Time: 3:00 Hours   Total Marks: 50

Instructions:

1. Read the questions carefully and answer.
2. No clarification shall be sought on the question paper.
3. Answer all the questions.

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Q.1   For nearly seventy years, India through 'reservations,' has attempted to put an end to its ancient caste system by using quotas and other benefits to ensure the politically disadvantaged groups to have political voice, access to education and opportunities for state employment etc. Whereas United States considers itself as a nation of equals and believes in classlessness. Americans disregard the apparent effects of societal inequality and focus mainly on individual rights.

Compare the constitutional guarantees of equality in India and United States along with their implementation in light of the research and various legal writings.   **(12 Marks)**

Q.2   *"Article 14 of the Indian Constitution is, in form, an admonition addressed to the State and the doctrine of waiver does not apply to it…"*

Explain and elucidate above statement with the help of decided case law.   **(6 Marks)**

Q.3   The idea of equality is asserted in statement of facts- *that people are equal* as well as in statements of principles or aims- *that people should be treated equally.*

Both the statements can be interpreted strongly or weakly in different perspectives. Elaborate the statements keeping in mind the factual considerations, common qualities, natural capabilities and varying capacities of human beings in different circumstances and situations etc.   **(7 Marks)**

Q.4   Explain how Mill's elucidation "on liberty" has been further redefined/elaborated in contemporary times.

Consider the Indian Constitution and the best explanation of comprehending liberty within it.   (**15 Marks**)

Q.5   Discuss cogently whether "idea of justice" is an explanation or a critique of the "theory of justice" or an independent understanding of justice.   (**10 Marks**)