

**SIXTH SEMESTER DIPLOMA EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING AND  
TECHNOLOGY / COMMERCIAL PRACTICE/MANAGEMENT, APRIL 2024  
(Common to all Diploma Programmes)**

**INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

**Time: 3hours**

**Maximum Marks: 75**

**ANSWER SCHEME**

**PART A**

**1. Answer all questions in one word or one sentence. Each question carries 1mark.**

**(9X1=9marks)**

		Module outcome	Cognitive level
1	A) A constitution is a set of fundamental rules that determine how a country or state is run.	<b>M1.02</b>	<b>R</b>
2	A) It declares India to be a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic committed to Justice, Equality and Liberty for the people	<b>M1.01</b>	<b>U</b>
3	A)The Legislature, Executive and Judiciary	<b>M3.04</b>	<b>R</b>
4	A) right to equality, right to freedom, right against exploitation, right to freedom of religion, cultural and educational rights, and right to constitutional remedies (ANSWER ANY TWO)	<b>M2.01</b>	<b>U</b>
5	A) 11 fundamental duties.	<b>M2.01</b>	<b>U</b>
6	A) Executive: It is the organ where all the plans and policies are implemented to maintain the security in the society and maintain the peace with those laws in the society.	<b>M3.02</b>	<b>R</b>
7	A) Legislature consists of the President and two Houses, known as Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and House of the People (Lok Sabha)	<b>M3.03</b>	<b>A</b>
8	A) What/Why/How/When	<b>M4.02</b>	<b>U</b>
9	A) Within 30 days from the receipt of application by the public authority.	<b>M4.04</b>	<b>U</b>

**PART B**

**II. Answer any Eight questions from the following**

**(8 x 3= 24 Marks)**

		Module outcome	Cognitive level
1	A) The functions of Election Commission are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepares the list and issues the identity card to voters.</li> <li>• Prepares the timetable for the election.</li> <li>• The responsibility to conduct an election in a state.</li> <li>• Allows the eligible candidate to contest the election.</li> <li>• The responsibility to resolve the disputes that may arise during the election.</li> </ul>	<b>M4.04</b>  3	<b>A</b>
2	A) These are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the right to equality</li> <li>• right to freedom</li> <li>• right against exploitation</li> <li>• right to freedom of religion, cultural and educational rights</li> <li>• right to property</li> <li>• right to constitutional remedies.</li> </ul>	<b>M2.02</b>  0.5 each	<b>U</b>

3	<p>A) There are some important keywords in the Preamble of India like:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Sovereign</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Socialism</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Secular</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Democratic</td> <td>Republic</td> <td>Justice</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Liberty</td> <td>Equality</td> <td>Fraternity</td> </tr> </table>	Sovereign	Socialism	Secular	Democratic	Republic	Justice	Liberty	Equality	Fraternity	<b>M1.01</b> <b>0.5 each</b>	<b>U</b>
Sovereign	Socialism	Secular										
Democratic	Republic	Justice										
Liberty	Equality	Fraternity										
4	<p>A) A democratic country is one that sets equal focus on human and political rights.</p> <p>There are various reasons why a democratic country needs a Constitution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The basic ideas on the basis of which we as citizens seek to live in our country are mentioned in the Constitution.</li> <li>• It describes the fundamental nature of society</li> <li>• To define the nature of the political system of the country</li> <li>• It states a set of rules based on which people belonging to different religions and communities can peacefully co-exist with each other.</li> </ul>	<b>M1.04</b>  <b>3</b>	<b>A</b>									
5	<p>A) The judgement listed some basic structures of the constitution as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supremacy of the Constitution</li> <li>• Unity and sovereignty of India</li> <li>• Democratic and republican form of government</li> <li>• Federal character of the Constitution</li> <li>• Secular character of the Constitution</li> <li>• Separation of power</li> <li>• Individual freedom</li> </ul>	<b>M1.03</b>  <b>0.5 each</b>	<b>A</b>									
6	<p>A) With the objective of having a more democratic form of governance, the 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts were introduced.</p> <p>These Amendment acts played a major role in decentralizing power in India by transferring power from the central and state governments to the local bodies.</p>	<b>M4.04</b>  <b>3</b>	<b>R</b>									
7	<p>A) The main features of Directive Principles of State Policy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These are guidelines for the central and state governments of India. The governments must keep these principles in mind while framing laws and policies.</li> <li>• These are not enforceable by any court of law. But the principles are considered fundamental in the governance of the country.</li> <li>• It is the duty of the central and state governments to apply these principles in making laws to establish a just society in the country.</li> <li>• The principles have been inspired by the Directive Principles stated in the Constitution of Ireland and also by the principles of Gandhian philosophy.</li> <li>• The main aim of these principles is to create social and economic conditions under which all the citizens can lead a good life.</li> <li>• These principles act as a yardstick in the hands of the people to measure the performance of governments in respect of achieving the objective.</li> <li>• All executive agencies have to be guided by these principles. Even the judiciary has to keep them in mind while deciding cases.</li> </ul>	<b>M2.01</b>  <b>0.5 each</b>	<b>A</b>									
8	<p>A) The Legislature would make laws.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The function of the legislative is to form policies and laws that will govern the nation.</li> </ul>	<b>M3.02</b>	<b>U</b>									

