreme law of India which lays down the framework defining fundamental political principles, powers of government, rights and duties of citizens.

Features of the Indian Constitution:

1. Longest Written Constitution

2. It is the longest written constitution in the world due to detailed provisions.

Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic

These ideals are mentioned in the Preamble.

3. Federal System with Unitary Bias

Powers are divided between Centre and States, but Centre is stronger.

4. Parliamentary Form of Government

The executive is responsible to the legislature.

5. Fundamental Rights

Guarantees basic rights to citizens.

6. Independent Judiciary

Ensures protection of the Constitution and rights of citizens.

Q2. What is the Preamble of the Indian Constitution? Explain its significance. (AKTU 2022)

Answer:

The Preamble is the introductory part of the Constitution that reflects its philosophy and objectives.

Significance of the Preamble:

1. Source of Authority – Power comes from the people of India.
2. Nature of the State – Describes India as Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic.
3. Objectives – Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.
4. Guide to Constitution – Helps in interpretation of constitutional provisions.

Q3. Discuss the objectives enshrined in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. (AKTU 2021)

Answer:

The objectives mentioned in the Preamble are:

1. Justice
o Social
o Economic
o Political
2. Liberty

Freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.

3. Equality

Equality of status and opportunity.

4. Fraternity

Promotes unity, integrity and brotherhood among citizens.

Q4. Explain the sources of the Indian Constitution. (AKTU 2023)

Answer:

The Indian Constitution has borrowed features from various countries.

Sources:

1. Government of India Act, 1935 – Federal structure, Governor, Judiciary
2. British Constitution – Parliamentary system, rule of law
3. USA – Fundamental Rights, Judicial Review
4. Ireland – Directive Principles of State Policy
5. Canada – Federation with strong Centre

Q5. What do you understand by Federalism? Is India a federal state? (AKTU 2022)

Answer:

Federalism refers to a system where powers are divided between central and state governments.

India as a Federal State:

- Written Constitution
 - Division of powers (Union, State, Concurrent List)
 - Independent Judiciary
- However, India has unitary features, hence it is called a quasi-federal state.

Q6. Explain the concept of Secularism in the Indian Constitution. (AKTU 2021)

Answer:

Secularism means the state does not favor or discriminate against any religion.

Features of Indian Secularism:

1. Equal respect to all religions
2. Freedom of religion
3. No state religion
4. Right to practice, profess and propagate religion

Q7. What is meant by Sovereignty? Explain its relevance in India. (AKTU 2020)

Answer:

Sovereignty means supreme authority of the state, free from external control.

Relevance in India:

- India can make its own laws
- Independent foreign policy
- Supreme power rests with the people

Q8. Explain the Parliamentary form of Government in India. (AKTU 2023)

Answer:

India follows a Parliamentary system where executive is responsible to legislature.

Features:

1. President is nominal head
2. Prime Minister is real executive
3. Council of Ministers responsible to Lok Sabha
4. Collective responsibility

Q9. Write a short note on Rule of Law. (AKTU 2022)

Answer:

Rule of Law means supremacy of law over all individuals.

Principles:

1. Equality before law
2. No arbitrary power
3. Law applies equally to rulers and citizens

Q10. Explain the importance of the Indian Constitution. (AKTU 2021)

Answer:

The Constitution is important because:

1. Ensures fundamental rights
2. Maintains balance of power
3. Protects democracy
4. Provides legal framework
5. Promotes unity and integrity

Exam Tip (UNIT-1)

- Always start with definition
- Use headings & points
- Mention constitutional terms
- Write examples if possible

If you want, I can also:

Convert this into PDF notes

Prepare short notes (5-mark)

Do UNIT-2, 3, 4, 5 in same format

Just tell me

Top of Form



BUDDHA SERIES

(Unit Wise Solved Question & Answers)

Course – BBA 2ndSem

**College – Buddha Institute of
Management**

(Code-1212)

Department: Business Administration

Subject: Indian Constitution

(BBA-207)

Faculty Name: Mr. Shubham Srivastava

UNIT – 2

Q1. Explain the procedure of Constitutional Amendments in India.

Answer:

The procedure for amendment of the Constitution is provided under Article 368 of the Indian Constitution.

Types of Amendments:

1. Amendment by Simple Majority
Some provisions can be amended by a simple majority of Parliament.
2. Amendment by Special Majority
Requires majority of total membership and two-thirds of members present and voting.
3. Amendment by Special Majority with State Ratification
Requires approval of half of the State Legislatures along with special majority in Parliament.

