

[Time: 3:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks:80]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N.B.

1. Part-A and Part-B are compulsory.

Part A

Q1 **A) Fill in the blanks.**

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- 1) Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?
A) Part II
B) Part III
C) Part IV
D) Part V
- 2) The Preamble of the Constitution declares India to be a:
A) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
B) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic
C) Socialist, Secular, Republic
D) Federal, Secular, Republic
- 3) Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for Equality before Law?
A) Article 12
B) Article 14
C) Article 16
D) Article 19
- 4) The Right to Constitutional Remedies is given under which Article?
A) Article 19
B) Article 21
C) Article 32
D) Article 226
- 5) The Directive Principles of State Policy are included in which Part of the Constitution?
A) Part II
B) Part III
C) Part IV
D) Part V

B) Write true or false.

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1. The Constitution of India came into effect on 15th August 1947.
2. The Directive Principles of State Policy are enforceable by courts.
3. The Indian Constitution provides for a Parliamentary form of Government.
4. The Indian Constitution provides for a bicameral legislature at the Centre.
5. India follows the concept of Single Citizenship.

Part B

Q2 Attempt any five questions

60

- 1) Examine the scope and importance of the Right to Equality under Articles 14 to 18 of the Constitution.
- 2) Discuss the Right to Freedom under Article 19. What are the reasonable restrictions imposed on these rights?

- 3) Examine the Right to Education as a Fundamental Right under Article 21A. What is its constitutional and social importance?
- 4) Explain Outstanding Features of Indian Constitution.
- 5) Discuss the role of the Supreme Court and High Courts in enforcing Fundamental Rights through writ jurisdiction.
- 6) Explain the scope of the Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21. How has the Supreme Court of India interpreted this right in landmark judgments?
- 7) Explain the Right to Freedom of Religion under Articles 25 to 28. How does the Constitution maintain secularism through these rights?
- 8) **Write a short note on any two of the following:**
 - i) Writ of Mandamus
 - ii) Judicial Review
 - iii) Public Interest Litigation
 - iv) Socialist and Secularism

