

Manmohan Technical University Office of the Controller of Examinations Exam Year: 2083, Ashar (Model Question)		Exam Roll: Exam Roll in words:	
School: School of Applied Science, Technology and Law		Level: Bachelor	Invigilator's Sign:
Program: BBA.LLB		Year/Part: III/II	Superintendent's Sign:
Subject: Constitutional Law - II (BLAW 304)			Code No.

GROUP A (Multiple-Choice Questions)	[10x1=10]	Time: 20 Minutes
i. This group contains 10 multiple-choice questions (MCQs). ii. Answers must be marked on the MCQ Answer Sheet. iii. You may use the main answer sheet for rough work. iv. Marks will not be awarded for answers with cutting, erasing, overwriting, or multiple shaded options. v. The MCQ question paper must be returned along with the MCQ answer sheet.		Code No.:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who is the head of government in Nepal?
A) President.
B) Chief Justice.
C) Prime Minister.
D) Speaker. 2. Parliamentary privilege primarily aims to:
A) Protect political parties.
B) Protect parliamentary independence.
C) Protect judges.
D) Protect civil people. 3. The Judicial Council is mainly concerned with:
A) Election management.
B) Budget preparation.
C) Foreign affairs.
D) Appointment and discipline of judges. 4. Contempt of Court refers to:
A) Judicial review.
B) Disobedience or disrespect to court authority.
C) Appeal against judgment.
D) Legislative oversight. 5. Federalism is based on:
A) Separation of powers.
B) Distribution of powers between levels of government.
C) Supremacy of government.
D) Judicial supremacy. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. The Constitution of Nepal establishes:
A) Unitary system.
B) Federal system.
C) Federal democratic republican system.
D) Presidential system 7. Which country has not a written constitution?
A) England.
B) United States.
C) India.
D) Canada. 8. The Supreme Court of Nepal is:
A) Advisory body.
B) Court of Record.
C) Administrative tribunal.
D) Constitutional commission. 9. The American model of federalism is generally known for:
A) Strong centralization.
B) Dual federalism.
C) Parliamentary supremacy.
D) Unitary structure 10. The role of opposition is to:
A) Control the judiciary.
B) Assist the executive.
C) Hold the government accountable.
D) Appoint judges. |
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Multiple Choice Questions' Answer Sheet

Marks Secured: _____

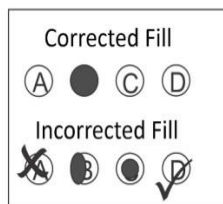
In Words: _____

Examiner's Sign: _____ Date: _____

Scrutinizer's Marks: _____

In Words: _____

Scrutinizer's Sign: _____ Date: _____



1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	6. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	7. (A) (B) (C) (D)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	8. (A) (B) (C) (D)
4. (A) (B) (C) (D)	9. (A) (B) (C) (D)
5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)

Manmohan Technical University
Office of the Controller of Examinations
Exam Year: 2083, Ashar (Model Question)

School: School of Applied Science, Technology and Law	Level: Bachelor	Time: 3 Hours
Program: BBA.LLB	Year/Part: III/II	Full Marks: 60
Subject: Constitutional Law - II (BLAW 304)		Pass Marks: 30

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate **Full Marks**.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

GROUP A (*Multiple-Choice Questions are provided on separate sheet*) **[10×1=10]**

GROUP B (*Descriptive Answer Questions - Attempt ALL Questions*) **[8×4=32]**

1. Explain the constitutional position of the Head of State in Nepal.
2. Describe the process of government formation in Nepal.
3. Discuss the privileges of Parliament in Nepal.

OR

Explain the role of the Opposition in a parliamentary democracy.

4. What is judicial independence? Why is it important?
5. Explain the concept and significance of Contempt of Court.

OR

Define federalism and discuss its essential features.

6. Explain the distribution of legislative powers under the Constitution of Nepal.
7. Compare the constitutions of Nepal and the United Kingdom in brief.
8. Discuss the salient features of US constitution.

GROUP C (*Analytical Answer Questions - Attempt ALL Questions*) **[2×9=18]**

9. Critically examine the role, functions and powers of the Prime Minister in Nepal.
10. Explain the legislative and financial procedures of the Federal Parliament of Nepal.

OR

Compare and contrast the American and Indian models of federalism.

∞∞ **The End** ∞∞