

**III B.Tech - II Semester – Regular / Supplementary Examinations
APRIL 2025**

**CONSTITUTION OF INDIA
(Common for EEE, ME, ECE, AIML, DS)**

Duration: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

- Note: 1. This paper contains questions from 5 units of Syllabus. Each unit carries 14 marks and have an internal choice of Questions.
2. All parts of Question must be answered in one place.

BL – Blooms Level

CO – Course Outcome

			BL	CO	Max. Marks
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UNIT-I

1	a)	Discuss the need and importance of Constitution.	L2	CO1	7 M
	b)	Summarize about the historical evolution of Constitution of India.	L2	CO1	7 M

OR

2	a)	Explain the salient features of Indian Constitution.	L2	CO1	7 M
	b)	Illustrate the significance of Preamble.	L2	CO1	7 M

UNIT-II

3	a)	Distinguish between Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties.	L2	CO2	7 M
	b)	Examine the five ways to acquire the Citizenship.	L3	CO2	7 M

OR

4	a)	Discuss the features of Directive Principles.	L2	CO2	7 M
	b)	Write about the six fundamental rights recognized by the Indian Constitution.	L3	CO2	7 M

UNIT-III

5	a)	Describe the role of President of India. List out the functions of President.	L2	CO3	7 M
	b)	Write a short note on Parliament of India.	L3	CO3	7 M

OR

6	a)	Critically discuss the Union and State Relations.	L4	CO3	7 M
	b)	Write about the various Emergency Provisions.	L3	CO3	7 M

UNIT-IV

7	a)	Illustrate the 73 rd Constitutional Amendment.	L2	CO4	7 M
	b)	Explain the role and responsibilities of Chief Minister.	L2	CO4	7 M

OR

8	a)	Discuss the powers of state Governor.	L2	CO4	7 M
	b)	Briefly explain about the Legislative Assembly.	L2	CO4	7 M

UNIT-V

9	a)	Write about the State Public Service Commissions (SPSCs).	L3	CO5	7 M
	b)	Outline the duties of Comptroller and Auditor General	L4	CO5	7 M

OR

10	a)	Elaboratively discuss the composition of Election Commission of India.	L2	CO5	7 M
	b)	Examine the need of Tribunals.	L3	CO5	7 M

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Note:

1. This paper contains questions from 5 units of Syllabus. Each unit carries 14 marks and have an internal choice of Questions.
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UNIT-I

- 1 a) Explain the need and importance of Indian Constitution. 7 Marks
b) Summarize about the historical evalution of Constitution of India. 7 Marks

OR

- 2 a) Explain the salient features of Indian constitution. 7 Marks
b) Illustrate the significance of preamble. 7 Marks

UNIT-II

- 3 a) Distinguish between the Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties. 7Marks
b) Examine the Five ways to acquire the Citizenship. 7 Marks

OR

- 4 a) Discuss the features of Directive Principles . 7 Marks
b) Write about the Six fundamental Rights recognized by the Indian Constitution.
7 Marks

UNIT-III

- 5 a) Describe the role of President of India. List out the functions of Preident.
7 Marks

- b) Write a short note on Parliament of India. 7 Marks

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- 6 a) Critically discuss the Union and State Relations. 7 Marks
b) Write about the various Emergency Provisions. 7 Marks

UNIT-IV

- 7 a) Illustrate the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. 7 Marks
b) Explain the role and responsibilities of Chief Miniter. 7 Marks

OR

- 8 a) Discuss the powers of state Governor. 7 Marks
b) Briefly explain about the Legislative Assembly. 7 Marks

UNIT-V

- 9 a) Write about the state public service commissions(SPSCs). 7 Marks
b) Outline the duties of Comptroller and Auditor General. 7 Marks

OR

10 a) Elaboratively discuss the composition of Election Commission of India.

7 Marks

b) Examine the need of Tribunals..

7 Marks

UNIT-I

1 a) Explain the need and importance of Indian Constitution. 7 Marks

Introduction:

A constitution is primarily a set of rules and principles specifying how a country should be governed, how power is distributed and controlled, and what rights citizens possess.

A constitution is a set of fundamental legal-political rules that :

- i. Are binding on everyone in the state, including ordinary, lawmaking institutions;
- ii. Concern the structure and operation of the institutions of government, political principles and the rights of citizens;
- iii. Are based on wide spread public legitimacy;
- iv. Are harder to change than ordinary laws (e.g. a two-thirds majority vote or a referendum is needed);

The Constitution of India was drafted by the **Constituent Assembly**.

