

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

**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) 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.
- (ii) India has taken the concept of 'Judicial Review' from which country's constitution?  
(a) United States (b) United Kingdom  
(c) Canada (d) Ireland.
- (iii) Who amongst the following was not a member of the 7-member team of the drafting committee?  
(a) Dr. K.M.Munshi (b) T.T Krishnamachariya  
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Syed Mohammad Sadullah.
- (iv) Which of the following cannot be restricted or suspended even during national emergency?  
(a) Right to reside and settle in any part of the country  
(b) Right to life and personal liberty right  
(c) Right to move freely throughout the territory of India  
(d) Right to carry on any profession or business.
- (v) How many Fundamental Duties are mentioned in Indian constitution?  
(a) Five (b) Seven (c) Nine (d) Eleven.
- (vi) Which of the following word was added in the preamble by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act (1976)?  
(a) Socialist (b) Secular  
(c) Integrity (d) All of the above.

- (vii) "Rule of law and not rule of any person" defines  
 (a) Legal justice (b) Welfare propaganda  
 (c) Economy (d) Political authority.
- (viii) Democracy is better than any other form of government because  
 (a) it allows change (b) allows voting  
 (c) allows right to opinion (d) allows us to correct its own mistake.
- (ix) Which one of the following best describes the Parliamentary 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.
- (x) How are Directive Principles of State Policy different from Fundamental Rights?  
 (a) Former is for Union government and the latter is for state Government  
 (b) Former is part of the Constitution whereas the latter is not  
 (c) DPSP are not enforceable whereas Fundamental Rights can be enforced  
 (d) None of the above.

*Fill in the blanks with the correct word*

- (xi) The \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment of the Indian Constitution added the word Secular in the Preamble.
- (xii) The Fundamental right known as 'conscience of the constitution' is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (xiii) The Constitution of India was adopted in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
- (xiv) \_\_\_\_\_ is independent of executive and legislature and has adequate powers.
- (xv) One feature distinguishing the power of the Rajya Sabha from the Vidhan Sabha is \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Group - B**

2. (a) 'Indian Constitution is a bag of borrowings'. Explain. [[CO2](HOCQ)]  
 (b) What are the important values of the Indian Constitution? Explain. [[CO2](Remember/LOCQ)]  
**6 + 6 = 12**
3. (a) Do you agree with the statement that the scope of judicial review in India is much broader than that of what exists in US? Discuss comparing the judicial review in these two countries. [[CO2](Analyse/HOCQ)]  
 (b) Mention any four provisions in the Constitution that can be amended by a simple majority of Parliament. [[CO3](Remember/LOCQ)]  
**6 + 6 = 12**

## Group - C

4. (a) Discuss the salient features of the Indian Constitution. [[CO2](HOCQ)]  
(b) Why is it necessary for a country to have a clear demarcation of powers and responsibilities in the constitution? What would happen in the absence of such a demarcation? [[CO3](Analyse/IOCQ)]  
**6 + 6 = 12**
5. (a) Explain briefly India as a federal state. [[CO2](Apply/LOCQ)]  
(b) What is Public Interest Litigation? [[CO5](Remember/LOCQ)]  
(c) What is the significance of Preamble in India? [[CO2](IOCQ)]  
**6 + 3 + 3 = 12**

## Group - D

6. (a) The role played by Election Commission of India has bestowed a high level of confidence in the citizen's mind in ensuring neutrality of legislative bodies in the country. Analyse. [[CO3](HOCQ)]  
(b) The Indian Constitution guarantees Freedom to its citizens. Mention the rights included under The Right to Freedom. [[CO6](Remember/LOCQ)]  
**7 + 5 = 12**
7. (a) Discuss the important powers and functions of the President of India. [[CO3](HOCQ)]  
(b) The Union Government scrapped Article 370 of the Indian Constitution that granted special status to Jammu and Kashmir. Discuss your opinion about the same. [[CO4](Analyse/IOCQ)]  
**6 + 6 = 12**

## Group - E

8. (a) 'Democracy is not just a form of government but also a way of living' Discuss. [[CO2](HOCQ)]  
(b) How does communal politics harm the secular fabric of India? [[CO2](HOCQ)]  
**6 + 6 = 12**
9. (a) Explain the powers and function of the State Legislature. [[CO3](Remember/LOCQ)]  
(b) What are Lokpal and Lokayuktas? [[CO3](Remember/LOCQ)]  
**7 + 5 = 12**

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Cognition Level	LOCQ	IOCQ	HOCQ
Percentage distribution	39.58	21.87	38.55

## **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.*