

Code No. : 22173 E Sub. Code : CMCP 61

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
APRIL 2024.

Sixth Semester

Criminology and Police Administration – Core

INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Which part of the Indian Constitution is described as the Magna Carta of India?
- (a) Part I (b) Part II
(c) Part III (d) Part IV

6. Which schedule of the Indian Constitution divides the legislative powers between the Union and the states?
- (a) 6th Schedule (b) 7th Schedule
(c) 8th Schedule (d) 9th Schedule
7. Who among the following can suspend the fundamental rights?
- (a) Parliament (b) President
(c) Prime Minister (d) Supreme Court
8. What is the minimum stay essential before a person can apply for Indian Citizenship?
- (a) 2 years (b) 5 years
(c) 7 years (d) 10 years
9. By Which amendment the words "Socialist" and "Secular" were added to the preamble of the Indian Constitution?
- (a) 42nd Amendment (b) 108th Amendment
(c) 22nd Amendment (d) 44th Amendment
10. Directive principles have been included in the Constitution to achieve the ideals of:
- (a) Individual Liberty (b) Political Liberty
(c) Democracy (d) Welfare of State

2. Rights against exploitation come under _____.
- (a) Article 23 to 24 (b) Article 12 to 18
(c) Article 25 to 32 (d) Article 18 to 26
3. The Directive Principles of State policy are:
- (a) Justiciable
(b) Non-Justiciable
(c) Legal
(d) None of the above
4. What are the Five prescribed ways that a person can get Citizenship in India?
- (a) Birth, descent, registration, naturalization, and incorporation of territory
(b) Birth, discipline, registration, naturalization, and incorporation of territory
(c) Birth, descent, religion, naturalization, and incorporation of territory
(d) Birth, descent, registration, patriotism, and incorporation of territory
5. How many types of Emergency have been visualized in the Constitution of India?
- (a) Four (b) Three
(c) One (d) Two

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words

11. (a) What do you understand by Federalism in India?
- Or
- (b) What are equality provisions under the Constitution of India?
12. (a) Write a note on Citizenship.
- Or
- (b) Write a short note on Social Justice.
13. (a) Write a note on the "Right to Equality" of the Indian Constitution.
- Or
- (b) Write down the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.
14. (a) Write a note on the legislature.
- Or
- (b) Write a short note on the Executive.

15. (a) Write a note on the emergency powers of the Indian President.

Or

- (b) Write a short note on Supremacy.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) State briefly socialistic and liberal principles enshrined in the Directive Principles of State Policy.

Or

- (b) Enumerate salient features of the Constitution.

17. (a) Enlist the fundamental rights and their features.

Or

- (b) Lay down the procedure for amendment of the constitutional powers.

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18. (a) Explain the concept of federalism in the Indian Constitution, highlighting the distribution of powers between the Union and the States, and the mechanisms for resolving disputes.

Or

- (b) Enlist the Fundamental Duties. What is the significance of Fundamental Duties?

19. (a) Explore the principles of judicial review as established by the Indian Constitution and discuss its role in ensuring the supremacy of the Constitution.

Or

- (b) Illustrate the principles of social contract theory and ensure the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms.

20. (a) Describe the importance of amendments in Articles 311, 370 and 356.

Or

- (b) What are the various modes of acquiring citizenship, and what criteria must an individual meet to become a citizen of India?

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