- Constitution of India is the supreme law of India. It lays down the framework defining fundamental political principles, **establishing the structure**, procedures, powers and duties, of the government and spells out the **fundamental rights, directive principles and duties of citizens**.
- Passed by the Constituent Assembly on 26 November 1949, it came into effect on 26 January, The date 26 January was chosen to commemorate the declaration of independence of 1930 (Purna Swaraj).

b) Summarize about the historical evalution of Constitution of India.

7 Marks

History of Constitution in India

- Before 1947, India was divided into two main entities - **The British India** which consisted of 11 provinces and **the Princely states** ruled by Indian princes under subsidiary alliance policy.
- The two entities merged together to form the Indian Union.

1.Regulating Act of 1773

2.Pitt's India Act of 1784

3.Charter Act of 1833

Laws made before Charter Act of 1833 were called Regulations and those made after are called Acts.

- Governor-General (of Bengal) became as the Governor- General of India.

- First Governor-General of India was Lord William Bentick.

4. Charter Act of 1853:

The legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's Council were separated.

5. Government of India Act of 1858:

The rule of a company was replaced by the secretary of state for India, assisted by the council of India, having 15 members.

6. Indian Councils Act of 1861

It introduced for the first time Indian representation in the institutions like Viceroy's executive + legislative council (non-official). 3 Indians entered Legislative council.

7. India Council Act of 1892

- Introduced indirect elections (nomination).
- Enlarged the size of the legislative councils

OR

2 a) Explain the salient features of Indian constitution.

7 Marks

A constitution is primarily a set of rules and principles specifying how a country should be governed, how power is distributed and controlled, and what rights citizens possess.

1. Written, lengthiest and Detailed Constitution:

The Constitution provides a comprehensive framework for the structure of the government. It defines:

- Separation of powers between the Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary.
- The roles and functions of the President, Parliament, and Supreme Court.
- The distribution of powers between the Central Government and the State Governments (Federal structure).

2. Fundamental Rights and Freedoms

The Indian Constitution guarantees Fundamental Rights (Part III) to all citizens, which are essential for individual freedom and human dignity. These include:

- Right to equality.
- Right to freedom of speech and expression.
- Right to life and personal liberty.
- Right to constitutional remedies.

These rights protect citizens from any arbitrary action by the state and ensure justice, equality, and freedom for all.

3. Secularism

The Indian Constitution establishes India as a **secular state**, meaning there is no state religion, and all religions are treated equally. This promotes religious tolerance and harmony, allowing people to follow their faith without discrimination.

4. Social Justice and Equality

The Constitution aims to establish a society based on **social justice** and **equality**. It includes provisions to:

- **Abolish untouchability** (Article 17).
- Ensure affirmative action for the **Scheduled Castes (SC)**, **Scheduled Tribes (ST)**, and **Other Backward Classes (OBC)**.
- Promote **welfare measures** and equality of opportunity for all citizens, regardless of their social background.

5. Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)

7. Independent Judiciary

8. Democratic system

9. Flexibility

10. Federal structure of government

b) Illustrate the Significance of preamble. 7 Marks

Meaning of Preamble:

1. The document's philosophy and objectives.
2. In a Constitution, it presents the intention of its framers, the history behind its creation, and the core values and principles of the nation.

Components of Preamble:

- 1. It is indicated by the Preamble that the source of authority of the Constitution lies with the people of India.
- 2. Preamble declares India to be a sovereign, socialist, secular and democratic republic.
- 3. The objectives stated by the Preamble are to secure justice, liberty, equality to all citizens and promote fraternity to maintain unity and integrity of the nation.
- 4. The date is mentioned in the preamble when it was adopted i.e. November 26, 1949

Significance of the Preamble:

- The Preamble of Indian Constitution reflects the basic structure and the spirit of the Constitution.
- The Preamble acts as the preface of the constitution of India and lays down the fundamental value and philosophical ideas. It represents the entire Constitution in its written words.
- It contains the basic features of the Constitution and thus considered to be a vital part.
- The Preamble doesn't contain laws enforceable in a court but no law can be enacted or amended in a manner that violates the spirit of the Preamble.

