

**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 among the following was the only Muslim woman member of the Constituent Assembly?
(a) Begum Wazira Khan (b) Begum Hazrat Mahal
(c) Bibi Amtus Salam (d) Shah Bano
- (ii) Which of the following best explains why the Indian Councils Act 1909 is criticized in democratic terms?
(a) It abolished legislative councils
(b) It introduced communal representation
(c) It removed Indian participation
(d) It centralized all powers
- (iii) Who among the following was not a member of the Drafting Committee of the constituent assembly of India?
(a) Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar (b) TT Brahmachari
(c) DP Khaitan (d) Vithalbhai Patel
- (iv) The states in India are formed on the basis of
(a) Administrative convenience (b) Caste
(c) Language (d) Ethnicity
- (v) The first woman Governor of a state in free India?
(a) Sarojini Naidu (b) Padmaja Naidu
(c) Sucheta Kripalani (d) Vijay Laxmi Pandit
- (vi) Which of the following best explains why India is often described as a “quasi-federal” state?
(a) States have complete autonomy in all matters
(b) The Centre can override states in certain situations
(c) States can secede from the Union
(d) The Constitution is based only on federal principles

- (vii) 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
- (viii) 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
- (ix) 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
- (x) Which of the following scenarios best reflects a threat to democratic accountability?
 (a) Judicial review of executive actions
 (b) Free and fair elections
 (c) Concentration of media ownership
 (d) Decentralization through local bodies

Fill in the blanks with the correct word

- (xi) The 99th amendment established the _____ to appoint the judges of Supreme Court and the High Court
- (xii) In India, political parties are given recognition by _____.
- (xiii) _____ is a constitutional monarchy.
- (xiv) The members of UPSC are removed by the _____.
- (xv) The right to freedom of religion is guaranteed in the Indian constitution under article _____ to _____.

Group - B

2. (a) Mention the key features of the Government of India act, 1919. [[CO4](Remember/LOCQ)]
 (b) What were the main provisions of the Indian Council Act, 1861? [[CO2](Apply/IOCQ)]
6 + 6 = 12
3. (a) Do you think the Regulating Act of 1773 got introduced to establish a central administration system in British India? Discuss why. [[CO1](remember/LOCQ)]
 (b) What are the resolutions stated in the Objective Resolution? [[CO1](Remember/LOCQ)]
6 + 6 = 12

Group - C

4. (a) Give a detailed explanation about the structure of the Council of Ministers.
[[CO3](Analyse/HOCQ)]
(b) Which are few provisions of the constitution that you find it to be redundant?
State your reasons for it.
[[CO4](Remember/LOCQ)]
5 + 7 = 12
5. (a) Note down the point of similarities between the Constitution of India and Germany.
[[CO3](Analyse/HOCQ)]
(b) Mention the point of differences between the Constitution of Indian and Germany.
[[CO4](Remember/LOCQ)]
(c) How does the Indian Constitution borrow from the constitution of France?
[[CO2](Apply/IOCQ)]
5 + 5 + 2 = 12

Group - D

6. (a) "Hunger and Poverty are the biggest challenges for good governance in India till today." Evaluate how far successive government have progressed in dealing with these problems? Suggest measures of improvement.
[[CO4](Remember/LOCQ)]
(b) What are the merits and demerits of the collegium system of appointment of judges in India?
[[CO4](Remember/LOCQ)]
6 + 6 = 12
7. (a) What is the procedure for removal of judges of the Supreme Court?
[[CO3](Analyse/HOCQ)]
(b) What are the lacunas in the judicial system of India that forms an impediment in the path of justice delivery?
[[CO4](Remember/LOCQ)]
(c) Explain the role of Judicial Review in safeguarding the Fundamental Rights in India.
[[CO2](Apply/IOCQ)]
3 + 4 + 5 = 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) Development and fundamental rights of individuals are often in conflict with each other. Do you agree? Give examples.
[[CO6]Analyse/(IOCQ)]

- (b) Explain the constitutional perspectives of Gender Justice with the help of relevant Constitutional Provisions and case laws.

[[CO5) Remember/(IOCQ)]

6 + 6 =12

Cognition Level	LOCQ	IOCQ	HOCQ
Percentage distribution	54.17	32.29	13.54