

30/04/2026

Thirudiyer

OLS / LHO

Time: 2 hours

Marks: 60 Regular

SEM VI

Instructions:

- i) Kindly check that you have received the correct question paper of the applicable pattern
- ii) Figures at the right indicate marks
- iii) Follow the instructions and answer accordingly.

Q.No.1 Answer in two sentences (Solve any six)

Marks: 12

- a) What is the significance of the term fraternity under the preamble of the Indian Constitution, as expected by *Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar*?
- b) What are the express principles of the 'fair criminal administration of justice' under part three of the Indian Constitution?
- c) What is 21A of the Indian Constitution?
- d) What is the concept of Public Interest Litigation?
- e) What is the 'Quasi- Federal System' implicit under the Indian Constitution?
- f) What do you mean by 'Doctrine of Severability'?
- g) What are the grounds of the 'Reasonable Restrictions' as specified in part three of the Indian Constitution?
- h) What is the prohibition under Article 18 (4) of the Constitution of India on a person holding any office of profit or trust under the state?
- i) What is the principle of the 'Collective Responsibility of the Council of Ministers' at the Central and the State level?
- j) What are the different kinds of 'Bills' that may be presented before the Legislature?

Q. No.2 Write short notes (Solve any two)

Marks: 12

- a) Parliamentary versus Presidential form of the Government.
- b) Doctrine of Pleasure.
- c) Uniform Civil Code.
- d) Article 17

Q No.3 Read the situations, apply the relevant provisions of the applicable laws, case laws, etc. and answer the questions (Solve any two)

Marks: 12

- a) Riya works in an organisation called "Green Future Society," which is registered under a government scheme and receives 90% of its funding from the government. The organisation is managed by a board where most members are appointed by the Ministry of Environment. One day, Riya's services are terminated without giving her a chance to be heard.
 - i) Whether Riya can successfully challenge this termination? Explain.
 - ii) If she could successfully challenge what remedies are available to her? Explain
- b) Yogesh was accused of committing an offence in 2020, for which the maximum punishment at that time was 2 years of imprisonment. In 2022, a new law was passed, increasing the punishment for the same offence to 5 years. When Yogesh's case was decided in 2023, the court applied the new law and sentenced him to 5 years. In the process of investigation and interrogation, he was also forced by the police to confess his involvement in a crime.
 - i) Whether Yogesh can challenge the punishment awarded to him under the Indian Constitution? Explain with reasons.
 - ii) Whether Yogesh's forced confession can be used as evidence against him? Explain with relevant provisions of law.

c) Ramesh, an activist, discovers that several workers in a Government-run factory are being forced to work in unsafe conditions without proper safety gear. Despite repeated complaints, the authorities have taken no action. He decides to directly approach the Supreme Court seeking immediate relief for the workers. Meanwhile, the Government argues that he is not personally affected and cannot file the petition.

i) Whether Ramesh himself can directly approach the Supreme Court under Article 32 even though he is not personally affected? Give reasons.

ii) What kind of remedies the Supreme Court may grant in this situation to protect the workers? Explain.

d) Raju, a 10-year-old boy, is denied admission to a nearby government school due to a lack of documents. His parents, daily wage workers, are unable to provide the required papers. Meanwhile, another boy, namely Somu, a child from a disadvantaged background, is asked to pay additional high fees by a private school despite qualifying under the free education quota. Both families approach the authorities, claiming violation of their rights.

i) Whether Ramesh can claim admission in the government school under Article 21A despite lacking documents? Cite relevant provisions of law and Explain.

ii) Whether the private school's demand for additional high fees from Somu is valid under Article 21A? Give reasons.

Q No. 4 Answer Any two of the following questions by citing relevant case laws.

Marks: 24

a) Discuss in detail the Constitutional provisions regarding different kinds of jurisdictions conferred on the High Courts and the Supreme Court of India.

b) Discuss in detail the provisions regarding the parliamentary/legislative privileges under the Indian Constitution with the help of the relevant case laws.

c) Discuss in detail the salient features of the Indian Constitution.

d) Discuss in detail the relationship between the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of the state policies with the help of relevant case laws.

वेळ: २ तास

गुण: ६०

सूचना:

- कृपया आपणास योग्य पॅटर्नचा प्रश्नपत्रिका मिळाल्याची खात्री करा.
- उजव्या बाजूला दिलेले आकडे गुण दर्शवितात.
- सूचनांचे पालन करून उत्तरे लिहा.

प्र. क्र. 1: दोन वाक्यांत उत्तरे द्या (कोणतेही सहा सोडा)

गुण: 12

- भारतीय संविधानाच्या प्रस्तावनेतील 'बंधुता' या संज्ञेचे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या अपेक्षेनुसार महत्त्व काय आहे?
- भारतीय संविधानाच्या भाग III अंतर्गत 'न्याय्य फौजदारी न्यायव्यवस्था'ची स्पष्ट तत्त्वे कोणती आहेत?
- भारतीय संविधानातील अनुच्छेद 21A काय आहे?
- सार्वजनिक हित याचिका (Public Interest Litigation) ही संकल्पना काय आहे?
- भारतीय संविधानातील 'अर्ध-संघीय प्रणाली' (Quasi-Federal System) म्हणजे काय?
- 'विभाज्यता सिद्धांत' (Doctrine of Severability) म्हणजे काय?
- भारतीय संविधानाच्या भाग III मध्ये नमूद केलेल्या 'युक्तिसंगत निर्बंध' (Reasonable Restrictions) चे आधार काय आहेत?
- भारतीय राज्य घटनेच्या अनुच्छेद १४ (४) नुसार राज्याच्या अधीन नफा किंवा विश्वासाचे पद धारण करणाऱ्या व्यक्तीवर कोणती मनाई आहे?
- केंद्र आणि राज्य स्तरावरील मंत्रिमंडळाच्या 'सामूहिक जबाबदारी'चा सिद्धांत काय आहे?
- विधानमंडळासमोर सादर होणाऱ्या विविध प्रकारच्या विधेयकांचे प्रकार कोणते आहेत?

प्र. क्र. 2: लघुनिबंध लिहा (कोणतेही दोन सोडा)

गुण: 12

- संसदीय विरुद्ध अध्यक्ष शासन प्रणाली.
- डॉक्टरीन ऑफ प्लेजर ('Doctrine of Pleasure')
- समान नागरी संहिता (Uniform Civil Code)
- अनुच्छेद १७

प्र. क्र. 3: खालील परिस्थिती वाचा, संबंधित कायदे व न्यायनिर्णय लागू करून उत्तरे द्या (कोणतेही दोन सोडा)

गुण: 12

- (a) रिया "ग्रीन फ्युचर सोसायटी" नावाच्या संस्थेत काम करते. ही संस्था सरकारी योजनेअंतर्गत नोंदणीकृत असून तिचे 90% निधी सरकारकडून मिळतात. संस्थेच्या व्यवस्थापन मंडळातील बहुसंख्य सदस्य पर्यावरण मंत्रालयाकडून नियुक्त केले जातात. एके दिवशी रियाची सेवा कोणतीही सुनावणी न देता समाप्त केली जाते.
- रिया ही सेवा समाप्तीविरुद्ध यशस्वीपणे आव्हान देऊ शकते का? स्पष्ट करा.
 - जर ती यशस्वी झाली, तर तिला कोणते उपाय (remedies) उपलब्ध असतील? स्पष्ट करा.

