

Q.1

- A. Law includes any ordinance, order, bye-law, rule, regulation, notification, custom or usage having in the territory of India the force of Law.
- B. No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.
- C. Justice - Minimise inequalities in income - equal pay for equal work - Distribution of ownership.
- D. i) Right to be informed as soon as ground of arrest
ii) Right to consult a lawyer of his own choice.
- E. means review of Discretion power of Executive & Legislative ~~for~~ organ.

Q.2

- A. Art. 32 - Have the body - A.D.M. Jabalpur case - Bhim Singh case.
- B. Art. 29 & 30 of the Constitution of India
- C. Art. 51-A
- D. Art 44
- E. Art. 13 - Pre-Constitutional law - Conflict.

Q.3

- A. Answer is depend upon the Analytical & interpretation skill of students.
- B. Problem is based on Aruna Roy v/s UOI
- C. Problem is based on Muthamma v/s Union of India

Q.4

- A. Longhiest written constitution in the world - Draw From various sources - Parliamentary Form of government - Unique blend of rigidity & Flexibility - Fundamental Duties - Fundamental Rights - Directive Principles of State Policy - Adult suffrage - Federation with strong centralising tendency - single citizenship; etc.
- B. Art. 14 - it's interpretation - & case-laws
- C. Preamble of the constitution - it's interpretation & case laws
- D. Art. 21 - it's interpretation - case laws
- E. Art. 12 - Scope of Art. 12 - Meaning of State - case-laws.