

Seat No. : _____

NP-110

December-2015

BBA LL.B, Sem. - III

IL BBA-203 : Legal & Constitutional History of India

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

Instruction : Figures at right side of each question indicate maximum marks for the question.

1. Discuss in detail the formation, structure, and role of the Constituent Assembly in drafting the Constitution of India. **14**

OR

Critically examine the main features of Indian Independence Act, 1947.

2. Discuss the salient features of the final draft of the Constitution of India. **14**

OR

Write short notes on :

- (a) Attlee's Statement and Mountbatten Plan, 1947
(b) Cabinet Mission

3. Provisions of the Constitution of India have been heavily borrowed from the Government of India Act, 1935. Elaborate the statement with the help of striking features of the 1935 Act. **14**

OR

Write short Notes on :

- (a) Nehru Report on Simon Commission
(b) The Cripps Mission, 1942

4. Explain the meaning, definition, functions and social importance of law in a civilized society. **14**

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Write a brief note on :

- (a) Quit India Movement
- (b) Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference, 1945

5. Write the correct option along with question in your answer sheet. 14

- (1) Which one of the following Acts formally introduced the principle of election for the first time ?
 - (a) Indian Council Act, 1909
 - (b) Government of India Act, 1919
 - (c) Government of India Act, 1935
 - (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947
- (2) Total time taken to draft the Indian Constitution was
 - (a) 2 years 11 months 17 days
 - (b) 3 years 11 months 17 days
 - (c) 2 years 9 months 11 days
 - (d) 2 years 10 months 17 days.
- (3) Who was the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities, Tribal and Excluded Areas ?
 - (a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 - (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - (c) Vallabhbhai Patel
 - (d) Sri B.N. Rao
- (4) Separation between revenue and judicial function was maintenance under the plan of
 - (a) 1772
 - (b) 1774
 - (c) 1780
 - (d) 1782.
- (5) One of the following was not the main objective of the Indian Council Act, 1909.
 - (a) Increase the size of the legislative council
 - (b) Enlarge the functions of the legislative council
 - (c) Secure the moderate section in the Indian National Congress
 - (d) Decrease in the proportion of the elected members.

- (6) How many members attended the first session of the Constituent Assembly ?
- (a) 287
 - (b) 207
 - (c) 397
 - (d) 277
- (7) The transfer of the Company's government to the British Crown was proclaimed by Queen Victoria on
- (a) 1st October 1857
 - (b) 1st October 1858
 - (c) 1st October 1859
 - (d) 1st October 1860.
- (8) The system of Parliamentary form of government has been borrowed from
- (a) British Constitution
 - (b) Russian Constitution
 - (c) Japanese Constitution
 - (d) Irish Constitution
- (9) Quiet India Movement was declared in
- (a) Lahore Session
 - (b) Delhi Session
 - (c) Calcutta Session
 - (d) Bombay Session.
- (10) The British Parliament enacted the Indian Independence Act, 1947 and it got royal assent on
- (a) 3 June 1947
 - (b) 15 July 1947
 - (c) 4 July 1947
 - (d) 18 July 1947.
- (11) The first attempt at introducing a representative & popular element in administration was made by
- (a) Government of India Act, 1935
 - (b) Indian Council Act, 1909
 - (c) Indian Independence Act, 1947
 - (d) Indian Council Act, 1919.

- (12) The system of 'double government' was declared by the
- (a) Charter Act of 1813
 - (b) Charter Act of 1833
 - (c) Act of 1858
 - (d) Act of 1909.
- (13) British government conceded the demand of partition of India through
- (a) Cabinet Mission
 - (b) Cripps Mission
 - (c) Mountbatten Plan
 - (d) Shimla Conference,
- (14) Provisions of Fundamental duties have been borrowed from the
- (a) US Constitution
 - (b) Irish Constitution
 - (c) Russian Constitution
 - (d) Japanese Constitution.

OR

Critically analyse and compare the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, 1892, and 1909.
