**Discipline: Public Administration Time: 2 Hours (120 Mins.)**

**Course Code: UK1DSCPAN102 Total Marks: 56**

**Course Title:** INDIAN CONSTITUTION

**Type of Course: DSC Semester: 1**

**Academic Level: 100-199**

**Part A**

**Time: 5 Minutes (6 X 1=6)**

**Objective Type. Answer All Questions**

1. Which of the following provisions was introduced for the first time in the Government of India Act, 1935?

A) Provincial autonomy

B) Bicameral legislature at the Centre

C) Abolition of the diarchy in the provinces

D) Introduction of the federal court

1. Which of the following is not a freedom guaranteed under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution?

A) Freedom of speech and expression

B) Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms

C) Freedom to form associations or unions

D) Freedom to own property

1. Who is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha?

A) President of India

B) Prime Minister of India

C) Vice President of India

D) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

1. Which of the following is not a function of the Inter-State Council?

A) To investigate and discuss subjects of common interest among states

B) To advise the President on the matters concerning the distribution of finances between the Centre and the States

C) To coordinate the activities of the states in executing laws

D) To pass legislation on behalf of the states

1. What is the primary role of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India?

A) To advise the President on financial matters

B) To conduct audits of the accounts of the Union and State governments

C) To prepare the Union Budget

D) To formulate fiscal policies

1. Which amendment of the Indian Constitution added Fundamental Duties?

A) 42nd Amendment

B) 44th Amendment

C) 61st Amendment

D) 73rd Amendment

**Part B.**

**Time: 20 Minutes (5X2=10)**

**Two-Three sentences. Answer All Questions**

1. In what way does the Preamble establish the nature of the Indian state?
2. What are the primary ways through which Indian citizenship can be acquired?
3. How does the Indian Constitution distribute powers between the Centre and the States?
4. Why is Article 40 considered significant for local self-governance in India?
5. What does the term 'secularism' mean in the context of the Indian Constitution?

**Part C.**

**Time: 35 Minutes (4X4=16)**

**Short Answer. Answer all 4 questions, choosing among options within each question.**

1. What limitations can be imposed on the Right to Freedom under the Indian Constitution?

Or

Why is the definition of "State" significant for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights?

1. What are the key functions of the Minority Commission?

Or

What is meant by the principle of Separation of Powers in the context of the Indian constitution?

1. What is the primary function of the UPSC in India?

Or

How does the Election Commission ensure free and fair elections in India?

1. What is the constitutional status of the Governor in India, and how does it relate to federalism?

Or

How does the concept of 'cooperative federalism' influence Centre-State administrative relations in India?

**Part D.**

**Time: 60 Minutes (4X6=24)**

**Long Answer. Answer all 4 questions, choosing among options within each question.**

1. Examine the ideological debate between individual rights and collective rights in the context of the Indian Constitution. How does the Constitution balance the rights of individuals with the need for social justice and collective welfare? Discuss the implications of this balance for the functioning of democracy in India.

Or

Discuss the key features of the Government of India Act, 1919, and how it marked a significant shift in British policy towards Indian governance. In what ways did the Act attempt to address the demands for greater self-governance from Indian leaders and the Indian National Congress?

1. Examine the role of asymmetric federalism in India. How does the Indian Constitution reflect asymmetric federal principles, particularly in the context of Jammu and Kashmir (prior to the abrogation of Article 370) and the special status granted to certain northeastern states?

Or

Discuss the composition, functions, and powers of the Finance Commission as mandated by the Indian Constitution. How does the Finance Commission play a crucial role in the distribution of financial resources between the Centre and the States?

1. Evaluate the powers of the President of India as the constitutional head of the state. How does the President’s role as a ceremonial figure differ from their responsibilities in times of political instability or crises? Provide examples to illustrate your points.

Or

Discuss the significance of the Council of Ministers in the context of parliamentary control over the executive. How does the Council of Ministers interact with the Parliament, and what mechanisms exist for holding the government accountable for its actions and policies?

1. Define judicial review and explain its significance in the Indian constitutional framework. How does judicial review empower the judiciary to protect fundamental rights and maintain the rule of law?

Or

Examine the powers and functions of the Rajya Sabha within the Indian parliamentary system. How does the Rajya Sabha play a role in the legislative process, and what are its specific powers concerning bills, particularly money bills?