

BA LLB
FOURTH SEMESTER
RIGHT TO EDUCATION
BLB – 406H₂
(USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

[Objective]

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. According to the Right to Education Act, 2009 children of which age group will be provided free and compulsory education.
 - 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. Elementary education covers education from class to class
 - a. Class I to V
 - b. Class I to VI
 - c. Class I to VII
 - d. Class I to VIII
3. Which of the following is a Fundamental Rights
 - a. Right to elect
 - b. Right to information
 - c. Right to constitutional remedies
 - d. None of the above
4. Which of the following articles of the Constitution of India deals with Right to Equality?
 - a. Article 14 to 18
 - b. Article 12 to 19
 - c. Article 13 to 20
 - d. Article 14 to 20
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. 'Fundamental Rights' 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. Which branch of the government is primarily responsible for exercising judicial review?
- Executive branch
 - Legislative branch
 - Judicial branch
 - Administrative branch
9. The UGC Act stands for :
- University Grants Commission Act,
 - University governance Council Act,
 - University Grants Control Act,
 - University Grants Consolidation Act,
10. The UGC Act, was enacted in which year:
- 1956
 - 1972
 - 1983
 - 2001
11. Which of the following is the regulatory body for legal education and legal profession in India?
- Supreme Court of India
 - Law Commission of India
 - Bar Council of India
 - National Law School of India
12. The Bar Council of India has the power to :
- Conduct All India Bar Council Examination
 - Issue licenses to practice law
 - Set standards of professional conduct and etiquette
 - All of the above
13. When was the National Education Policy (NEP) of India announced
- 2015
 - 2019
 - 2020
 - 2023
14. What is the primary goal of the NEP
- Promoting inclusive and equitable education
 - Encouraging competition among students
 - Standardizing the education system
 - All of the above
15. What is the primary purpose of Educational Tribunal?
- To enforce discipline in school
 - To resolve dispute between students and teacher
 - To ensure equal access to the teacher
 - To observe curriculum development
16. The rule of 'audi alterem partem' means:
- Here the other side
 - No one should be judges in his own case
 - In doubt, rule of the accused
 - Produce the body
17. The Constitution of India describes India as :
- Quasi- Federal
 - A union of state
 - A federal states and union Territories
 - Partly Unitary Partly federal

18. A person who is not a member of parliament can remain minister only for
- a. One month
 - b. Two months
 - c. Four months
 - d. Six months
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 Concurrent list of the Seventh Schedule?
- a. Union Government
 - b. State Government
 - c. Local Government
 - d. Both Union and State Government

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Explain the provisions and impact of the Right to Education Act in India, highlighting its significance in promoting inclusive and equitable education for all. Discuss with suitable case law. 10

2. Discuss the significance of Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India and explain any four Fundamental Rights in details. 3+7=10

3. Critically examine the challenges faced by the minority communities in terms of safeguarding their rights. Discuss the constitutional provisions to protect the minority rights 1+4+2+3=10

4. Discuss the division of power between Centre and State as provided by the constitution of India. Explain the various lists as mentioned in the constitution of India. 5+5=10

5. Write the shorts notes on the following 5+5=10
 - a. 7th schedule of the Constitution of India
 - b. Article 246 of the Constitution of India

6. Discuss various powers and function of University Grant Commission and Bar Council of India 5+5=10

7. Explain various key objective and features of the National Education Policy 2+4+4=10

8. Define Natural Justice. Discuss various rules relating to natural justice. 5+5=10

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