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Executive implements those laws.</li> <li>The Judiciary checks on the entire process.</li> </ul>	<b>1 each</b>	
9	<p>A) To make the appropriate changes as per the demand of the time. As the time advances, there is advancement in many fields like technology, business and day to day work of our fellow citizens. Also the development in different types of field like eradication of poverty, better infrastructure etc. needs new changes in laws which might make these developments fast and efficient. So the provision of amendment is there to ensure the required modifications in the Constitution as per the demand of the time and situations arising in the country.</p>	<b>M4.02</b>  <b>1 each</b>	<b>A</b>
10	<p>A) As in other parliamentary democracies, the Parliament in India has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the cardinal functions of legislation, overseeing of administration</li> <li>passing of the Budget</li> <li>ventilation of public grievances</li> <li>discussing various subjects like development plans</li> <li>National policies and international relations.</li> </ul>	<b>M3.04</b>  <b>1 each</b>	<b>U</b>

### PART C

#### III. Answer all questions from the following

**(6x7= 42 Marks)**

Module outcome      Cognitive level

III	<p>A) A Constitution refers to a system of laws and principles that act as a basis for governance in a country. There are two types of constitutions. A Constitution that has been systematically and meticulously written down and embodied in a single document is known as a Written Constitution</p> <p>Type Codified In single act (document) Eg: Most of the world (first: United States)</p> <p>Uncodified Fully written (in few documents) Eg: San Marino, Israel, Saudi Arabia Partially unwritten (see constitutional convention) Eg: Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom</p>	<b>M1.04</b>  <b>3.5</b>  <b>3.5</b>	<b>U</b>
IV	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>A) We need a constitution for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Constitution has written laws accepted by people living together in a country.</li> <li>It generates trust and coordination between the government and the citizens.</li> <li>It specifies the type of government for a country and how it should function.</li> <li>It lays down limits on the powers of the government.</li> <li>It lays down the rights and duties of the citizens.</li> </ul>	<b>M1.04</b>  <b>2 each</b>	<b>U</b>
V	<p>Explain any five important amendments of the Indian Constitution.</p> <p>A) Five important amendments of the Indian Constitution are: Amendment I. Freedoms, Petitions, Assembly. Amendment II. Right to bear arms. Amendment III. Quartering of soldiers. Amendment IV. Search and arrest. Amendment V. Rights in criminal cases. Amendment VI. Right to a fair trial. Amendment VII. Rights in civil cases. Amendment VIII. Bail, fines, punishment.</p>	<b>M4.04</b>  <b>1 each</b>	<b>R</b>

