

ONE YEAR LL.M. DEGREE FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER  
2024

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS & SOCIAL JUSTICE

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks :50

**Answer Any Five Questions. Each question carries TEN Marks**

1. Fundamental rights had their roots deep in the struggle for independence and, they were included in the Constitution in the hope and expectation that one day the tree of true liberty would bloom in India. These fundamental rights represent the basic values cherished by the people of this country since the Vedic times and they are calculated to protect the dignity of the individual and create conditions in which every human being can develop his personality to the fullest extent. Discuss the statement with the case laws of case laws regarding the significance of fundamental rights in India.
2. The Golden Triangle of the Indian Constitution is considered crucial for the protection of fundamental rights and the maintenance of democracy in India. It ensures that every citizen is treated equally before the law and is entitled to basic freedoms and rights, such as the freedom of speech, assembly, and movement, and the right to life and personal liberty.
3. The well-established principle that reservations are not made only on the basis of economic criterion is in conflict with the 103rd Amendment to the Constitution, which permits EWS reservation, and the sub classification of Scheduled Castes for reservation purposes. Consider it in the context of recent judgments from the Supreme Court.
4. Whether the state can suppress the right to protest, to criticize the government, to voice minority beliefs, and to express unpopular opinions for the benefit of national security, and law and order? Discuss how the courts have interpreted the right to speech and expression with the help of case laws.
5. Killing oneself and murdering others have always been possible but forbidden by law. Examine the legal stance and case law evolution around the legalisation of euthanasia in India in light of the right to life, which includes the right to die.
6. What is the scope and extent of the word 'morality' under Articles 25 and 26 of the Constitution of India and whether it is meant to include Constitutional morality? Critically evaluate the question with the help of case laws.
7. "The meaning ascribed to religious denomination by this Court in *Commr., Hindu Religious Endowments case*, and subsequent cases is not a straitjacket formula, but a working formula. It provides guidance to ascertain whether a group would fall within a religious denomination or not". Critically examine this statement of Indu Malhotra, J., in her dissenting judgement in Sabarimala case with the help of case laws under Article 26 of the Constitution.
8. Who are the linguistic or religious minorities? For the purposes of Article 30 of the Constitution, how can minorities are identified? Discuss the case laws.

\*\*\*\*\*