UNIT-II

3 a) Distinguish between the Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties. 7Marks

There are six fundamental rights of Indian Constitution which are mentioned below :

Right to Equality (Art. 14 to 18)

Right to freedom (Art. 19 to 22)

Right against exploitation (Art. 23 and 24)

Right to freedom of a religion (Art. 25 to 28)

Right to cultural and educational rights (Art. 29 to 30)

Right to constitutional remedies (Art. 32)

Fundamental Duties

- The *Fundamental Duties* are defined as the moral obligations of all citizens to help promote a spirit of patriotism and to uphold the unity of India.
- The necessities of fundamental duties were felt during the internal emergency of 1975-77.
- These duties, set out in Part IV-A of the Constitution, concern individuals and the nation. Like the Directive Principles, they are not enforceable by courts unless otherwise made enforceable by a parliamentary law.

3b) Examine the five ways to acquire the Citizenship.

7Marks

- The Citizenship Act 1955 provides for acquisition and loss of citizenship after the commencement of the constitution.
 - Originally, the Citizenship Act also provided for the Commonwealth Citizenship.
 - But, this provision was repealed by the Citizenship(amendment) Act, 2003
- Acquisition of Citizenship**

The Act prescribes five ways of acquisition of citizenship.

- Birth
- Descent
- Registration

- Naturalization and
- Incorporation of territory

OR

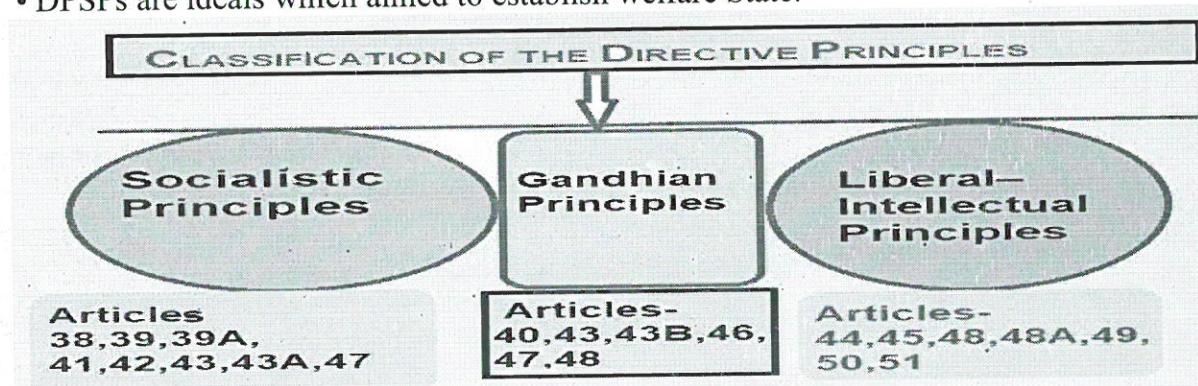
4 a) Discuss the features of Directive Principles

7 Marks

- The Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines for the framing of laws by the government.
- These provisions, set out in Part IV of the Constitution, are not enforceable by the courts, but the principles on which they are based are fundamental guidelines for governance that the State is expected to apply in framing policies and passing laws.
- DPSP are ideals which are meant to be kept in mind by the state when it formulates policies and enacts laws.

There are various definitions to Directive Principles of State which are given below:

- They are an ‘instrument of instructions’ which are enumerated in the Government of India Act, 1935.
- They seek to establish economic and social democracy in the country.
- DPSPs are ideals which are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation.
- DPSPs are ideals which aimed to establish welfare State.



- DPSP concept inspired by the makers from Ireland Constitution.

b) Write about the Six fundamental Rights recognized by the Indian Constitution.

