



- a) Establish political democracy in the country      b) Establish social and economic democracy in the country
- c) Raise the moral and ethical standard of the people      d) Establish a police state in the country
- (viii) Illustrate the Part of the Constitution in which the concept of "reservations" in jobs and education for Schedules Castes and Schedules Tribes is enshrined.
- a) Fundamental Rights      b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- c) Preamble      d) Ninth Schedule
- (ix) Illustrate the case that expanded the scope of Article 21 to include the right to free legal aid:
- a) Keshavnanda Bharati v. State of Kerala      b) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
- c) M.H. Hoskot v. State of Maharashtra      d) Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan
- (x) Show the institution/ organ/ entity which has the power to declare a law as unconstitutional in India.
- a) The President      b) The Legislature
- c) The Judiciary      d) The Executive
- (xi) Show the non-justiciable right among the following:
- a) Right to adequate livelihood      b) Right against exploitation
- c) Right of the accused      d) Right to equality
- (xii) Identify the writ which in Latin means 'we command'.
- a) Prohibitor      b) Quo Warranto
- c) Mandamus      d) Certiorari
- (xiii) Choose the correct option: Under the Indian Constitution, concentration of wealth is the violation of:
- a) Right to Equality      b) Right to Freedom
- c) Directive Principles of State Policy      d) Concept of welfare
- (xiv) Choose the objective(s) of the 'theory of separation of power': 1. To prevent the concentration of powers of government in a single authority. 2. To safeguard the individual's liberty.
- a) Only (1)      b) Only (2)
- c) Both (1) and (2)      d) Neither (1) nor (2)
- (xv) Show the correct statement according to the Keshavananda Bharati case in case of a conflict between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
- a) Fundamental Rights always prevail over DPSP      b) There should be a harmonious balance between Fundamental Rights and DPSP
- c) Directive Principles always prevail over Fundamental Rights      d) Fundamental Rights can be suspended in favor of DPSP

### Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. The Central Government of India, passed an order known as News Print Control order 1972, (3) which fixes the maximum number of pages to 10 which effected the distribution of newsprint. This was challenged by one of the Companies by contending the order is violative of Article 19(1) (a). Identify the constitutionality of the order.
3. Outline the relevance of Uniform Civil Code for a secular country like India. (3)
4. Explain the doctrine of double jeopardy. (3)
5. Explain whether 'Judiciary' is a State or not with reference to relevant case laws. (3)
6. "Fundamental duties are not made enforceable by a writ of court like the fundamental rights, but they are fundamental to the well-being of society and individuals." Explain. (3)

OR

Evaluate the role of Directive Principles in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in India. (3)

**Group-C**  
(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Define Doctrine of Eclipse (5)
8. Describe Rights against Exploitation. (5)
9. Explain the amendability of the Preamble. (5)
10. Examine Article 19 of the Constitution of India. (5)
11. Analyze the role of the judiciary in interpreting and enforcing Directive Principles of State Policy (5)
12. Evaluate the Minerva Mills case. (5)

**OR**

Evaluate the case of Shayara Bano. (5)

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