

COURSE NAME: INDIAN CONSTITUTION**COURSE CODE: 6002****ANSWER KEY****Time: 3 hours****Maximum Marks: 75****PART A****1. Answer all questions in one word or one sentence. Each question carries 1mark.**

Q.No	Scoring Indicators	Split marks	Total
1	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	1	9
2	It declares India to be a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic committed to Justice, Equality and Liberty for the people.	1	
3	Directive Principles of State Policy are included in Part IV of the Constitution	1	
4	Fundamental rights are the basic human rights guaranteed to all citizens by the Constitution.	1	
5	The legislature consists of the Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) at the central level and State Legislatures at the state level.	1	
6	The President of India	1	
7	5 years	1	
8	The minimum reservation for women in Panchayats is 33%.	1	
9	The President of India appoints the National Human Rights Commission	1	

PART B

1	Division of Responsibilities – Legislature makes laws, Executive implements them, and Judiciary interprets them. Checks and Balances – Each branch keeps the other in check to prevent misuse of power. Judicial Independence – Judiciary is free from interference to ensure fair justice.	1x3	3
2	Total Articles – 448 (originally 395). Longest Written Constitution in the world. Amended 100 times to date. Adopted on November 26, 1949, enforced on January 26, 1950. Defines Fundamental Rights, Duties, and Government Powers. Laws are implemented by the Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary.	6x.5	3
3	Guiding Principles – DPSPs guide the Central and State governments in policymaking. Not Legally Enforceable – They cannot be enforced by courts but are important for governance. Fundamental for Governance – Though non-justiciable, they play a vital role in running the country. Aim for Justice – Help create a just and fair society. Promote Equality – Focus on social and economic equality for all citizens.	1x3	3

4	<p>Some important functions of Rajya Sabha are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes and reviews laws. Represents states in Parliament. Checks and balances the Lok Sabha. Approves Constitutional amendments. Helps in emergency decisions. 12 members nominated by the President. 	1x3	3
5	<p>The Right to Equality ensures that all citizens are treated equally before the law and prohibits discrimination.</p> <p>Article 14 – Guarantees equality before the law and equal protection of laws.</p> <p>Article 15 – Prohibits discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.</p> <p>Article 16 – Ensures equal opportunities in public employment.</p> <p>Article 17 – Abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form.</p> <p>Article 18 – Prohibits titles (except military and academic honors) to maintain equality.</p>	0.5x6	3
6	<p>The Speaker decides on the agenda to be taken up for discussion during the meeting.</p> <p>The date of election of the Speaker is fixed by the President.</p> <p>The speaker decides on granting recognition to the leader of the opposition in Lok Sabha.</p> <p>The speaker has the power to nominate different chairpersons to the committee to look at whether the work is doing well or not.</p> <p>Further, all comments and speeches made by members of the House are addressed to the Speaker.</p>	.5x6	3
7	<p>Constitutional bodies</p> <p>Election Commission of India (ECI): Responsible for conducting free and fair elections in the country</p> <p>Finance Commission of India (FCI): Recommends how to distribute tax revenues between the central government and states</p> <p>National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC): Protects the interests of Scheduled Castes and monitors welfare measures for their development</p>	1x3	3
8	<p>Statutory bodies</p> <p>Reserve Bank of India (RBI): A statutory body that regulates the banking system in India</p> <p>Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI): A statutory body that regulates the securities market in India</p> <p>National Human Rights Commission (NHRC): A statutory body that promotes and protects human rights in India</p>	1x3	3
9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To adapt to changes – Society and needs change over time. To improve governance – Strengthens democracy and administration. To correct flaws – Fixes issues in existing laws. To introduce reforms – Helps in social and economic progress. To balance power – Maintains harmony between the Centre and States. To add new rights – Ensures citizens get updated protections. <p>Amendments keep the Constitution relevant and effective</p>	0.5x6	3
10	<p>Key features of Amendments are</p> <p>73rd Amendment – Introduced Panchayati Raj for rural governance.</p> <p>74th Amendment – Established Municipalities for urban governance.</p> <p>Reservations – 1/3rd seats for women and reservations for SC/ST.</p> <p>Elections & Tenure – 5-year term, elections by State Election Commission.</p>	1x3	3

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PART C

III. Answer all questions from the following

(6x7= 42 Marks)

