

Q. 1. Answer in short. (Not more than two sentences)

20 Marks

1. State any two features of the Government of India Act, 1935.
2. What is doctrine of Severability?
3. Define State under article 12 of the Constitution.
4. What is the meaning of Judicial Review?
5. State any one Constitutional safeguard provided to civil servants under article 311.
6. What is an 'Adult Suffrage'?
7. State any two functions of Election Commission.
8. What is the purpose of the Preamble?
9. What are the reasonable restrictions on freedom to religion?
10. State any two principles of State Policy to be followed by the State for securing economic justice.

Q. II. Write short notes. (Any Four)

20 Marks

1. Panchayat Raj System.
2. Ordinance making power of President.
3. Theory of territorial nexus.
4. Fundamental Duties.
5. Right to Education.
6. Independent Judiciary.

Q. III. Solve (Any Two)

12 Marks

1. In the State of Swarashtra, a recommendation was made by the Governor to declare state emergency under article 356. The Governor had recommended dissolution on ground that in view of media report a political party was trying to gain majority by engineering defections and thus it was a serious threat to the democracy. The Council of Ministers accepted it without verifying the facts.

(i) Explain whether state emergency under article 356 can be declared in the above circumstances.

(ii) Is the President bound to declare emergency on the Governor's report?

2. A doctor who completed his LLB degree course, applied for enrolment as an advocate, the State Bar Council refused to enroll the doctor as an advocate. The doctor challenged the action of Bar Council as violation of his fundamental right under article 19 (1) (g) of the Constitution.

(i) Does the action of the Bar Council violate the doctor's fundamental right?

(ii) What are the reasonable restrictions for article 19 (1) (g)?

[TURN OVER

3. The government had sanctioned the scheme of allotting shops to unemployed people by inviting applications from public. The Housing and Urban development Minister, who was in charge of allotting the shops, allotted 52 shops to known persons without inviting applications from eligible persons for the allotment of shops. This action of the Minister was against the government policy.

(i) Can this action of the Minister be challenged, why?

(ii) Is there any legal remedy available in this case for the public?

Q. IV. Answer the following. (Any Four)

48 Marks

1. Highlight the importance of Secularism as one of the basic features of the Indian Constitution.
2. "Like should be treated alike and not unlike should be treated alike"-Explain in light of Right to Equality.
3. Explain the legislative functions of the Parliament of India.
4. 'The expression 'Personal Liberty' enshrined in article 21 is of the widest amplitude- Comment with relevant case laws.
5. Explain the theory of basic structure with reference to amendment of fundamental rights with relevant case laws.
6. 'The enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law'- Explain with the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.