

**LL.B. (3 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-V (CBCS - 2015  
COURSE) : SUMMER - 2018  
SUBJECT: LAW ON EDUCATION (Constitutional Law)**

Day : **Sunday**  
Date : **06/05/2018**

**S-2018-1392**

Time: **02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM**  
Max. Marks : 60

**N.B.:**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

**Q.1 a)** "The UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education, 1960 is the first legally binding instrument which provides for standards and quality of education." Discuss

**OR**

- b) The Right to Education Act provides for the right of children to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education in a neighbourhood school. Discuss the provisions of RTE Act with reference to elementary education resulting in development of right to education in India.

**Q.2 a)** The Right to Education flows directly from the Right to Life. The Right to Life and dignity of an individual cannot be assured unless it is accompanied by the Right to Education. Analyze the above statement in the light of Mohini Jain Vs. State of Karnataka

**OR**

- b) Analyse T.M.A.Pai Foundation Vs. State of Karnataka case in the light of development of Right to Education related with Minority Institutions.

**Q.3 a)** One of the most significant transformations in education in India over the past several decades is the drastic increase in women's access to colleges and universities. Highlight the various UGC policies for Women's Education which has been instrumental in bringing about such transformation.

**OR**

- b) "Privatization encourages the individuals and religious organizations to establish colleges and deemed universities to meet the growing demand for higher education. However it creates the gap between the demand and supply of higher education causing increase in the cost of education and decrease in the quality of education." Comment

**Q.4 a)** Ensuring access to quality education is crucial for India to take advantage of its demographic dividend. Discuss the role of professional bodies in assuring quality education in India.

**OR**

- b) Education is on the concurrent list subject to Entry 66 in the Union List of the Constitution which gives exclusive legislative power to the Central government for co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions of higher education. Discuss the problems related to Higher Education in India.

**Q.5 a)** Write short note on:

- i) Education among rural girls
- ii) National Knowledge Commission

**OR**

b) Write short note on:

- i) 86<sup>th</sup> amendment of Constitution of India
- ii) Yashpal Committee

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