

14. The “Doctrine of Essentiality” applied by the Supreme Court on the Religious rights of Indian Citizens is ambiguous and has scope for overriding the “Doctrine of Principle Distance” of Indian Secularism. Do you agree? Justify your answer, highlighting the Supreme Courts' recent judgments.
15. The doctrine of separation of powers is essentially what fortifies the three pillars of democracy. In this context, discuss the constitutional status of separation of powers in India and the USA. Can they learn something from each other?
16. Do you think that the Citizenship Amendment Act goes against the secular republic nature of Indian state and violates Article 14 and Article 25 of the Constitution of India? Critically analyse.
17. Though Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are non-justiciable, the moral backing of these principles have played an important role in shaping the government policy since independence. Comment.
18. Despite being part of Indian Constitution for more than four decades, Fundamental Duties have remained mere guidelines without any legislative backing. Do you agree with the view? Justify your answer with suitable examples.
19. Why the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act has been called the mini-constitution. Also, explain the relevance of recent constitutional amendments in Indian Polity.
20. Illustrate how the Constitution of India is distinctive in its own way, notwithstanding being a blend of various constitutions around the world. Also, discuss how Indian Secularism is different from Western Secularism.

