

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Marks : 100.

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B: 1. Attempt all questions.
2. Discuss case law wherever required.

1. Answer in short (Not more than two sentences) 20
- What does 'Socialist' means?
 - What is doctrine of eclipse?
 - What is ex-post facto laws?
 - What is meant by 'protection against self-Incrimination'?
 - State any two Fundamental duties?
 - What is a joint session of the parliament?
 - What is an ordinance and who has the power to issue an ordinance?
 - What are the grounds for declaration of State Emergency?
 - What is meant by 'Doctrine of pleasure'?
 - What are the three postulates of Rule of Law?
2. Write short notes (Any four) 20
- Preamble of the constitution
 - Object and importance of Directive Principles
 - Comptroller and Auditor General of India
 - Money bill
 - Theory of Basic Structure
 - Right to Privacy
3. Situational Questions (Any Two) 12
- Under the cinematography Act, 1952 Censor Board is empowered to issues the certificates to films into 'A' and 'U' category. It is argued that the classification of films amount to discrimination and result in violation of freedom of speech and expression.
 - Does the categorization of films into 'A' and 'U' amount to discrimination? Why?
 - What is reasonable classification?
 - Manoj was arrested by police in connection with investigation of an offence of Murder. While interrogation he died in police custody. His family members alleged that it is a custodial death.
 - Can family members file a writ petition? State the relevant articles.
 - Which is the landmark judgment for custodial death laid down by the Supreme Court.
 - The police commissioner of City 'A' issued an order against Sujit an editor of the Marathi Newspaper to submit his news articles in duplicate for scrutiny before publication.
 - Does the said order violate Sujit's fundamental right? If yes which fundamental Right is violated?
 - On what grounds state can impose restrictions on such right?

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Answer in brief (Any four)

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- a) Discuss the salient features of the Constitution of India.
- b) Explain the test of reasonable classification on right to equality with relevant case laws.
- c) Explain the various dimensions of right to life and personal liberty guaranteed under Article 21 of the constitution with relevant case-laws.
- d) What is Judicial Activism? Explain it with the help of case laws.
- e) What is Constitutional Amendment? Explain the procedure by which Constitution can be amended?
- f) Elaborate the various provisions of the protection of Civil Right Act, 1955 in safeguarding the rights of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes.

1. Answer in not more than **two** sentences: 20
- (1) What are the provisions relating to Citizenship under Indian Constitution ?
 - (2) What is ex-post facto law ?
 - (3) What is double jeopardy ?
 - (4) Write any two fundamental duties.
 - (5) What is Ordinance and who has the power to issue an Ordinance ?
 - (6) When can the president summon a joint session of the two houses of the Parliament ?
 - (7) What is doctrine of pleasure ?
 - (8) How is the Vice-President elected in India ?
 - (9) When is financial emergency declared ?
 - (10) Who is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha ?
2. Write short notes on any **four** of the following : 20
- (1) Freedom of Speech and expression
 - (2) Cultural and Educational Rights of minority
 - (3) Uniform Civil Code
 - (4) Privileges of the Legislature
 - (5) Legislative relations of Centre and State
 - (6) Functions of Election Commission.
3. Attempt any **two** of the following : 12
- (1) Mr. Vivek & Mrs. Prachi are married for last 5 years. Mr. Vivek has an extramarital relation with Miss Zahira & they want to marry each other. Mr. Vivek converted to Islam and got married to Miss Zahira.
 - (i) Is the marriage between Mr. Vivek & Mrs. Zahira valid in the eyes of law ? Why ?
 - (ii) Discuss the status of marriage between Vivek & Prachi in the light of Sarla Mudgal case.
 - (2) Nitin, a prisoner was released on parole. During his brief stay at his home he experienced that two police constables were constantly keeping a watch on him. He filed a petition in the court for violation of his fundamental rights.
 - (i) Which fundamental right is violated in the above case ? Give reasons.
 - (ii) Explain any two rights of prisoners.
 - (3) Mr. Grover, who was not a member of either Houses of Parliament, was appointed as the Prime Minister. His appointment was challenged by Mr. Singh who is a member of the Parliament.
 - (i) Is the challenge raised by Mr. Singh is legal and constitutional ?
 - (ii) What is the provision for appointment of a person as a Minister, if he is not a member of either Houses ?