Important Amendments:

42nd Amendment Act, 1976 – Added Socialist, Secular and Integrity in Preamble.

44th Amendment Act, 1978 – Restored certain Fundamental Rights.

Thus, the Constitution is neither rigid nor flexible but partly rigid and partly flexible.

Q2. Explain the Role of Constitutional Conventions in India.

Answer:

Constitutional conventions are unwritten rules which guide the functioning of the Constitution.

Role of Conventions:

President acts on advice of Council of Ministers.

Prime Minister must be member of either House of Parliament.

Leader of majority party is appointed as Prime Minister.

Though not legally enforceable, conventions ensure smooth functioning of the parliamentary system.

Q3. Explain Fundamental Rights under the Indian Constitution. (AKTU 2025)

Answer:

Fundamental Rights are basic rights guaranteed under Part III (Articles 12–35) of the Constitution.

Types of Fundamental Rights:

Right to Equality (Articles 14–18)

Right to Freedom (Articles 19–22)

Right against Exploitation (Articles 23–24)

Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25–28)

Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29–30)

Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)

These rights protect individual liberty and ensure democracy.

Q4. Explain the Restrictions and Limitations on Fundamental Rights.

Answer:

Fundamental Rights are not absolute. Reasonable restrictions can be imposed.

Examples:

Freedom of Speech – Can be restricted for public order, security, morality.

During National Emergency (Article 352), certain rights can be suspended.

Article 19 rights can be restricted in interest of sovereignty and integrity.

Thus, rights are balanced with public interest and national security.

Q5. Explain Fundamental Duties of Citizens.

Answer:

Fundamental Duties are mentioned under Part IVA (Article 51A).

Added by 42nd Amendment Act, 1976.

Important Duties:

To respect the Constitution and National Flag.

To promote harmony and unity.

To protect environment.

To safeguard public property.

These duties promote discipline and national responsibility.

Q6. Explain Constitutional Remedies. (AKTU 2025)

Answer:

Article 32 provides the Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called it the “Heart and Soul of the Constitution.”

Types of Writs:

Habeas Corpus – Produce the person before court.

Mandamus – Order to perform duty.

Prohibition – Stop lower court proceedings.

Certiorari – Transfer case to higher court.

Quo Warranto – Question legality of public office.

These remedies protect Fundamental Rights.

Q7. Explain Parliamentary Supremacy and Judicial Review. (AKTU 2025)

Answer:

Parliamentary Supremacy means Parliament has power to make laws.

Judicial Review means judiciary can review laws and declare them unconstitutional.

India follows a balance between both.

Supreme Court can strike down unconstitutional laws under Article 13.

Important Case:

Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973) – Introduced Basic Structure Doctrine.

Thus, Parliament is powerful but not supreme; Constitution is supreme.

Q8. Explain the Federal Structure of India.

Answer:

India follows a federal system with unitary features.

Features of Federal Structure:

Written Constitution

Division of Powers (Union, State, Concurrent List)

Independent Judiciary

Supremacy of Constitution

Unitary Features:

Strong Centre

Single Citizenship

Emergency Provisions

Therefore, India is called a Quasi-Federal State.\

Q9. Explain the Basic Structure Doctrine of the Indian Constitution.

Answer:

The Basic Structure Doctrine states that Parliament cannot amend the basic features of the Constitution under Article 368.

This doctrine was established in the landmark case of Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala.

Basic Features Include:

Supremacy of the Constitution

Rule of Law

Judicial Review

Federalism

Secularism

Separation of Powers

Parliamentary System

The Supreme Court held that while Parliament has wide amending powers, it cannot destroy the basic structure of the Constitution.

Thus, this doctrine protects constitutional identity and democratic framework.

Q10. Differentiate between Parliamentary Supremacy and Judicial Supremacy in India.

Answer:

Parliamentary Supremacy means Parliament has the authority to make, amend, or repeal laws.

Judicial Supremacy means the judiciary has the power to interpret the Constitution and declare laws unconstitutional.

Difference Between Both:

Parliamentary Supremacy is followed in the United Kingdom.

Judicial Supremacy is followed in the United States.

India follows a balanced system where:

Parliament can amend the Constitution under Article 368.

The Supreme Court can review laws under Article 13.

