## **BALLB** FOURTH SEMESTER RIGHT TO EDUCATION

BLB - 406 H2 CL

[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

SET

Duration: 3 hrs.

Time: 30 min.

Objective )

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

 $1 \times 20 = 20$ 

Full Marks: 70

- 1. Right to Education is mentioned in
  - a. Article 19

b. Article 21

c. Article 21A

- d. Article 29
- Affirmative Action as provided by the Constitution of India promotes education among
  - a. All citizen

- b. Women only
- Women, Schedule Caste and Schedule c. Tribes

- d. None of the above
- 3. Which of the following DPSP do not relate to education in India?
  - a. Article 41c. Article 51

b. Article 45

- d. None of the Above
- 4. Right of the minorities in relation to education is provided by which of the following article in India?
  - a. Article 30

b. Article 13

c. Article 51

- d. Article 60
- 5. Which of the following statement is true?
  - a. Right to education is not a fundamental right
  - Right to education was included as a DPSP initially and later transformed into a b. Fundamental right
  - c. Right to education is optional to choose
  - d. None of the above
- 6. Article 29 of the Constitution of India pertains to
  - a. Protection of interests of minorities
- b. Protection of women
- c. Protection of LGBTQ
- d. None of the above
- 7. Article 30 of the Constitution of India pertains to
  - a. Right to life

b. Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions

c. Cultural rights

d. None of the above

8.	Education as an item is enumerated in white. Union list	ich list of the Constitution of India b. State list d. Residuary powers
9.	Originally Education as an item was mentia. Union list c. Concurrent list	oned in the- b. State list d. Residuary powers
10.	Right to education is a fundamental right a. True c. Not related	<ul><li>b. False</li><li>d. None of the above</li></ul>
11.	Right to Education Act came in the year? a. 2009 c. 2011	b. 2010 d. 2012
12.	The latest National Education policy came a. 2010 c. 2009	in the year- b. 2020 d. 2024
13.	The rules for legal education in India are for a. UGC c. NAAC	ramed by- b. Bar Council of India d. None of the above
14.	Judicial review has helped the growth of R a. True c. Not related	b. False d. None of the above
15.	Education in the post-independence era has involvement of governmental agencies.  a. True	b. False
16.	c. Not related  Right to Education was deduced as a part the cases of- a. Mohini Jain in 1992	<ul><li>d. None of the above</li><li>of the Right to Life under Article 21 in</li><li>b. Unnikrishnan in 1993</li></ul>
17.	c. Both (a) and (b)  Right to Education in India is a- a. Social right	d. None of the above b. Political right
18.	c. Fundamental right  Constitution of India provided for free and a. 6 years	d. None of the above
19.	c. 13 years Right to Education as a Fundamental right	d. 14 years
	a. True c. Not relevant	<ul><li>b. False</li><li>d. None of the above</li></ul>

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- 20. Right to Education Act does not apply to-a. Minority Institutionc. Both (a) and (b)

- b. Government Schoold. None of the above

## ( <u>Descriptive</u> )

Time: 2 hrs. 30 min. [ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ]

1.	Discuss the development of the Right to Education in India in detail.	10
2.	Write a note on the development of Education in Post Independent India.	10
3.	How did Judicial review have helped the growth of Right to Education in India?	10
4.	Express your opinion regarding the implementation of Right to Education in India and its reach among rural population.	10
5.	Discuss the Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions as provided by the Constitution of India.	10
6.	Discuss right to education with special reference to Minorities	10
7.	Discuss right to education in relation to Article 14,15,16,21,29(2).	10

8. What is affirmative action in India and why is it important?

10

Marks: 50