CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

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<tr>
<th>TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS</th>
<th>PART-I (MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES</th>
<th>PART-I (MCQS)</th>
<th>PART-II</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MARKS = 20</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MARKS = 80</th>
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NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.
(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
(iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

PART-II

Q. No. 2. Discuss the sources of the Indian Constitution. “Indian Constitution is a bag of borrowings.” Discuss. (20)

Q. No. 3. “There are certain provisions in the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, which have been incorporated just to adorn the legislation but in fact are far from being actually practised.” Discuss this statement with special reference to Article 62 and 63 of the Constitution. (20)

Q. No. 4. “It is fundamental principle of English law that parliament can do everything but make woman a man, and a man a woman.” But dicey examines this statement as the negative aspect of parliamentary sovereignty. Discuss. (20)

Q. No. 5. “Rule of law” forms a fundamental principle of the constitution. Explain how it has influenced the British Constitution. (20)

Q. No. 6. ‘The Senate is the only example in the world of a second chamber that is incontestably more powerful than the first and more popularly elected House’. Discuss. (20)

Q. No. 7. ‘The Russian Federation is a Federation with a highly centralised administration.’ Discuss. (20)

Q. No. 8. Which is the highest organ of state authority in Peoples’ Republic of China? Explain its composition, power and functions. (20)

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