Important Case:

In *Minerva Mills v. Union of India*, the Supreme Court reaffirmed that limited amending power is part of the basic structure.

Thus, India maintains harmony between legislative authority and judicial control.



BUDDHA SERIES

(Unit Wise Solved Question & Answers)

Course – BBA 2nd Sem

College – Buddha Institute of
Management

(Code-1212)

Department: Business Administration

Subject: Indian Constitution

(BBA-207)

Faculty Name: Mr. Shubham Srivastava

UNIT -3

1. Explain Fundamental Rights in detail. Discuss their significance.

Answer:

Fundamental Rights are enshrined in Part III (Articles 12–35) of the Indian Constitution. They are considered the cornerstone of democracy, ensuring dignity, equality, and liberty of individuals.

Features:

- Justiciable: Enforceable by courts
- Universal: Available to all citizens (some to foreigners also)
- Negative & Positive Rights: Restrict state and ensure protection
- Not Absolute: Subject to reasonable restrictions

Classification:

1. Right to Equality (Art. 14–18)
2. Right to Freedom (Art. 19–22)
3. Right against Exploitation (Art. 23–24)
4. Right to Freedom of Religion (Art. 25–28)
5. Cultural & Educational Rights (Art. 29–30)
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies (Art. 32)

Significance:

- Protects individuals from arbitrary state action
- Promotes social justice and equality
- Essential for democratic governance
- Ensures rule of law

Conclusion:

Fundamental Rights act as a shield against tyranny and are vital for the functioning of democracy.

2. Discuss Right to Equality (Articles 14–18) in detail.

Answer:

The Right to Equality ensures that all persons are equal before the law and prohibits discrimination.

Provisions:

Article 14 – Equality before Law

- Equal treatment under similar conditions
- Rule of law (no special privileges)

Article 15 – Prohibition of Discrimination

- No discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth
- Allows affirmative action (reservations)

Article 16 – Equality in Public Employment

- Equal opportunity in government jobs
- Reservation for backward classes permitted

Article 17 – Abolition of Untouchability

- Declares untouchability illegal
- Punishable offence

Article 18 – Abolition of Titles

- No titles like “Rai Bahadur”
- Exceptions: Academic & military titles

Conclusion:

This right ensures social and legal equality, forming the base of Indian democracy.

3. Explain Right to Freedom with all its dimensions and restrictions.

Answer:

The Right to Freedom (Articles 19–22) guarantees civil liberties essential for individual development.

Article 19 – Six Freedoms:

1. Freedom of speech and expression
2. Freedom of assembly
3. Freedom of association
4. Freedom of movement
5. Freedom of residence
6. Freedom of profession

Restrictions:

Imposed for:

- Sovereignty and integrity
- Security of State
- Public order
- Decency and morality

Articles 20–22:

- Protection in criminal cases
- Right to life and personal liberty (Art. 21)

- Protection against arbitrary arrest

Conclusion:

It ensures personal liberty but balances it with societal interests.

4. Explain Right against Exploitation with relevance in India.

Answer:

This right aims to eliminate inhuman practices.

Article 23:

- Prohibits human trafficking, begar, forced labour

Article 24:

- Prohibits employment of children below 14 years in hazardous industries

Relevance:

- Prevents bonded labour
- Protects child rights
- Ensures dignity of labour

Conclusion:

It reflects India's commitment to human rights and social justice.

5. Discuss Right to Freedom of Religion in detail.

Answer:

India is a secular state, and Articles 25–28 ensure religious freedom.

Key Provisions:

- Article 25: Freedom of conscience and religion
- Article 26: Manage religious affairs
- Article 27: No tax for religious promotion
- Article 28: No religious education in state institutions

Limitations:

- Public order
- Health
- Morality

Conclusion:

It promotes religious harmony and tolerance.

6. Explain Cultural and Educational Rights with importance.

Answer:

Articles 29–30 protect minority interests.

Article 29:

- Right to conserve language, culture

Article 30:

- Right to establish and administer educational institutions

Importance:

- Preserves diversity
- Protects minority identity
- Encourages pluralism

7. Explain Right to Constitutional Remedies and writ jurisdiction.

Answer:

Article 32 is called the “heart and soul of the Constitution” (by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar).

Writs:

1. Habeas Corpus – Produce detained person
2. Mandamus – Command public authority
3. Prohibition – Stop lower court
4. Certiorari – Transfer/quash order
5. Quo Warranto – Question authority

Importance:

- Ensures enforcement of Fundamental Rights
- Strengthens judiciary

8. Explain Fundamental Duties in detail.

Answer:

Added by 42nd Amendment (1976) under Article 51A.

