

**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) When was the Communal Award announced by the British Prime Minister?
(a) 1947 (b) 1938 (c) 1932 (d) 1945.
- (ii) Who was the first Viceroy of India?
(a) Lord Canning (b) Lord William Bentick
(c) Charles Cornwallis (d) Warren Hastings.
- (iii) Accountability to the citizens is the most basic outcome of
(a) Theocracy (b) Autocracy (c) Democracy (d) Socialism.
- (iv) Which of the following words is not mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?
(a) Sovereign (b) Socialist (c) Democratic (d) Indians.
- (v) Who is known as the Father of Indian Constitution?
(a) Dr. K.M.Munshi (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) M.N. Roy.
- (vi) The idea of the Preamble is taken from which country?
(a) Irish Constitution (b) US Constitution
(c) French Constitution (d) Australian Constitution.
- (vii) In which of the following articles of the Constitution, the Right to Freedom of Religion is mentioned?
(a) Articles 19 - 22 (b) Articles 25 - 28
(c) Articles 14 - 18 (d) Article 32.
- (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 Committe.

- (ix) Which among the following constitutional Amendment Acts reduced the age of voting from 21 years to 18 years?
(a) 59th Amendment Act (b) 60th Amendment Act
(c) 61st Amendment Act (d) 62nd Amendment Act.
- (x) When was the National Flag adopted?
(a) 1944 (b) 1947 (c) 1946 (d) 1940.

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 is 'Objective Resolution' and who moved it? [(CO2)(Remember/LOCQ)]
(b) What was the need for Objective Resolution in the making of the Constitution? [(CO3)(Understand/IOCQ)]
5 + 7 = 12

Group - C

4. (a) Discuss the features of the Directive Principles of State Policy. [(CO4)(Remember/LOCQ)]
(b) Analyse the importance of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution. [(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 Religion as a Fundamental Right of the Indian Constitution. [(CO1)(Remember/LOCQ)]
(b) Do you think that this right should be given to the people? Justify your argument. [(CO1)(Analyze/HOCQ)]
5 + 7 = 12

Group - E

8. (a) What is 'good governance'? Explain a few characteristics of 'good governance'.
 [(CO3)(Understand/ LOCQ)
 (b) Why do you think that 'good governance' is needed for a democratic state?
 [(CO4)(Analyze/IOCQ)]
6 + 6 = 12
9. (a) What is democracy? [(CO1)(Remember/LOCQ)]
 (b) Analyse the indispensability of democracy for a pluralistic and multi-ethnic country like India.
 [(CO5)(Analyze/IOCQ)]
4 + 8 = 12

Cognition Level	LOCQ	IOCQ	HOCQ
Percentage distribution	43.75	37.5	18.75

Course Outcome (CO):

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

