



- (viii) Which among the following is the correct expression of the term 'secular' in India?
- a) India has many religion  
b) Indian citizens have religious freedom  
c) To follow the religion depends upon the will of an individual  
d) There is no religion of the State in India
- (ix) Infer from the following the feature that does not support the federal character of Indian Constitution.
- a) Authority of courts  
b) Supremacy of the constitution  
c) Single citizenship  
d) Distribution of powers between centre and state
- (x) Select the correct option: The concept of 'equal protection of laws' has been taken from the \_\_\_\_\_ Constitution.
- a) American  
b) British  
c) Russian  
d) French
- (xi) 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
- (xii) 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
- (xiii) Illustrate the case which is related to the 'doctrine of eclipse'.
- a) Bhikaji v. State of M.P.  
b) Keshava Madhav Menon v. the State of Bombay  
c) State of Bihar v. Syed Asad Raza  
d) Harbans Singh v. the State of U.P
- (xiv) Illustrate the religious rights which are explicitly included under Article 25 of the Constitution of India: 1. Right to propagate 2. Right to convert 3. Freedom of conscience 4. Right to profess 5. Right to practice
- a) 1, 2 and 3 only  
b) 3, 4 and 5 only  
c) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only  
d) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only
- (xv) 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

### Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. A Magistrate issues an order authorizing the investigating officer to take the specimen handwriting and fingerprints of Mr. 'X', an accused against his willingness. 'X' challenges the order stating that it violates his fundamental right under Article 20(3). Identify the probable result of the challenge. (3)
3. Explain whether fundamental rights can be waived with leading case laws. (3)
4. List the salient features (any five) of the Indian Constitution. (3)
5. Explain, in brief, the fundamental freedoms guaranteed to the citizens under Article 19 of the Constitution of India. (3)
6. The constitution of India provides for protective discrimination under Article 16. Critically examine this statement. (3)

OR

Explain the essential condition for the issuance of a writ of Certiorari. (3)

### Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Analyze the inter-relation of 'Fundamental Rights' and the 'Directive Principles of State Policy' to ensure constitutional objectives. (5)
8. List the features that makes Indian constitution a borrowed one. (5)
9. Describe the different Constitutional remedies in the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. (5)
10. State the concept of Judicial Review (5)
11. Describe the differences between Article 20(1) and Article 20(2) (5)
12. Evaluate the case of A.K. Gopalan V. State of Madras (AIR 1950). (5)

**OR**

Evaluate the case of Shayara Bano (AIR 2017). (5)

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