Key Duties:

- Respect Constitution and national symbols
- Promote harmony
- Protect environment
- Safeguard public property
- Develop scientific temper

Features:

- Non-justiciable
- Moral obligations

Importance:

- Promote discipline

- Encourage responsible citizenship

9. Critically examine advantages and limitations of Fundamental Rights.

Answer:

Advantages:

- Protect individual liberty
- Ensure equality
- Promote democracy
- Safeguard minorities

Limitations:

- Subject to restrictions
- Misuse of rights
- Judicial delays
- Lack of awareness

Conclusion:

While essential, their effectiveness depends on proper implementation.

10. Distinguish between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles & Duties.

Answer:

Basis	Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles	Duties
Nature	Legal rights	Guidelines	Obligations
Enforceability	Yes	No	No
Purpose	Protect citizens	Welfare state	Moral responsibility

Conclusion:

Together, they create a balanced constitutional framework.



BUDDHA SERIES

(Unit Wise Solved Question & Answers)

Course – BBA 2nd Sem

**College – Buddha Institute of
Management**

(Code-1212)

Department: Business Administration

Subject: Indian Constitution

(BBA-207)

Faculty Name: Mr. Shubham Srivastava

UNIT -4

1. Explain the position, powers, and functions of the President of India.

Answer:

The President of India (Articles 52–62) is the constitutional head of the State and the first citizen of India.

Position:

- Nominal executive head
- Acts on advice of Council of Ministers
- Symbol of unity and integrity

Powers:

1. Executive Powers:

- Appoints Prime Minister and Ministers
- Appoints Governors, Judges, CAG, etc.

2. Legislative Powers:

- Summons and prorogues Parliament
- Gives assent to bills
- Can issue Ordinances (Art. 123)

3. Financial Powers:

- Budget presented in his name
- Money Bill requires prior approval

4. Judicial Powers:

- Pardoning power (Art. 72)

5. Emergency Powers:

- National Emergency (Art. 352)
- State Emergency (Art. 356)
- Financial Emergency (Art. 360)

Conclusion:

Though nominal, the President plays a crucial constitutional role.

2. Explain the election and impeachment of the President.

Answer:

Election:

- Indirect election by Electoral College:
 - Elected MPs + MLAs
- Based on proportional representation (single transferable vote)

Qualifications:

- Citizen of India
- 35 years age
- Qualified for Lok Sabha

Impeachment:

- For violation of Constitution
- Initiated in either House of Parliament
- Requires special majority

Conclusion:

Ensures accountability of the highest constitutional authority.

3. Explain the powers and functions of the Prime Minister.

Answer:

The Prime Minister is the real executive head (Article 74).

Powers:

- Head of Council of Ministers
- Advises President
- Leader of Lok Sabha
- Controls administration

- Key role in policy-making

Functions:

- Allocates portfolios
- Coordinates ministries
- Represents India internationally

Conclusion:

PM is the most powerful authority in Indian political system.

4. Explain the Council of Ministers and its role.

Answer:

Structure:

- Cabinet Ministers
- Ministers of State
- Deputy Ministers

Features:

- Collective responsibility to Lok Sabha
- Works under leadership of PM

Functions:

- Policy formulation
 - Administration of departments
 - Advising President
-

5. Explain the composition and powers of Lok Sabha.

Answer:

Composition:

- Maximum 552 members
- Directly elected
- Term: 5 years

Powers:

- Controls executive
- Passes laws
- Money Bills originate here
- Can remove government

Conclusion:

Lok Sabha is the most powerful House.

6. Explain the composition and powers of Rajya Sabha.

Answer:

Composition:

- Maximum 250 members
- Indirectly elected
- Permanent body

Powers:

- Reviews legislation
- Represents states
- Special powers (Art. 249)

Conclusion:

Acts as a revising chamber.

7. Explain the legislative procedure of passing a bill.

Answer:

Stages:

1. First Reading (Introduction)
2. Second Reading (Discussion)
3. Committee Stage
4. Third Reading (Voting)
5. President's Assent

Types of Bills:

- Ordinary Bill
 - Money Bill
 - Constitutional Amendment Bill
-

8. What is a Money Bill? Explain its procedure.

Answer:

Definition (Article 110):

Bill related to taxation, borrowing, etc.