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4. Write any **four** of the following :

- Highlight the salient features of the Indian Constitution.
- Critically examine the concept of Equality before Law as enshrined in Article 14 of the Constitution with the help of landmark judgements of the Supreme Court.
- Explain right to life and personal liberty guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution with the help of relevant case-laws.
- Explain the President's Powers in India.
- What is Constitutional Amendments ? Explain the procedure by which constitution can be amended ?
- Define untouchability and highlight the importance of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

(मराठी रूपांतर)

[वेळ : ३ तास]

एकूण गुण : १००

१. दोन वाक्यापर्यंत उत्तरे लिहा:

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- भारतीय घटनेनुसार नागरिकत्वाच्या तरतुदी काय आहेत ?
- उत्तरोत्तर अंमलबजावणीय कायदा
- दुहेरी दोषसिद्धी (डबल जिओपरडी) म्हणजे काय ?
- कोणतीही दोन मुलभूत कर्तव्ये लिहा.
- अध्यादेश / वटहुकुम म्हणजे काय ? व तो कोण काढू शकतो ?
- संसदेच्या दोन्ही सदनांचे एकत्रित सत्र राष्ट्रपती केव्हा बोलावू शकतात ?
- भारतीय घटनेनुसार मर्जीच्या सिद्धांत (डॉक्टरिन ऑफ प्लेजर)
- उपराष्ट्रपतींची निवडूक भारतात कशी होते ?
- आर्थिक आणिबाणी कधी जाहिर केली जाते ?
- राज्यसभेचे पदसिद्ध अध्यक्ष कोण असतात ?

२. कोणत्याही चारांबर टिपा लिहा

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- भाष्य व विचार स्वातंत्र्य
- अल्पसंख्यांकाचे सांस्कृतिक व शैक्षणिक अधिकार
- समान नागरी कायदा
- विधीमंडळाचे अधिकार
- केंद्र व राज्य यांचे अधिनियम बनविण्याबाबत तरतुदी
- निर्वाचन आयोगाची कार्ये.

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३. खालीलपैकी कोणतेही दोन सोडवा.

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- (१) विवेक व प्राची मागील पाच वर्षांपासून विवाहबद्ध आहेत. विवेक व कु. झहिरा यांचे विवाहबाह्य संबंध असून त्यांना लग्न करावयाचे आहे. विवेक यांनी मुस्लिम धर्म स्विकारून कु. झहिरा यांच्यासोबत लग्न केले.
- (अ) कायद्याच्या दृष्टिकोनातून विवेक व झहिरा यांचे लग्न विधीग्राह्य आहे का ? व का ?
- (ब) सरला मुदगल केसच्या निकालानुसार विवेक व प्राची यांच्या लग्नाच्या कायदेशीर अस्तित्वाबाबत लिहा.
- (२) नितीन या कारावासातील बंदिला पॅरोलवर सोडले. तो सदर पॅरोलवर घरी असताना दोन पोलिस शिपाई त्याच्यावर सतत नजर ठेवून असल्याचे त्याने अनुभवविले. त्याबाबत त्याने आपल्या मुलभूत हक्कांचे उल्लंघन झाल्याबद्दल न्यायालयात याचिका दाखल केली.
- (अ) या केसमध्ये कोणत्या मुलभूत हक्कांचा भंग होतो ते कारणांसहित लिहा.
- (ब) कैद्यांचे कोणतेही दोन हक्क लिहा.
- (३) कोणत्याही सदनाने सदस्य नसलेल्या श्री ग्रोव्हर यांची पंतप्रधानपदी नियुक्ती करण्यात आली. सदर नियुक्तिला सदनाने सदस्य असलेल्या श्री. सिंग यांनी आव्हान दिले.
- (अ) श्री सिंग यांनी दिलेले आव्हान कायदेशीर व संविधानिक आहे का ?
- (ब) एखादी व्यक्ति जर कोणत्याही सदनाने सदस्य नसेल तर त्याच्या मंत्री होण्याबाबतच्या तरतुदी लिहा.

४. कोणत्याही चारांची उत्तरे लिहा.

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- (१) भारतीय घटनेची ठळक वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा.
- (२) घटनेच्या १४व्या अनुच्छेदातील तत्वाची सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाच्या निकालांचे संदर्भ देऊन समिक्षा करा.
- (३) संबंधित निकालांचे संदर्भ देऊन जगण्याच्या व व्यक्तिस्वातंत्र्याच्या हक्काचे स्पष्टीकरण करा.
- (४) भारताच्या राष्ट्रपतींचे विविध अधिकार लिहा.
- (५) घटनादुरुस्ती म्हणजे काय ? घटनादुरुस्तीची प्रक्रिया लिहा.
- (६) अस्पृश्यतेची व्याख्या लिहा. नागरी हक्क संरक्षण अधिनियम १९५५ चे महत्व लिहा.