Module outcome Cognitive level

III	<p>The salient features of the Indian Constitution include:</p> <p>a parliamentary form of government, a federal structure with a unitary bias, fundamental rights, directive principles of state policy, single citizenship, an independent judiciary, secularism, universal adult franchise, and a blend of rigidity and flexibility in its amendment process.</p> <p>Key points about each feature:</p> <p>Parliamentary Form of Government:</p> <p>The executive is accountable to the legislature, meaning the Council of Ministers (Cabinet) must maintain the confidence of the elected Parliament to remain in power.</p> <p>Fundamental Rights:</p> <p>These are basic rights guaranteed to all citizens, including the right to equality, freedom of speech and expression, freedom of religion, and right against exploitation.</p> <p>Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP):</p> <p>These are guidelines for the government to strive towards achieving social and economic democracy, like providing free and compulsory education and promoting welfare of the weaker sections.</p> <p>Single Citizenship:</p> <p>All citizens of India have the same rights and responsibilities regardless of the state they reside in.</p> <p>Independent Judiciary:</p> <p>The judiciary is separate from the executive and legislative branches, with the power to review laws and actions of the government.</p> <p>Universal Adult Franchise:</p> <p>Every adult citizen has the right to vote in elections.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	1x7	7
IV	<p>A democratic country needs a Constitution because:</p> <p>It lays out the important guidelines that govern decision making within the various societies of the country.</p> <p>It lays down the ideals that form the basis of the kind of country that its citizens aspire to live in.</p> <p>It serves as an asset of rules and principles as the basis by which the country has to be governed.</p> <p>It provides rules to safeguard the interests of minorities and prevent any kind of domination by the majority on minorities.</p> <p>It lays down rules that guard against the misuse of power by any politician leader.</p> <p>It also provides rights to its citizens and protects their freedom.</p>	1x7	7

V	<p>The objectives of the Indian Constitution include:</p> <p>Secularism: The state should be secular, and no religious community should dominate another.</p> <p>Socialism: The constitution promotes social and economic equality, and prohibits discrimination based on caste, color, creed, sex, religion, or language.</p> <p>Democracy: The constitution establishes a republic and a framework for the functioning of the government.</p> <p>Justice; The constitution promotes social, economic, and political justice in all institutions of national life.</p> <p>Liberty: The constitution guarantees liberty, equality, and dignity to all citizens.</p> <p>Fraternity: The constitution promotes fraternity.</p> <p>Economic justice: The constitution provides economic opportunity and equality, and removes economic disabilities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	1x7	7
VI	<p>Government of India Act, 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced separate electorates for Muslims. Increased the number of Indian members in legislative councils. <p>Government of India Act, 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced diarchy in provinces (divided subjects into transferred and reserved lists). Expanded legislative councils and allowed Indians to be members. <p>Government of India Act, 1935</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Created All-India Federation (never implemented). Introduced bicameralism at the Centre (Council of States & Legislative Assembly). Gave provincial autonomy (self-governance to provinces). Introduced separate electorates for different religious and social groups. <p>Indian Independence Act, 1947</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passed by British Parliament. Ended British rule in India. Divided India into India and Pakistan. Established Governor-General in both countries. 	<p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>	7

VII	Fundamental Rights (FR)	Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)	1x7	7
	Legally enforceable rights	Non-enforceable guidelines		
	Protect individual freedoms	Promote social and economic welfare		
	Can be enforced in court	Cannot be enforced in court		
	Inspired by U.S. Constitution	Inspired by Irish Constitution		
	Covers political and civil rights	Covers social and economic policies		
	Prevails in case of conflict	Cannot override FR unless amended		
	Difficult to amend	Can be easily modified by the government		
	Focuses on individuals and their rights	Focuses on the state's responsibilities		
	Right to Equality, Right to Freedom	Equal pay, free education, public health		
	Ensures justice and liberty	Helps achieve a welfare state		
VIII	OR			7
	The Gandhian principles reflected in the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) primarily focus on rural development decentralized power upliftment of marginalized communities promotion of cottage industries		3	
	the establishment of self-governing village panchayats, all aimed at creating a socially equitable and morally upright society, aligning with Mahatma Gandhi's vision for India.		2	
	Promotion of Cottage Industries: To ensure economic empowerment of rural communities, the DPSP advocates for the development and support of small-scale, decentralized cottage industries.		1	
	Upliftment of Weaker Sections: Gandhi's emphasis on social justice is reflected in the DPSP's focus on promoting the educational and economic interests of marginalized communities like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.		1	
	Prohibition of Intoxicating Substances: Reflecting Gandhi's moral values, the DPSP encourages the state to prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs.			