Features:

- Introduced only in Lok Sabha
 - Requires President's recommendation
 - Rajya Sabha has limited power
-

9. Explain the relationship between President and Prime Minister.

Answer:

- President acts on advice of PM
- PM communicates decisions to President
- President can warn, advise, encourage

Conclusion:

Relationship ensures balance between nominal and real executive.

10. Discuss the role of Parliament in Indian democracy.

Answer:

Functions:

- Law-making
- Control over executive

- Financial control
- Constitutional amendments

Importance:

- Represents people
- Ensures accountability
- Maintains democratic governance



BUDDHA SERIES

(Unit Wise Solved Question & Answers)

Course – BBA 2nd Sem

**College – Buddha Institute of
Management**

(Code-1212)

Department: Business Administration

Subject: Indian Constitution

(BBA-207)

Faculty Name: Mr. Shubham Srivastava

UNIT -5

1. Explain the structure, powers, and functions of the Supreme Court of India.

Answer:

The **Supreme Court of India** is the **highest judicial authority** (Articles 124–147).

Structure:

- Chief Justice + other judges
- Appointed by the President

Powers:

1. Original Jurisdiction (Art. 131):

- Disputes between Centre & States

2. Appellate Jurisdiction:

- Appeals from High Courts

3. Advisory Jurisdiction (Art. 143):

- President can seek advice

4. Writ Jurisdiction (Art. 32):

- Protect Fundamental Rights

5. Judicial Review:

- Can declare laws unconstitutional

Functions:

- Guardian of Constitution
- Protector of Fundamental Rights

Conclusion:

It ensures **rule of law and constitutional supremacy**.

2. Explain Judicial Review and Judicial Activism.

Answer:

Judicial Review:

Power of courts to examine validity of laws.

Features:

- Derived from Constitution
- Ensures supremacy of Constitution

Judicial Activism:

Active role of judiciary in protecting rights and public interest.

Examples:

- Public Interest Litigation (PIL)
- Environmental protection cases

Conclusion:

Balances **legislature and executive power**.

3. Explain the composition and powers of High Courts.

Answer:

High Courts are the **highest courts at the state level** (Articles 214–231).

Composition:

- Chief Justice + Judges
- Appointed by President

Powers:

- Original jurisdiction
- Appellate jurisdiction
- Writ jurisdiction (Art. 226)

Importance:

- Protects rights at state level
 - Supervises subordinate courts
-

4. Explain the federal structure of India.**Answer:**

India follows a **federal system with unitary features.**

Features:

- Division of powers
- Written Constitution
- Supremacy of Constitution
- Independent judiciary

Lists:

- Union List
- State List
- Concurrent List

Conclusion:

India is a **quasi-federal state.**

5. Explain Centre-State relations in India.**Answer:****Types of Relations:****1. Legislative:**

- Distribution of powers

2. Administrative:

- Centre controls states in some cases

3. Financial:

- Tax distribution

Conclusion:

Ensures **cooperative federalism**.

6. Explain Emergency Provisions in detail.

Answer:

Emergency provisions (Articles 352–360) strengthen central control.

Types:

1. National Emergency (Art. 352):

- War, external aggression

2. State Emergency (Art. 356):

- Failure of constitutional machinery

3. Financial Emergency (Art. 360):

- Financial instability

Effects:

- Centralization of power
- Suspension of rights

Conclusion:

Necessary but can be **misused**.

7. Explain the Election Commission of India.

Answer:

The **Election Commission of India** is an independent body (Article 324).

Functions:

- Conduct elections
- Prepare voter list
- Ensure free and fair elections

Features:

- Autonomous
 - Constitutional authority
-

8. Explain the independence of the judiciary.

Answer:

Features ensuring independence:

- Security of tenure
- Fixed salary
- No interference
- Separation of powers

Importance:

- Fair justice
 - Protection of rights
-

9. Distinguish between Supreme Court and High Court.

Answer:

Basis	Supreme Court	High Court
Level	National	State
Jurisdiction	Wide	Limited
Authority	Final	Subordinate

10. Critically examine the role of judiciary in Indian democracy.

Answer:

Role:

- Protects Constitution
- Safeguards rights
- Checks misuse of power

Challenges:

- Delay in justice
- Judicial overreach

Conclusion:

Judiciary is the **pillar of democracy**, ensuring justice and fairness.