7 Marks

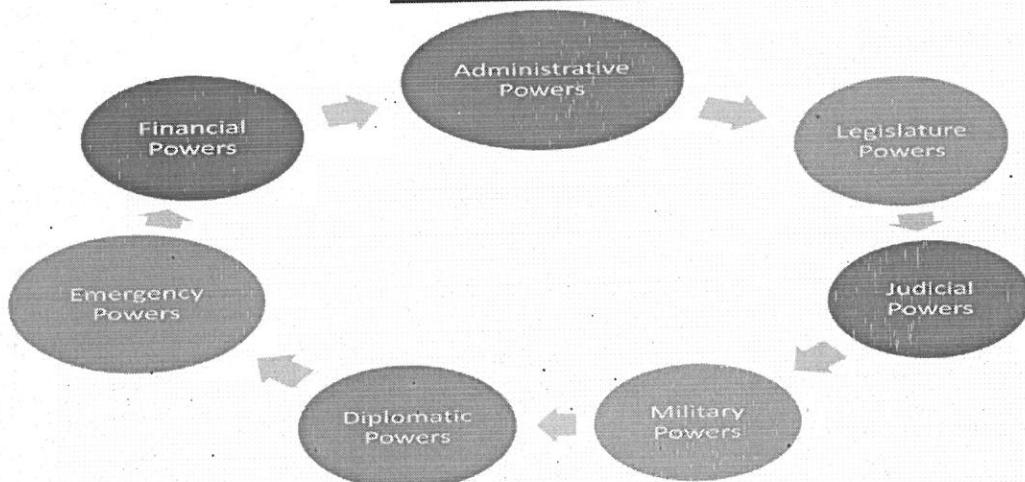
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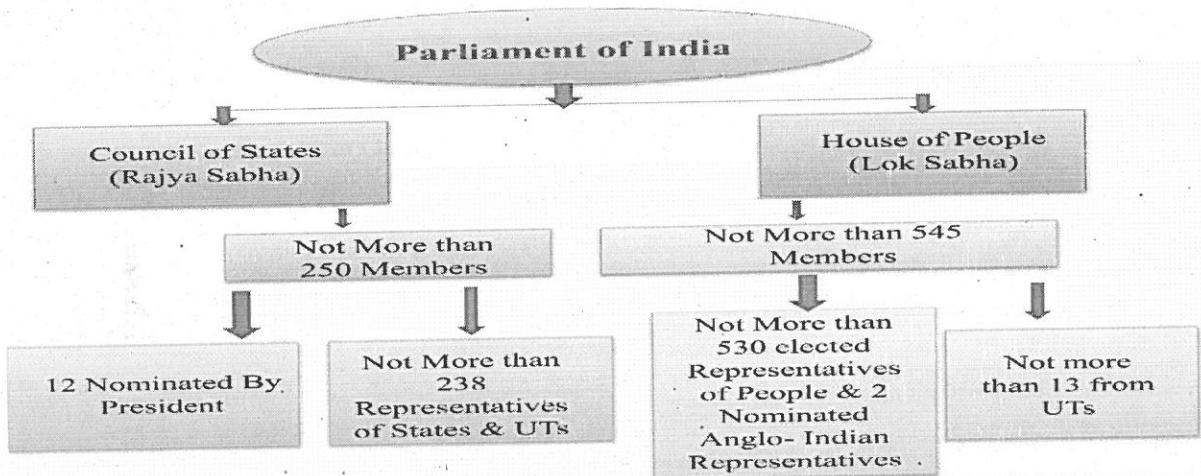
UNIT-III

5 a) Describe the role of President of India. List out the functions of Preident.
7 Marks

Powers and Functions of The President



5 b) Write a short note on Parliament of India.



OR

6 a) Critically discuss the Union and State Relations.

7 Marks

The Constitution provides a federal system of government in the country even though it describes India as 'a Union of States'. The term implies that firstly, the Indian federation is not the result of an agreement between independent units and secondly, the units of Indian federation cannot leave the federation.

India is a union of states. The constitution of India has divided the legislative, executive and financial powers between the centre and the states, which gives the constitution a federal character whereas judiciary is integrated in a hierarchical structure.

The centre-state relations are divided into three parts, which are mentioned below:

- (A) Legislative Relations (Article 245-255)
- (B) Administrative Relations (Article 256-263)
- (C) Financial Relations (Article 268-293)

6 b) Write about the various Emergency Provisions.

7 Marks

A state of emergency in India refers to a period of governance that can be proclaimed by the President of India during certain crisis situations. Under the advice of the cabinet of ministers, the President can overrule many provisions of the Constitution, which guarantees Fundamental Rights to the citizens of India.

- ♣ The emergency provisions are contained in Part XVIII of the Constitution of India, from Article 352 to 360. These provisions enable the Central government to meet any abnormal situation effectively.
- ♣ The rationality behind the incorporation is to safeguard the sovereignty, unity, integrity and security of the country, the democratic political system and the Constitution.
- ♣ The Constitution stipulates three types of emergencies
 - 1. National Emergency
 - 2. Constitutional Emergency
 - 3. Financial Emergency

UNIT-IV

7 a) Illustrate the 73rd Constitutional Amendment.