VI	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>A) The Indian Constitution divides our governing system into three tiers, with local self-government taking care of the grassroots level.</p> <p>The local self-government falls under the state government’s jurisdiction and is further divided into Zila Parishads, Panchayat Samitis, Mahanagar Palikas, Nagar Palikas, and Panchayats. India has a strong local self-government system and has ensured democracy at even the remotest corners.</p> <p>The primary objective of these local bodies is to promote local economic development, social justice, and infrastructure development. The various functions of the local government include:</p> <p>To build basic infrastructure like transport, roads, power lines, schools, hospitals, etc</p> <p>To construct and maintain community assets</p> <p>To promote the development of agriculture by proper management of irrigation and water schemes, land improvement, and soil conservation</p> <p>To promote education</p> <p>To enhance health facilities and promote awareness about health</p> <p>To promote small-scale industries of the village</p> <p>To develop social forestry, dairy, poultry, and animal husbandry</p> <p>The local government bodies are also responsible for implementing a wide variety of schemes that the state government comes up with to develop rural and urban areas.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>M4.04</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>1 each</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>U</b></p>
VII	<p>A) The salient features of the Indian Constitution are listed and briefed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lengthiest Written Constitution.</li> <li>• Drawn from Various Sources.</li> <li>• Blend of Rigidity and Flexibility.</li> <li>• Federal System with Unitary Bias.</li> <li>• Synthesis of Parliamentary Sovereignty and Judicial Supremacy.</li> <li>• Rule of Law.</li> <li>• Integrated and Independent Judiciary</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>M1.04</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>1 each</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A</b></p>
VIII	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>A) The effects of fundamental rights in National Emergency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fundamental rights can be suspended only when a National emergency is imposed on the grounds of war or external aggression.</li> <li>• Suspension of Fundamental rights under Article 19: According to Article 358, when a proclamation of National Emergency is made, the six fundamental rights under article 19 are automatically suspended.</li> <li>• Article 19 is automatically revived after the expiry of the emergency.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>M1.04</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>2 each</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></p>
IX	<p>Explain the functions of Judiciary.</p> <p>A) The main function of the Judiciary is to interpret laws and settle disputes between peoples.</p> <p>It works as the protector of the constitution.</p> <p>Some other functions are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It takes care of the fundamental rights of the people and protects them.</li> <li>• To Give Justice to the people</li> <li>• Interpretation and Application of Laws</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>M3.03</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>1 each</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>U</b></p>

- Role in Law-making
- Equity (fairness) Legislation (law enactment)
- Protection of Rights
- Guardian of the Constitution

**OR**

A) Explain the structure of Judiciary.

