

**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) Which Fundamental Rights article is enforceable during the period of emergency?
(a) Article 20 (b) Article 21
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of the above.
- (ii) India has taken the concept of 'Liberty' and 'Equality' from which country's Constitution?
(a) France (b) United Kingdom
(c) Canada (d) Ireland.
- (iii) Which of the following was described by Dr. Ambedkar as the 'Heart and Soul' of the Constitution?
(a) Right to Freedom (b) Right to Equality
(c) Right against Exploitation (d) Right to Constitutional Remedies.
- (iv) In which case did the Supreme Court of India determine that the Parliament has the power to make amendment in fundamental rights, but it cannot make change in the basic structure of the Constitution.
(a) Golak Nath case (b) Kesavnanda Bharati Case
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
- (v) Right to property is a
(a) Fundamental Right (b) Fundamental Duty
(c) Legal Right available to all people (d) Directive Principle of State policy.
- (vi) Which of the following is not a Fundamental Duty under Indian constitution?
(a) To vote in elections
(b) To develop the scientific temper
(c) To protect the dignity of women
(d) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals.

- (vii) Who is the Constitutional head of the state government?
 (a) The President (b) The Chief Minister
 (c) The Governor (d) The Prime Minister.
- (viii) The Prime Minister of India, at the time of his / her appointment
 (a) need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament but must become a member of one of the Houses within six months
 (b) need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament but must become a member of the Lok Sabha within six months
 (c) must be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament
 (d) must be a member of the Lok Sabha.
- (ix) The 42nd Amendment Act added which of the following words in Preamble
 (a) Socialist (b) Secular (c) Integrity (d) All of the above
- (x) What is rule of law?
 (a) The idea of a limited government
 (b) The basic attributes of the law and the idea that the government is under the law
 (c) Policy obeying the law
 (d) The idea that the Parliament is the only source of authority.

Fill in the blanks with the correct word

- (xi) The controversial amendment that was passed during the emergency is _____.
- (xii) The first elections to the Lok Sabha were held in the year _____.
- (xiii) The idea of Preamble is borrowed from the Constitution of _____.
- (xiv) _____ is a human right as well as a fundamental right under the Constitution of India.
- (xv) The article that separates executive from the judiciary is _____.

Group - B

2. (a) Discuss the meaning of constitution. Why is it required for a country?
[[CO1](Apply/LOCQ)]
- (b) Explain the impact of the partition of 1947 in the formation of the Indian Constitution.
[[CO1](Remember/IOCQ)]
- (c) Mention any two important features of the Indian Councils Act 1861.
[[CO1](Remember/LOCQ)]
5 + 5 + 2 = 12
3. (a) Who are civil servants? What are the constitutional safeguards available to a civil servant in India?
[[CO3](Remember/HOCQ)]
- (b) As a citizen of India, do you think affirmative action by the government has been effective in protecting the weaker sections of society and promoting social justice? Give your arguments in favour or against it.
[[CO2](Analyse/HOCQ)]
6 + 6 = 12

Group - C

4. (a) Compare between the Constitution of India and France. *[[CO2)(Analyse/HOCQ]]*
(b) What role does the judiciary play in protecting the ecology by judicial activism? Elucidate with a case study. *[[CO3)(Analyse/HOCQ]]*
6 + 6 = 12
5. (a) “Democracy and secularism are deeply interconnected like two rails on a track.” Discuss. *[[CO2)(Analyse/HOCQ]]*
(b) Why is the US Senate the most powerful house in the world? *[[CO2)(Analyse/IOCQ]]*
(c) What are the rights of trade union as per the Indian Constitution? *[[CO5)(Remember/LOCQ]]*
6 + 3 + 3 = 12

Group - D

6. (a) Indian judiciary had made right to die with dignity a fundamental right under Article 21. Comment your arguments in favour or against it. *[[CO6)(Remember/HOCQ]]*
(b) Does the Uniform Civil Code directly violates Article 25 and 26 of the Indian Constitution? Justify. *[[CO3)(Analyse/IOCQ]]*
(c) What do you mean by suspension of enforcement of Fundamental Rights during National Emergency? *[[CO6)(Analyse/LOCQ]]*
4 + 4 + 4 = 12
7. (a) How do electoral malpractices weaken democratic functioning in India? *[[CO3)(Analyse/HOCQ]]*
(b) ‘India, that is Bharat, shall be a union of states’ Explain. *[[CO3)(Analyse/HOCQ]]*
6 + 6 = 12

Group - E

8. (a) Define e-governance. Mention the role of engineers in e-governance. *[[CO3)(Analyse/HOCQ]]*
(b) How are taxing powers divided between the centre and the state in India? *[[CO3)(Remember/LOCQ]]*
6 + 6 = 12
9. (a) Critically examine the constitutional provisions which ensures independent judiciary in India. *[[CO3)(Remember/IOCQ]]*
(b) State the importance and purpose of the institution of Lokpal. Do you think it will succeed its mission in India? Give reasons and state the problems in it. *[[CO3)(Analyse/HOCQ]]*
6 + 6 = 12

Cognition Level	LOCQ	IOCQ	HOCQ
Percentage distribution	27.08	12.5	60.41

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 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.*