

Departmental Examination  
For IAS/HAS Officers

February, 2006

Paper-8- Constitution and Civil Law

Time allowed-3 Hours

Max.Marks-100

- Note- 1. Attempt five questions. Question 3 is compulsory.  
2. All question carry equal marks.  
3. Bare Acts/Rules are allowed in the examination hall.  
4. Minimum two questions are to be attempted from each Section.

Part-I

- Question 1 (a) What is the importance of 'the Right to Constitutional Remedies'?
- (b) What is the procedure for amendment of the Constitution? Is the Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution absolute?
- Question 2 (a) Discuss the special provisions relating to certain classes under the Constitution of India.
- (b) Discuss the powers of the President under the Constitution?
- Question 3 Write brief notes on at least 5 of the following:
- Doctrine of 'basic features' of the Constitution.
  - Emergency provisions under the Constitution.
  - Directive Principles of State Policy.
  - Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
  - Legislative relations between the union and the states.
  - 'Languages' under the Constitution of India.
  - 'Right to Equality under the Constitution of India.
  - State Election Commission.
  - Citizenship
  - Writ of 'Quo Warranto'

Part-II

- Question 4 What are essential requirements of a valid contract? What are 'void' 'voidable' contracts? Who is competent to enter into a contract and What contracts cannot be specifically enforced?
- Cont.P-2
- Question 5(a) What do you understand by 'democratic decentralisation'? How does Constitution of India deal with the subject?

- (b) What are 'Corrupt practices' and 'electoral offences' under the Representation of People's Act?

Question 6 Write short notes on any 4 of following:

- a) Permanent injunction
- b) Mortgage
- c) 'Fraud' and 'Coercion'
- d) Memorandum of Association
- e) Abatement of suit
- f) Actionable claim
- g) Caveat Emptor
- h) Forfeiture of shares

Question 7 Write short notes on any 4 of the following:

- a) Mehr (Dower)
- b) Natural guardian
- c) Succession under Hindu law.
- d) Cruelty as a ground for divorce.
- e) Maintenance under Mohammedan law.
- f) Grounds of divorce under Hindu Marriage Act
- g) Restitution of conjugal rights.
- h) Divorce under Mohammedan law.

\*\*\*\*\*