



PRACTICE SET
End Semester Examination, May 2026

Program: LLM

Semester: II

Subject: Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles

Subject Code: 24H.205

Course Outcome:

On the completion of the Course, the students will be able to:

Course Outcomes	Description
CO1	Understand the history and philosophy behind the evolution of fundamental rights
CO2	Explain and interpret the various facets of fundamental rights
CO3	Explain and analyze the 'right to equality'

UNIT I

Section A (10 marks)

1. Describe the relationship between the Preamble of the Indian Constitution and Fundamental Rights. How does the Preamble guide the interpretation of Fundamental Rights? (CO1) (Remember) (LOT)
2. Define the term "State" under Article 12 of the Indian Constitution. What is its significance in the enforcement of Fundamental Rights? Elaborate the provision with the help of landmark case laws. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
3. Discuss the Doctrine of Eclipse in relation to the inviolability of Fundamental Rights under Article 13 of the Indian Constitution, 1950. How does it affect the enforcement of laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights? (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
4. Describe the significance of the Bill of Rights in the context of Fundamental Rights in India. How does it differ from Natural Rights and Human Rights? (CO1) (Remember) (LOT)

5. Test the Doctrine of Severability in a situation where a provision of a law is declared unconstitutional due to its inconsistency with Fundamental Rights. How would the doctrine ensure that the rest of the law remains valid? (CO2) (Understand) (LOT)
6. Assess the impact of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on the framing and development of Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution. Do you think the UDHR has played a significant role in shaping the scope of Fundamental Rights in India? (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)
7. Justify the role of Directive Principles of State Policy in the context of Fundamental Rights. How do the Directive Principles complement or conflict with the Fundamental Rights under the Indian Constitution? (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)
8. Analyze whether an individual can voluntarily relinquish legal rights under the Doctrine of Waiver, and discuss the conditions necessary for a valid waiver. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

9. A recently enacted State law provides for compulsory community service for all citizens aged between 18 and 60, failing which penalties may be imposed. A public interest petition challenges this law on the ground that it violates the right to personal liberty and is inconsistent with fundamental rights. The State defends it as being in furtherance of fundamental duties and directive principles.
In light of the above scenario, justify the constitutional validity of the law with reference to the definition of 'State' and 'law' under Article 12 and Article 13, the doctrine of eclipse, and the interrelationship between Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, and Fundamental Duties. (CO1) (Apply) (HOT)
10. The evolution of Fundamental Rights in India has drawn heavily from international instruments and foreign constitutions, yet retains a unique constitutional identity through doctrines like severability, waiver, and eclipse.
Critically evaluate this statement with reference to the impact of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the concept of Natural and Human Rights, and the Preamble's role in shaping the scope and limitations of Fundamental Rights in India. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)
11. A national sports federation, registered as a society, denies selection to an athlete without giving any reasons. The athlete claims this violates her Fundamental Rights under Articles 14 and 21. The federation argues that it is a private body and not subject to constitutional scrutiny. Examine the definition of "State" under Article 12 and the scope of Article 13 to determine whether a writ petition is maintainable against the federation. (CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)

UNIT II

Section A (10 marks)

12. Define the Doctrine of Arbitrariness with reference to Article 14 of the Indian Constitution, 1950. Also, cite landmark case laws relating to Doctrine of Arbitrariness. (CO3) (Remember) (LOT)
13. Explain the constitutional prohibition on untouchability under Article 17 of the Indian Constitution, 1950. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
14. Define the Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation and how does it relate to the Right to Equality? (CO3) (Remember) (LOT)
15. Justify the significance of Article 18 of the Indian Constitution, 1950 in promoting equality and democratic values in India. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)
16. How has the judiciary interpreted the idea of "equality" using the Doctrine of Arbitrariness? Support your answer with case laws. (CO3) (Remember) (LOT)
17. Analyze the Wednesbury Principle and its relevance to judicial review in matters relating to equality. (CO1) (Analyze) (HOT)
18. Critically analyze the constitutional position regarding equality of opportunity in public employment under Article 16. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)
19. Assess the judicial evolution of Article 14 from A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras to Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India. How has the meaning of "equality before law" expanded? (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

20. Outline the scope and limitations of protective discrimination under Articles 15 and 16 of the Indian Constitution. Has the Indian judiciary successfully ensured substantive equality through reservations? (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)
21. Critically evaluate the scope and evolution of Article 15 of the Indian Constitution. How has the judiciary interpreted the phrase "nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision..." in the context of affirmative action? (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)

UNIT III

Section A (10 marks)