IX	<p>High courts are important because they protect citizens' rights, interpret the Constitution, and ensure the rule of law.</p> <p>High courts control lower courts and tribunals.</p> <p>High courts can call for returns from subordinate courts</p> <p>High courts can make and issue rules for subordinate courts</p> <p>High courts can transfer cases between courts</p> <p>High courts can enquire into subordinate court records</p> <p>High courts can appoint and set salaries for subordinate court staff</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	1x7	7
X	<p>It takes up appeals against the verdicts of the High Courts, other courts and tribunals.</p> <p>It settles disputes between various government authorities, between state governments, and between the centre and any state government.</p> <p>It also hears matters which the President refers to it, in its advisory role.</p> <p>The SC can also take up cases suo moto (on its own).</p> <p>The law that SC declares is binding on all the courts in India and on the Union as well as the state governments.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>	7
XI	<p>Executive Duties – Head of the executive, works with the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.</p> <p>Legislative Duties – Summons and dissolves Parliament, gives assent to bills.</p> <p>Judicial Duties – Appoints judges and has the power to grant pardons.</p> <p>Diplomatic Duties – Represents India in foreign affairs and appoints ambassadors.</p> <p>Military Duties – Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.</p> <p>Emergency Powers – Can declare emergencies in special situations.</p> <p>Financial Duties – Oversees financial matters and presents the Union Budget.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	1x7	7
XII	<p>Leading the Government – Heads the state administration.</p> <p>Managing Ministers – Assigns duties and supervises their work.</p> <p>Legislative Role – Advises the Governor and participates in law-making.</p> <p>Budget Control – Prepares and presents the state budget.</p> <p>Maintaining Law & Order – Ensures peace and security in the state.</p> <p>Policy Making – Plans and implements state policies.</p> <p>Coordination with the Center – Represents the state in central government matters.</p>	1x7	7

XIII	<p>Main Features of the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009:</p> <p>Free & Compulsory Education – For children aged 6 to 14 years.</p> <p>25% Reservation – Private schools must reserve seats for poor children.</p> <p>No Discrimination – Equal education for all, without bias.</p> <p>School Standards – Schools must have proper facilities and qualified teachers.</p> <p>No Extra Fees – No capitation fees or entrance tests for admission.</p> <p>No Detention Policy – No child can be failed or expelled until Class 8.</p> <p>Support for Dropouts – Special training for children who missed school.</p> <p>Government Responsibility – Authorities must ensure proper implementation.</p>	1x7	7
XIV	<p>Provisions of the 73rd and 74th Amendments on Local Self-Government</p> <p>73rd Amendment Act, 1992 (Panchayati Raj – Rural Governance)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Three-Tier System – Gram Panchayat (village), Block Samiti (block level), Zila Parishad (district level). 2. Direct Elections – People elect representatives directly. 3. Five-Year Term – Panchayats have a fixed 5-year term; fresh elections within 6 months if dissolved. 4. Reservation of Seats – One-third of seats for women and reservations for SCs, STs, and OBCs. 5. Powers & Functions – Panchayats manage local development, roads, water supply, education, health, etc. 6. Finance Commission – Each state must set up a Finance Commission to review and recommend financial resources for local bodies. 7. Constitutional Status – Panchayati Raj given a constitutional status under Part IX of the Constitution. <p>74th Amendment Act, 1992 (Municipalities – Urban Local Governance)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Three Types of Urban Local Bodies – Nagar Panchayats (small towns), Municipal Councils (medium towns), Municipal Corporations (big cities). 2. Five-Year Term – Elections must be held every five years for all urban local bodies. 3. Ward Committees – To involve local residents in decision-making. 4. Reservation of Seats – One-third seats for women and reserved seats for SCs, STs, and OBCs. 5. State Election Commission – Conducts local body elections in states and UTs. 6. State Finance Commission – Reviews financial needs of local bodies every five years and suggests funds. 7. Powers & Responsibilities – Local bodies manage urban planning, water supply, sanitation, public health, infrastructure, and economic development. 	<p>3.5</p> <p>7</p> <p>3.5</p>	