

**INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND CIVIL SOCIETY
(INCO 3016)**

Time Allotted : 3 hrs

Full Marks : 70

Figures out of the right margin indicate full marks.

*Candidates are required to answer Group A and
any 5 (five) from Group B to E, taking at least one from each group.*

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

**Group - A
(Multiple Choice Type Questions)**

1. Choose the correct alternative for the following: **10 × 1 = 10**
- (i) Which among the following features of the Indian Constitution is not borrowed from the British Constitution?
(a) Parliamentary Form of Government (b) Cabinet Form of Government
(c) Rule of law (d) Concurrent List
- (ii) In which house the amendments to the Constitution of India can be initiated?
(a) Only in Lok Sabha (b) Only in Rajya Sabha
(c) Only in State Legislative Assemblies (d) Either house of Parliament
- (iii) Directive Principles are “just like a cheque on a bank payable at the convenience of the bank”. Who among the following said this?
(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Bhim Rao Ambedkar
(c) Mr. R. K. Sidhwa (d) Prof. K T Shah
- (iv) Who was the first Governor-General of India?
(a) Warren Hastings (b) Lord William Bentinck
(c) Lord Clive (d) Lord Macaulay
- (v) Which of the following words has not been written in the preamble of the Indian Constitution?
(a) Sovereign (b) Socialist (c) Democratic (d) Indians
- (vi) Fundamental rights in the Indian constitution have been taken from the
(a) Russian constitution (b) U.S. constitution
(c) British constitution (d) Act of 1935
- (vii) In which of the following articles of the Constitution, the Right to Equality are mentioned?
(a) Articles 19 - 22 (b) Articles 23 - 24
(c) Articles 14 - 18 (d) Articles 25 - 28

- (viii) Which committee suggested the justiciable and non-justiciable types of Rights?
(a) Sapru Committee (b) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
(c) Bhure Lal committee (d) Vohra Committee
- (ix) Which of the following articles consists of equal pay for equal work for men and women?
(a) Article 31 (b) Article 39A (c) Article 41 (d) Article 39
- (x) What is the number of Schedules in the Constitution of India?
(a) 12 (b) 14 (c) 9 (d) 11

Group - B

2. (a) Discuss the features of the Government of India Act, 1935.
[[CO1] (Remember/LOCQ)]
(b) Analyze the significance of these features. [[CO1] (Analyze/IOCQ)]
6 + 6 = 12
3. (a) What do you understand by the term "basic structure" of the Constitution?
[[CO1] (Analyze/IOCQ)]
(b) What is the significance of the "basic structure" in the Constitution of India?
[[CO1] (Evaluate/HOCQ)]
6 + 6 = 12

Group - C

4. (a) Discuss the features in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.
[[CO4] (Remember/LOCQ)]
(b) Analyse the importance of the Preamble with regard to India's democracy.
[[CO2] (Analyze/IOCQ)]
6 + 6 = 12
5. (a) What do you understand about the term 'secularism'?
[[CO3] (Understand/LOCQ)]
(b) Do you think that India is a secular country? Argue your case.
[[CO2] (Evaluate/HOCQ)]
4 + 8 = 12

Group - D

6. (a) State the fundamental duties of Indian citizens. [[CO2] (Remember/LOCQ)]
(b) As a citizen of India, why do you think that Fundamental Duties are important?
[[CO6] (Analyze/IOCQ)]
6 + 6 = 12
7. (a) Discuss the Right to Equality as a Fundamental Right of the Indian Constitution.
[[CO2] (Remember/LOCQ)]

- (b) Why do you think that Right to Constitutional Remedies is the heart and soul of the Constitution? [(CO3) (Evaluate/HOCQ)]

6 + 6 = 12

Group - E

8. (a) What are the different types of Amendment procedure in the Indian Constitution. [(CO3) (Understand/ LOCQ)]
(b) Why do you think that the Amendment procedure is necessary in the Constitution? [(CO4) (Analyze/IOCQ)]

6 + 6 = 12

9. (a) What is democracy? [(CO1) (Remember/LOCQ)]
(b) Do you think that India is truly a democratic country? Argue your case with regard to the values of liberty and justice that are enshrined in the Constitution. [(CO5) (Analyze/IOCQ)]

4 + 8 = 12

Cognition Level	LOCQ	IOCQ	HOCQ
Percentage distribution	43.75%	37.5%	18.75%

Course Outcome (CO):

INCO=3016 After successfully completing this course the students will be able to:

1. Analyze the historical, political and philosophical context behind the Indian Constitution-making process
2. Appreciate the important principles characterizing the Indian Constitution and institute comparisons with other constitutions.
3. Understand the contemporaneity and application of the Indian Constitution in present times
4. Critique the contexts for constitutional amendments in consonance with changing times and society.
5. Establish the relationship between the Indian Constitution and civil society at the collective as well as the individual levels.
6. Consciously exercise the rights and the duties emanating from the Indian Constitution to one's own life and work.

*LOCQ: Lower Order Cognitive Question; IOCQ: Intermediate Order Cognitive Question; HOCQ: Higher Order Cognitive Question

Department & Section	Submission Link
BT	https://classroom.google.com/c/NDA1MzU1MzQzNzM5/a/NDY0MjIxNjYwMzYx/details
CE - A	https://classroom.google.com/c/NDA1MzQ3NDA4NzU2/a/NDY0MjIwOTExMDc1/details
CE - B	https://classroom.google.com/c/NDA1MzQ1Mzg5MDk1/a/NDY0MjIxNjYwNjU5/details
EE	https://classroom.google.com/c/NDA1MzQwNTE2MTY1/a/NDY0MjIxNjYwNzY1/details
IT	https://classroom.google.com/c/NDA1MzUxNTUyNjM1/a/NDY0MjIxNjYwNTc3/details
ME - A	https://classroom.google.com/c/NDA1MzQ0ODUwNzI4/a/NDY0MjIxNjYwMjM2/details
ME - B	https://classroom.google.com/c/NDA1MzM5OTM4OTgz/a/NDY0MjIxNjYwOTE4/details