

LLB
SECOND SEMESTER
RIGHT TO EDUCATION
LLB – 206H₂ CL
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. What are the age group of children does the Right to Education Act Primarily focus on ?
 - a. 7 years to 14 years
 - b. 6 years to 14 years
 - c. 3 years to 10 years
 - d. 2 years to 21 years
2. Which year Right to Education Act enacted in India?
 - a. 2005
 - b. 2007
 - c. 2009
 - d. 2010
3. Which fundamental rights grantees protection against discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth?
 - a. Right to equality
 - b. Right to freedom
 - c. Right against exploitation
 - d. Right to constitutional remedies
4. Right against Exploitation consist which of the following articles of the Constitution of India?
 - a. Article 14 to 16
 - b. Article 20 to 21
 - c. Article 22 to 23
 - d. Article 23 to 24
5. Which of the following statement with reference to Fundamental Rights is correct?
 - a. Article 18 does not include military distinction as one of the exceptions under Abolitions of Titles
 - b. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution provide for equality of opportunity for all children in matters of employment or appointment to any public office
 - c. Article 21 declares that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law,
 - d. Article 15 says no person shall be denied treatment of equality before the law
6. 'Directive principles of state policy' are-
 - a. Flexible
 - b. Rigid
 - c. Justifiable
 - d. Non-justifiable
7. Judicial review is the power of the court to-
 - a. Interpret laws
 - b. Pass new legislation
 - c. Overrule executive orders
 - d. Declare laws unconstitutional

8. What is the primary purpose of judicial review?
 - a. To interpret and apply laws
 - b. To review the performance of the executive branch
 - c. To evaluate the constitutionality of laws and government actions
 - d. To provide legal action to the legislative
9. Which body is responsible for implementing the provisions of the UGC Act, in India
 - a. Ministry of Education
 - b. All India Council for Technical Education
 - c. University Grants Commission
 - d. Central Government
10. The Advocate Act, was enacted in which year?
 - a. 1960
 - b. 1961
 - c. 1983
 - d. 1980
11. Which of the following is the regulatory body for legal education and legal profession in India?
 - a. Supreme Court of India
 - b. Law Commission of India
 - c. Bar Council of India
 - d. National Law School of India
12. Which one of the following body Conduct All India Bar Council Examination?
 - a. State Government
 - b. Central government
 - c. Bar Council of India
 - d. Supreme Court
13. When was the National Education Policy (NEP) of India released/notified?
 - a. 2019
 - b. 2020
 - c. 2021
 - d. 2022
14. Which level of education does NEP focus on-
 - a. Primary education
 - b. Secondary education
 - c. Higher education
 - d. All level of education
15. What is the recommended medium of instruction in the NEP?
 - a. English
 - b. Hindi
 - c. Regional Language or Mother tongue
 - d. Sanskrit
16. The primary purpose of Educational Tribunal are-
 - a. Providing financial support to the educational Institution
 - b. Accrediting school and colleges
 - c. Resolving dispute related to education laws and regulation
 - d. All of the above
17. When was the National Knowledge Commission Establish in India?
 - a. 2001
 - b. 2005
 - c. 2010
 - d. 2015
18. Which system of the government closely associated with the division of power?
 - a. Autocracy
 - b. Democracy
 - c. Monarchy
 - d. None of the above

19. Which of the following subject is listed under the Union list in the Seventh Schedule:
- a. Police and public order
 - b. Education
 - c. Agriculture
 - d. Public health
20. Which level of government has the authority to legislate on subject listed in the state list of the Seventh Schedule?
- a. Union Government
 - b. State Government
 - c. Local Government
 - d. Both Union and State Government

-- --- --

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. What are the key provisions of the Right to Education Act in India, and how has it been implemented? What impact has the Act had on the education system in the country? 6+4=10
2. Examine the significance and role of Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP). Discuss the objective principles and ideals enshrined in DPSP and their relationship with Fundamental Rights. 3+7=10
3. What is freedom of religion? Discuss the concept of freedom of religion as a fundamental right and its significance in upholding democratic status 2+8=10
4. Explain and evaluate the Union list, State list, and Concurrent list mentioned in the Indian constitution, highlighting their significance and implications. 10
5. Write shorts notes on the following 5+5=10
Fundamental Rights
Division of power
6. Describe the powers and functions of the Bar Council of India and the Educational Tribunal, and examine their roles in their respective domains. 5+5=10
7. Outline the key objectives and features of the National Education Policy, highlighting its significance and impact on the Indian education system. 2+4+4=10
8. Discuss the fundamental principles of Natural Justice and analyze how they contribute to ensuring a fair and impartial decision-making process. 10

== *** ==