

**INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND CIVIL SOCIETY
(INC3016)**

Time Allotted : 2½ hrs

Full Marks : 60

Figures out of the right margin indicate full marks.

*Candidates are required to answer Group A and
any 4 (four) from Group B to E, taking one from each group.*

Candidates are required to give answer in their own words as far as practicable.

Group – A

1. Answer any twelve:

12 × 1 = 12

Choose the correct alternative for the following

- (i) Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?
(a) The Lok Sabha (b) The President
(c) The People of India (d) The Chief Justice of India
- (ii) The states in India are formed on the basis of
(a) Administrative convenience (b) Caste
(c) Language (d) Ethnicity
- (iii) In the sessions of Indian National Congress, the demand for Constituent Assembly was put at first in
(a) 1940 (b) 1935
(c) 1936 (d) 1919
- (iv) The original Preamble of the Constitution did not have the following words
(a) Sovereign, Republic, Justice (b) Justice, Secular, Integrity
(c) Socialist, Secular, Integrity (d) Democratic, Justice, Equality
- (v) The no confidence motion is moved against
(a) The Council of Ministers
(b) All Members of both the Houses of the Parliament
(c) Prime Minister
(d) A political party
- (vi) The power to increase the number of judges is vested in
(a) The Parliament (b) The President
(c) The Chief Justice of Supreme Court (d) The Law Commission
- (vii) The writ that challenges the authority of a person's claim to public office?
(a) Habeas Corpus (b) Mandamus
(c) Quo Warranto (d) Certiorari

- (viii) Which of the following are Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution?
 (a) Protect Public Property
 (b) Separation of Judiciary from the Executive
 (c) Protecting the dignity of women
 (d) All of the Above
- (ix) Right to a clean and healthy environment' is protected under which article of the Constitution of India?
 (a) Article 15 (b) Article 19
 (c) Article 21 (d) Article 20
- (x) Fundamental Right guaranteed under which one of the following articles of the constitution of India available only to the Citizens of India?
 (a) Article 20 (b) Article 21
 (c) Article 22 (d) Article 19

Fill in the blanks with the correct word

- (xi) The Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the _____.
- (xii) The members of UPSC are removed by the _____.
- (xiii) The concept of Rule of Law was taken from the constitution of _____.
- (xiv) Social justice involves the fair distribution of goods and services within a society, as well as between_____.
- (xv) _____ is a constitutional monarchy.

Group - B

2. (a) Mention the significance of the Indian Council Act,1892. [[CO1&2](Remember/LOCQ)]
 (b) The Indian Independence Act of 1947 had several features that affected India's path to sovereignty and self-government. Discuss. [[CO1](Remember/LOCQ)]
 (c) A majority of Indian and global views on the Constitutions of India have glossed over the fact that it is a colonial document. Do you agree? [[CO2](Apply/IOCQ)]
4 + 4 + 4 = 12
3. (a) What are the major objectives of the Constituent Assembly? [[CO3](Analyse/HOCQ)]
 (b) What is the role of Indian National Congress in making the constitution of India? [[CO4](Remember/LOCQ)]
6 + 6 = 12

Group - C

4. (a) How does Sovereignty in India reside with the people? [[CO3](Analyse/HOCQ)]
 (b) Discuss few important constitutional provisions that ensure gender justice in the country? [[CO4](Remember/LOCQ)]
 (c) What is the role of the Indian PM in relation to its Council of Ministers? [[CO2](Apply/IOCQ)]
3 + 4 + 5 = 12

5. (a) Discuss Indian as a secular state and compare with the secular principles of the US constitution. [[CO2)Analyse (IOCQ)]
 (b) What can France learn from the Indian Constitution's approach to secularism? [CO2,Remember/(IOCQ)]
6 + 6 = 12

Group - D

6. (a) Explain the reason for the growth of public interest litigation in India. As a result of it, has the Indian Supreme Court emerged as the world's most powerful judiciary? [[CO4) Analyse/(IOCQ)]
 (b) Confidence in the judiciary system seems to be on a decline in people's perception. Analyse the reasons with the help of an example. [[CO1)Analyse/(IOCQ)]
6 + 6 = 12
7. (a) Do you think that constitution of India does not accept principle of strict separation of powers rather it is based on the principle of 'checks and balance'. [[CO3)(Analyse/HOCQ)]
 (b) Write a note on any three functions of High Court. [[CO4)(Remember/LOCQ)]
 (c) What is contempt of court? Does the use of contempt of court curtail freedom of speech and Expression? [[CO2)(Apply/IOCQ)]
5 + 3 + 4 = 12

Group - E

8. (a) What were the changes introduced in the DPSP with the 42nd Amendment Act? [[CO6)(Remember/LOCQ)]
 (b) Does the principle of considering special needs for people conflict with the principle of equal treatment for all? [[CO6)(Remember/LOCQ)]
 (c) Discuss socialist principles enshrined in the Directive principles of State Policy? [[CO6)(Apply/IOCQ)]
3 + 3 + 6 = 12
9. (a) The Fundamental Rights have met with a lot of criticisms. Analyse. [[CO3)(Analyse/HOCQ)]
 (b) How has ecological degradation violated our Fundamental Right to live in a pollution free environment, which is an intrinsic part of Right to life? [[CO4)(Remember/LOCQ)]
 (c) Discuss some measures taken by the government in India to safeguard Directive Principles of State Policy. [[CO2)(Apply/IOCQ)]
4 + 4 + 4 = 12

Cognition Level	LOCQ	IOCQ	HOCQ
Percentage distribution	32.29	48.96	18.79

