

**GUJARAT NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
SILVASSA CAMPUS**

Course: **Constitutional History of India**
Semester- I (Batch: 2023-28)

End Semester Examination: Oct-Nov 2023

Date: 30th Oct, 2023

Duration: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 50

Instructions:

- Read the questions properly and write the answers in the given answer book.
- Do not write anything on the question paper.
- The respective marks for each question are indicated in-line.
- Indicate correct question numbers in front of the answer.
- No questions or clarification can be sought during the exam period, answer as it is, giving reason, if any.
- Word Limit: 10 Marks: 700-800 words, 5 Marks: 300-400 words.

	Part A	Marks
	Answer any four of the following:	
Q.1	Ancient Indian society derived ethical and moral authority from the idea of Dharma. It was the very spirit of the ancient socio-political philosophy guiding both kings and their subjects. Write a note on the various sources of Dharma that existed in ancient India.	(10)
Q.2	A giant step forward was taken in the Indian Legal history when the Supreme Court of Judicature was established at Calcutta under the Regulating Act of 1773. Discuss the various provisions of the Regulating Act, highlighting the difficulties of law and procedure as witnessed in Raja Nand Kumar's case.	(10)
Q.3	The Governor-Generalship of Lord Cornwallis from 1786 to 1793 can be said to be a very remarkable and creative period in the Indian legal history as he tried to separate the powers between the executive and the judiciary. Discuss the various judicial reforms introduced by him. Bring out its significance in the light of the evolution of modern judiciary in India.	(10)
Q.4	The administrative malpractices of the East India Company began to be questioned and criticised in the British public sphere by the late eighteenth century. The British Parliament aimed to reign in the aggressive tendencies of the Company while projecting greater 'responsibility' towards India as a British colony. In the given context, critically analyse the provisions of the Charter Acts of 1813 and 1833.	(10)
Q.5	Substantiate the following statements with suitable arguments: a) The Right to Constitutional Remedies is the heart and soul of the Indian Constitution. b) The provision of judicial review is fundamental to democracy and rule of law.	(5x2= 10)

Part B

Answer **any two** of the following:

Q.6	Critically analyse the position of women in ancient India with respect to holding property and inheritance rights.	(5)
-----	--	-----

- Q.7 Macaulay set sail for India charged with the momentous task of codifying the law of India, aiming to create “one great and entire work symmetrical in all its parts and pervaded by one spirit.” Whereas the English in England steadfastly opposed codification, the English in India radically transformed the legal landscape. Why did the colonial state undertake codification of laws in India? Discuss the reasons briefly. (5)
- Q.8 Discuss the various features of the Government of India Act 1935. Do you agree that it had a major influence on the Constitution of independent India? Justify your answer with valid arguments. (5)
