

**LAW-II Constitutional Law of India****(Nature of the Constitutions & Fundamental Rights)**

(K-1002)

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks 100

Note Attempt questions from all Sections as per instructions.

**Section-A****(Very Short Answer Questions)**

Answer all the five questions. Each question carries 4 marks. Very short answer is required not exceeding 75 words.  $4 \times 5 = 20$

1. What is need of constitutional law
2. Explain the term “equal protection of law”.
3. Who are socially and educationally Backward Classes ?
4. Explain the provisions of Article 15(5) of the Constitution.
5. How many freedoms have been provided by Article 19(1) ? 19(1) t '14)

**Section-B****(Short Answer Questions)**

Answer any two questions out of the following three questions. Each question carries 10 marks. Short answer is required not exceeding 200 words.  $10 \times 2 = 20$

6. What do you think is the form/nature of our constitution—federal, unitary or quasi-federal ? Critically examine the statement.
7. Explain and elucidate the meaning of the “Right to personal liberty”. Analyse critically the guidelines prescribed by the Supreme Court in this context.
8. Write a note on fundamental duties.

**Section-C****(Detailed Answer Questions)**

Answer any three questions out of the following five questions. Each question carries 20 marks. Answer is required in detail.  $20 \times 3 = 60$

9. How does the Indian Constitution afford protection to the cultural and educational interest and rights of minorities ?
10. Article 13 makes the Judiciary, and especially the Apex court, as a guardian,. protector and the interpreter of the fundamental rights. Discuss.
11. What is the concept of fundamental rights ? Who can claim fundamental rights ? Against whom fundamental rights are available ? Explain.
12. “Directive principles are superior to fundamental rights.” Discuss in the light of emerging trend of Judiciary on the relationship between them .
13. “Equality is a dynamic concept with many aspects and dimensions and it can not be imprisoned within traditional limits.” Discuss with the help of judicial pronouncements.