7 Marks

This act has added a new Part-IX to the Constitution of India. This part is entitled as 'The Panchayats' and consists of provisions from Articles 243 to 243 O. In addition, the act has also added a new Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution. This schedule contains 29 functional items of the panchayats. It deals with Article 243-G.

Three-Tier System

Election of Members and Chairpersons

Reservation of Seats

Duration of Panchayats

7 b) Explain the role and responsibilities of Chief Minister.

7 Marks

Powers and Functions of Chief Minister The powers and functions of the Chief Minister can be studied under the following heads:

In Relation to Council of Ministers The Chief Minister enjoys the following powers as head of the state council of ministers:

- a) The governor appoints only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Chief Minister.
- b) He allocates and reshuffles the portfolios among ministers.
- c) He can ask a minister to resign or advise the governor to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion.

In Relation to the Governor

In Relation to State Legislature

OR

- 8 a) Discuss the powers of state Governor. 7 Marks

Powers and Functions of Governor

- A governor possesses executive, legislative, financial and judicial powers more or less analogous to the President of India.
- However, he has no diplomatic, military or emergency powers like the president.
- The powers and functions of the governor can be studied under the following heads:
 1. Executive powers.
 2. Legislative powers.
 3. Financial powers
 4. Judicial Powers.

- 8 b) Briefly explain about the Legislative Assembly. 7 Marks

Powers and Functions of the State Legislature

Law Making Function

Financial Powers

Control over the Executive

Electoral Functions

Constitutional Functions

UNIT-V

- 9 a) Write about the state public service commissions(SPSCs) 7 Marks

A State Public Service Commission consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the governor of the state. The Constitution does not specify the strength of the Commission but has left the matter to the discretion of the Governor. Further, no qualifications are prescribed for the commission's membership except that one-half of the members of the commission should be such persons who have held office for at least ten years either under the government of India or under the Government of a state. The Constitution also authorises the governor to determine the conditions of service of the chairman and members of the Commission.

The governor can appoint one of the members of the SPSC as an acting chairman in the following two circumstances:

- a. When the office of the chairman falls vacant; or
- b. When the chairman is unable to perform his functions due to absence or some other reason. The acting chairman functions till the person appointed as chairman enters on the duties of the office or till the chairman is able to resume his duties.

9 b) Outline the duties of Comptroller and Auditor General.

7 Marks

Duties of CAG

The duties and functions of the CAG as laid down by the Parliament and the Constitution are:

1. He audits the accounts related to all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, consolidated fund of each state and consolidated fund of each union territory having a Legislative Assembly.
2. He audits all expenditure from the Contingency Fund of India and the Public Account of India as well as the contingency fund of each state and the public account of each state.
3. He audits all trading, manufacturing, profit and loss accounts, balance sheets and other subsidiary accounts kept by any department of the Central Government and state governments.
4. He audits the receipts and expenditure of the Centre and each state to satisfy himself that the rules and procedures in that behalf are designed to secure an effective check on the assessment, collection and proper allocation of revenue.

OR

10 a) Elaboratively discuss the composition of Election Commission of India.

7Marks

The Election Commission is a permanent and an independent body established by the Constitution of India directly to ensure free and fair elections in the country. Article 324 of the Constitution provides that the power of superintendence, direction and control of elections to parliament, state legislatures, the office of president of India and the office of vice-president of India shall be vested in the election commission.

Composition Article 324 of the Constitution has made the following provisions with regard to the composition of election commission:

1. The Election Commission shall consist of the chief election commissioner and such number of other election commissioners, if any, as the president may from time to time fix.
2. The appointment of the chief election commissioner and other election commissioners shall be made by the president.
3. When any other election commissioner is so appointed, the chief election commissioner shall act as the chairman of the election commission.

b) Examine the need of Tribunals.

7 Marks

The original Constitution did not contain provisions with respect to tribunals. The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added a new Part XIV-A to the Constitution. This part is entitled as 'Tribunals' and consists of only two Articles—Article 323A dealing with administrative tribunals and Article 323 B dealing with tribunals for other matters.

Tribunals for Other Matters

Under Article 323 B, the Parliament and the state legislatures are authorised to provide for the establishment of tribunals for the adjudication of disputes relating to the following matters:

- a. Taxation
- b. Foreign exchange, import and export
- c. Industrial and labour
- d. Land reforms
- e. ceiling on urban property
- f. Elections to Parliament and state legislatures
- g. Food stuffs
- h. Rent and tenancy right

