

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. "Decades before the enactment of the constitution, the political leadership of the country had evolved the philosophy of the future Indian state which were embodied by Constituent Assembly in 'The objective resolution. The ideals embodied in the objectives Resolution are reflected in our Constitution.'" Briefly explain the basic objectives of the Constitution of India.
2. Do you think that the Indian constitution contributed to promote the cause of the underprivileged sections of the society? Discuss the significance of Constitution as instrument for social change.
3. What is the significance of the directive principles of state policy in the Indian Constitution?
4. Part III of the Constitution protects the liberties and freedoms of the citizens against any invasion by the state. Explain the importance of this part in Indian democracy.
5. "Equality, as guaranteed in our Constitution, not only conceives of providing formal equality but also to provide for real and absolute equality". Comment
6. "Since every state policy makes a departure from the equality norm, though in a permissible manner, for the benefit of the backward, it has to be designed and worked in a manner conducive to the ultimate building up of an egalitarian non-discriminating society". Explain the method of protective discrimination in the above context.
7. Explain protection against arrest and detention as constitutional rights and its restrictions.
8. Critically analyse judicial activism and the new contents in Article 21 of Indian Constitution
9. Various political, legislative and judicial treatment of the right to religion has given different interpretation to freedom of religion. What is the concept of freedom of religion under Constitution of India? Explain.
10. Examine the scope of right to move to Supreme Court in protection of rights in India.