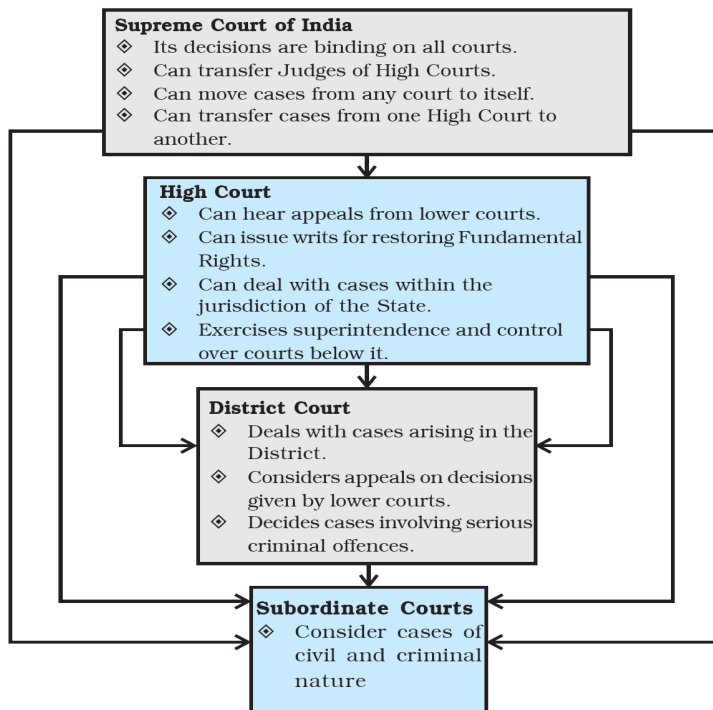
X

- India has a single integrated judicial system.
- The judiciary in India has a pyramidal structure with the Supreme Court (SC) at the top.
- High Courts are below the SC, and below them are the district and subordinate courts.
- The lower courts function under the direct superintendence of the higher courts.

**M3.03**

**U**

**3**



**4**

XI

A) A Constitution has written laws accepted by people living together in a country.

- It generates trust and coordination between the government and the citizens.
- It determines the relationship of the citizens with the governments.
- It protects and provides the basic rights to all the citizens of the country.
- It specifies on how the Government would be elected and who will have the power and the responsibility to take important decisions.

**M1.02**

**U**

**3**

**1 each**

**OR**

XII

A) The Four fundamental duties I would pledge to abide by are:

- to protect and improve the natural environment and to have compassion for living creatures
- to promote harmony and the spirit of brotherhood amongst all

**M1.02**

**A**

**3.5**

	<p>the people irrespective of religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem</li> <li>to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of the nation.</li> </ul>	<b>3.5</b>	
<b>XIII</b>	<p>A) The main features of Directive Principles of State Policy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These are guidelines for the central and state governments of India. The governments must keep these principles in mind while framing laws and policies.</li> <li>These provisions of the Constitution of India are not enforceable by any court of law. But the principles are considered fundamental in the governance of the country.</li> <li>It is the duty of the central and state governments to apply these principles in making laws to establish a just society in the country.</li> <li>The principles have been inspired by the Directive Principles stated in the Constitution of Ireland and also by the principles of Gandhian philosophy.</li> <li>The main aim of these principles is to create social and economic conditions under which all the citizens can lead a good life.</li> <li>These principles act as a yardstick in the hands of the people to measure the performance of governments in respect of achieving the objective.</li> <li>All executive agencies have to be guided by these principles. Even the judiciary has to keep them in mind while deciding cases.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>	<b>M2.02</b>  <b>1 each</b>	<b>U</b>
<b>XIV</b>	<p>A) The views of Gandhian Principles in Directive Principles of State Policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) Articles 40, 43, 43B, 46, 47, and 48 are categorized as Gandhian Principles.</li> <li>These principles are inspired by Mahatma Gandhi's ideas and focus on promoting village panchayats, rural development, education, and the welfare of weaker sections.</li> <li>The Gandhian Principles found in the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are called that because they reflect the ideas of Mahatma Gandhi, who played a huge role in India's fight for freedom.</li> <li>These principles and rules in the DPSP show the kind of country Gandhi wanted India to become.</li> </ul> <p>Let's look at the specific articles that show these Gandhian principles:</p> <p>Article 40: This rule tells the government to help village councils become like their own bosses</p> <p>Article 43: This rule suggests that the government should support small-scale industries in rural areas, similar to Gandhi's idea of people making things on their own and helping each other.</p> <p>Article 43B: This DPSP rule talks about how people should work together in groups, and the government should help them do that, like how Gandhi believed in people cooperating and working together.</p> <p>Article 46: This rule guides the government to make sure that everyone, especially those who were treated unfairly before, gets a good education and opportunities to improve their lives, which Gandhi strongly believed in.</p> <p>Article 47: This DPSP rule tells the government to focus on public health by stopping things like alcohol and drugs that can harm people's health, similar to Gandhi's ideas about living a healthy life.</p> <p>Article 48: This rule advises against killing young animals like calves and cows that give milk, so they can grow up and make more milk, in line with Gandhi's thoughts on respecting all life.</p>	<b>M2.02</b>  <b>1 each</b>	<b>U</b>

