

**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 of the following is an outcome of judicial activism?
1. Judicial Review
2. Public Interest Litigation
(a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both of them (d) None of the above.
- (ii) Which article declares laws that are inconsistent with Fundamental Rights null and void?
(a) Article 225 (b) Article 13
(c) Article 136 (d) Article 22.
- (iii) Which of the following has been described as ‘Super Cabinet’, an ‘Economic Cabinet’, a ‘Parallel Cabinet’, the ‘Fifth Wheel of the Coach’ and so on?
(a) NITIAayog (b) Planning Commission
(c) Cabinet (d) Ministry of Finance
- (iv) The President nominates 12 members of the Rajya Sabha according to
(a) their performance as office bearers of cultural societies
(b) the recommendations made by the Vice President
(c) their role played in political set up of the country
(d) their distinction in the field of science, art, literature and social service.
- (v) “Rule of law and not rule of any person” defines?
(a) Legal justice (b) Welfare propaganda
(c) Economy (d) Political authority
- (vi) Who among the following was not a member of the Constituent Assembly?
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) M K Gandhi
(c) H C Mukherjee (d) Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha.

(vii) Match the following events regarding Constituent Assembly.

List-I(Event)

- I. Election date of Dr. Rajendra Prasad as first President of India
- II. Final Session of Constituent Assembly
- III. Setup of Drafting Committee
- IV. Published Date of First Draft of The Constitution

List-II(Adoption Date)

- A. January 24, 1950
- B. January 24, 1950
- C. February 1948
- D. August 29, 1947

- | | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (a) | A | B | C | D |
| (b) | B | A | D | C |
| (c) | C | D | A | B |
| (d) | D | C | B | A |

(viii) Which one of the following best describes the Parliament Form of Government?

- (a) Principle of Cooperation and Co-ordination between the legislative and executive organs.
- (b) Doctrine of separation of powers between the two organs
- (c) Written Constitution.
- (d) Rigid constitution.

(ix) Assertion (A): Indian federalism is called "Quasi-federal".

Reason(R): India has an independent judiciary with the power of Judicial Review.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true.

(x) The Supreme Court of India enunciated the doctrine of 'Basic Structure of the Constitution' in

- (a) the Golaknath Case in 1967
- (b) the Sajjan Singh Case in 1965
- (c) the Shankari Prasad Case in 1951
- (d) the Keshavanand Bharati case in 1973.

Group- B

- 2. (a) How is the Western notion of secularism different from the Indian version of secularism? (CO4,IOCQ)
- (b) Explain the term 'Welfare State'. Discuss to what extent India fulfils the criteria of being a welfare state. [CO2/IOCQ]

- (c) Is Uniform Civil Code the need of the hour? State your reasons for agreeing or disagreeing to this. (C06,IOCQ)
4 + 4 + 4 = 12
3. (a) Every matter of public interest cannot be a matter of public interest litigation. Analyse with a case study. [C03/HOCQ]
- (b) The Parliament passed the Constitution 103 Amendment Act, 2019 to provide reservation in education and public employment to economically disadvantaged section of the society. Discuss the impact and various concerns related to the bill. [C03/HOCQ]
6 + 6 = 12

Group - C

4. (a) What is Dyarchy and which act introduced dyarchy for the first time? (C01, IOCQ)
(b) What are the changes introduced by Government of India Act, 1858? (C01,IOCQ)
(c) What are the key differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of the State Policies? Discuss an associated case which shows the conflict between the two. [C06/HOCQ]
2 + 4 + 6 = 12
5. (a) Briefly explain the functions of the Constituent Assembly. (C01,IOCQ)
(b) Analyse the distinguishing features of the notion of Right to Equality in the Constitution of the USA and India. [C02/IOCQ]
(c) Indian Constitution is an amalgamation of a global outlook and experiences gained during the freedom struggle. Comment. [C01/LOCQ]
4 + 4 + 4 = 12

Group - D

6. (a) What is justice according to the Indian constitution? (C04,LOCQ)
(b) Compare and contrast the Parliamentary System of the government of India and UK. [C02/IOCQ]
(c) Results of the elections in India have always been accepted by political parties without questioning the legitimacy of the results. In light of this discuss the role of the Election Commission of India in conducting elections in India and what are the factors that enable it to perform that role. [C03/IOCQ]
3 + 4 + 5 = 12
7. (a) How is freedom of press being misused by the Indian Media? Illustrate your answer with some examples. (C06, HOCQ)
(b) What two principles of justice does Rawls endorse? Do you find them plausible? [C04/IOCQ]
6 + 6 = 12

Group - E

8. (a) Examine the scope of Fundamental Rights in the right of the K.S Puttaswamy vs. Union of Indian judgment. [C06,HOCQ]
 (b) Provide for a discourse on the evolution of the concept of judicial review in the constitutional history of India. [C01/IOCQ]
 (c) Parliament of the country is the repository of sovereign will of the people and it is the responsibility of both the ruling and the opposition party for it's successful functioning. What role does the Speaker play in this regard? (C03,IOCQ)
4 + 4 + 4 = 12
9. (a) Introduce what is meant by Emergency and its types. Discuss the effect of national emergency on Fundamental Rights. [C03&C06/LOCQ]
 (b) Is domicile based reservation legal in Indian constitution? Does it lead to socio-economic, political development in India? If yes, then how? (C04,HOCQ)
 (c) What is the role of civil society in a democracy? (C05,IOCQ)
5 + 4 + 3 = 12
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<i>Cognition Level</i>	<i>LOCQ</i>	<i>IOCQ</i>	<i>HOCQ</i>
<i>Percentage distribution</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>33.3</i>

Course Outcome (CO):

After the completion of the course 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 comparison with other countries.
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 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.*