22. Cite the six freedoms guaranteed under Article 19(1) of the Indian Constitution, 1950 along with relevant judicial precedents. (CO1) (Remember) (LOT)
23. Discuss the relevant test for determining the 'reasonableness' of a restriction under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution. (CO2) (Understand) (LOT)
24. Explain the nature and scope of the 'privilege against self-incrimination' under Article 20(3) of the Indian Constitution, 1950. (CO2) (Remember) (LOT)
25. Explain the concept of media trial and discuss its impact on the right to a fair trial under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, 1950. (CO3) (Remember) (LOT)
26. Examine the constitutional position regarding equality of opportunity in public employment under Article 16 of the Indian Constitution, 1950. (CO2) (Analyze) (LOT)
27. A person is tried and acquitted for a criminal conspiracy, and later charged again for another offence arising from the same transaction. Support the statement in reference to the doctrine of double jeopardy. Does Article 20(2) bar the second prosecution? (CO3) (Apply) (HOT)
28. The evolution of Article 21 from a narrow procedural right to a broad spectrum of substantive rights marks a watershed in Indian constitutional jurisprudence. Critically examine this statement in light of the Supreme Court's decision in *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* [1978 SCR (2) 621]. How did the case reshape the interpretation of personal liberty and due process in India? What has been its enduring impact on subsequent rights-based jurisprudence? (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

29. Justify the constitutional validity of the State's action in light of the doctrine of essential religious practices, reasonable restrictions under Article 25(1) of the Indian Constitution, and the interplay between public order and religious freedom. (CO3) (Evaluate) (HOT)
30. "A group of tribal children is employed in stone quarrying as part of a State-run rural employment scheme. A PIL alleges that this violates Articles 23 and 24 of the Indian Constitution. The State contends that the scheme offers livelihood in tribal areas where education and alternate employment are scarce." Examine the constitutionality of the scheme with reference to the right against exploitation, the definition of 'forced labour', and the jurisprudence on child labour under the Constitution and judicial precedents. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)

31. A social media activist is detained under a preventive detention law for allegedly spreading misinformation that could disturb public order. The detention is ordered without providing the grounds to the detainee, and no representation is allowed for 3 weeks. A habeas corpus petition is filed alleging violation of Articles 21 and 22 the Indian Constitution. Examine the constitutionality of the detention in light of the safeguards under Article 22 the Indian Constitution, the scope of personal liberty under Article 21 the Indian Constitution, and judicial scrutiny of preventive detention laws. Discuss whether the principles of natural justice have been violated. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)

UNIT IV

Section A (10 marks)

32. Outline the Fundamental Duties of citizens under Article 51A and the circumstances that led to their incorporation into the Constitution of India. (CO1) (Remember) (LOT)
33. The State enacts a law providing for a living wage and humane working conditions in the unorganised sector, but it imposes financial burdens on small businesses. Some employers challenge the law under Articles 14 and 19. Justify the situation with the help of the relevant Directive Principles and constitutional doctrines to assess the law's validity. (CO3) (Evaluate) (HOT)
34. Illustrate the constitutional position of the Directive Principles of State Policy in light of the *Minerva Mills* (AIR 1980 SC 1789) and *Kesavananda Bharati* (AIR 1973 SC 1461) judgments. (CO2) (Apply) (LOT)
35. Analyze the role of the judiciary in transforming Directive Principles of State Policy from non-justiciable guidelines into tools of constitutional governance. Support your answer with relevant case law. (CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)
36. "Directive Principles of State Policy are fundamental in the governance of the country but remain unenforceable." Critically evaluate this statement. (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)
37. Discuss the evolution, significance, and classification of Fundamental Duties under the Constitution of India. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
38. Explain the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties in the Indian constitutional framework. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)

Section B (20 marks)

39. Fundamental Duties, though non-justiciable, are essential to balance the exercise of Fundamental Rights and promote constitutional morality. Evaluate the truth of this statement with reference to judicial interpretations and constitutional philosophy. (CO3) (Evaluate) (HOT)
40. Directive Principles have now evolved from moral postulates to enforceable constitutional mandates. Review this transformation with reference to cases where Directive Principles have been read into Fundamental Rights and shaped legislative or policy action. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)

Summary Sheet

CO Wise

CO	Q. No	Mark s
CO1	1,2,3,4,9,13,17,19,21,22,32,36,37,38	160
CO2	5,6,7,8,10,15,18,20,23,24,26,27,28,30,31,34,40	210
CO3	11,12,14,16,25,29,33,35,39	130
Total		500

Unit Wise

Unit	Q. No	Mark s
Unit 1	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11	140
Unit 2	12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21	120
Unit 3	22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31	130
Unit 4	32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40	110
Total		500

Blooms Taxonomy Level (BTL) Wise

BTL	Q. No	Marks
LOT	1,2,3,4,5,12, 13,14,16,22,23,24,25,26,32,34,37,38	180
HOT	6,7,8,9,10,11,15,17,18,19,20,21,27,28,29,30,31,33,35,36 ,39,40	320
Total		500

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Disclaimer: -This is a Practice set. The Question in End term examination will differ from the Practice set. This Practice set is meant for practice only.