

Total No. of printed pages = 4

63/9 (SEM-1) LLB 101

2022

(Held in 2023)

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

(Theory Paper)

Paper Code : LLB 101

Full Marks – 80

Pass Marks – 36

Time – Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Choose the correct options : $1 \times 10 = 10$

(a) Parliament may by law admit into the Union, or establish new States on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit. (True / False)

(b) The word 'Secular' was added in the Preamble to the Constitution of India by _____. (Forty-fourth Amendment Act/Forty-second Amendment Act.

[Turn over

- (c) Article-13(1) of the Constitution of India is prospective in nature. (True/False)
- (d) _____ of the Constitution of India empowers the State to make special provision for women and children. [Article 15(3)/Article 15(4)]
- (e) Freedom of Speech _____ freedom to remain silent. (includes/does not include)
- (f) Article 24 of the Constitution of India prohibits employment of children in any factory or mine below the age of _____. (14 years/18 years)
- (g) Article _____ of the Constitution of India deals with equal justice and free legal aid. (39A/38)
- (h) Judicial Review owes its origin to the famous case of _____. (Ashby v. White/ Marbury v. Madison).
- (i) Fundamental duties were inserted in the Constitution of India by _____. (42nd Amendment/44th Amendment)
- (j) The Constitution of India provides for separation of Judiciary from Legislatures under Article-50. (True/False)

2. Write short notes on the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) Socialist
- (b) Concept of Law under Art. 13 of the Constitution of India
- (c) Right to Education
- (d) Protection against Ex-post facto law.
- (e) Article 48A of the Constitution of India.

3. (a) Critically discuss the Preamble of the Constitution of India in achieving the goals and objectives enshrined therein. Is it a part of the Constitution ? $10 + 2 = 12$

Or

(b) What are the different modes of acquisition and termination of Citizenship under the Citizenship Act, 1955 ? $6 + 6 = 12$

4. (a) "Article 14 of the Constitution of India ensures the guarantees to every person the right to equality before law and equal protection of laws". Elucidate the statement and explain the exception, if any, to Article 14 highlighting relevant case law. 12

Or

(b) Explain the term 'State' as defined under Article-12 of the Constitution of India. Discuss how the Judiciary is expanding the meaning, content of the term 'State'.

$6 + 6 = 12$

5. (a) Write an essay on Article 21 of the Constitution of India referring to landmark relevant case laws. 12

Or

- (b) Critically explain Article 22 of the Constitution of India referring to relevant landmark case laws. 12

6. (a) Discuss the scope and extent of Cultural and Educational Rights of Minorities provided by Article 29 and 30 of the Constitution of India. 12

Or

- (b) Discuss in detail about the right to Constitutional remedies as enumerated under the Constitution of India. 12

7. (a) Critically discuss the Fundamental Duties enshrined in the Constitution of India. 12

Or

- (b) "Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State policy are not contradictory to one another, but supplementary and complementary to each other". Explain. 12

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Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Answer ***all*** the MCQ : 1×10=10

I Law is defined in the Constitution under Article _____ [11/12/13(3)(a)]

II The Constitution of India came into force from _____
(26th November, 1949/26th January, 1950/15th August, 1947)

III Territories of Indian states are specified in _____ schedule. (First/Second)

IV. At which case, the Supreme Court specifically opined that Preamble is not a part of the Constitution.

- (a) Berubari Union Case (1960)
- (b) Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

V. The Citizenship Act was of year _____
(1954/1955/1956)

VI. Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion in Article _____. (26/29/25/30)

VII. Right to Education is under Article _____
(21/22/21-A/23)

VIII. Equal Justice and free legal aid under Article _____
(39/39-A/41/16)

IX. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment under Article _____
(14/16/17/15)

X. Article _____ provides protection against Ex-post facto laws. (20/22)

2. Short notes on : 2×5=10

(a) Concept of law

(b) CAA

(c) *Two* salient features of the Foreigners Act, 1946

(d) Article 51-A and 51-A(K)

(e) Judicial Review

Answers **all** :

12×5=60

3. How many ways a person may acquire citizenship under the Citizenship Act, 1955 of India ? Explain.

Or

Explain the Constitutional Provisions to Citizenship.

4. Mention the exceptions to Article 14 stating examples.

Or

Explain 'State' as provided under Article 12 of the Constitution with reference to decided case.

5. 'The safeguards under Article 22 are provided with a view to avoid any miscarriage of justice.' Explain the above statement in connection with safeguards against arrest or detention made under the ordinary law relating to commission of offences.

Or

Explain the significance of Preamble of the Constitution of India.

6. What is judicial review ? Why is judicial remedy a fundamental right ? Explain. Cite case law. 4+8=12

Or

Write an exhaustive note on Cultural and Educational Rights under Part-III of the Constitution of India.

7. Narrate the Fundamental Duties of the Citizen of India as incorporated in the Constitution of India. Discuss its scope and significance.

Or

The Directive Principles which are fundamental in the governance of the country cannot be isolated from the fundamental rights guaranteed. Examine.

63/9 (SEM-1) LLB101

2024

(Held in 2025)

LAW

Paper : LLB101

Constitutional Law-I

Full Marks: 80

Pass Marks: 36

Time: 3 Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Choose the correct answer: 1x10=10

(a) The word "Secular" was added in the Preamble to the Constitution of India by_____.

- (i) 44th Amendment
- (ii) 42nd Amendment
- (iii) 43rd Amendment
- (iv) 93rd Amendment

(b) Article _____ refers to Pre-constitutional laws.

- (i) Article 13
- (ii) Article 13
- (iii) Article 13(3)
- (iv) Article 13(4)

- (c) Article 15 of the Constitution of India empowers the State to make special provision for women and children.
- (i) 15(2) (ii) 15(3) (iii) 15(4) (iv) 15(5)
- (d) Article 32 is known as Heart and Soul of the Constitution.
- (i) 14 (ii) 19 (iii) 21 (iv) 32
- (e) Article 24 of the Constitution of India prohibits employment of children in any factor/or mine below the age of _____.
- (i) 14years (ii) 16 years
(iii) 15 years (iv) 18years
- (f) Right to Education was inserted under part-III of the Constitution of India by the Constitution _____ Act.
- (i) 42nd Amendment (ii) 44th Amendment
(iii) 86th Amendment (iv) 91st Amendment
- (g) The provision contained in Part IV shall _____ by the court.
- (i) be enforceable
(ii) not be enforceable
(iii) be partly enforceable
(iv) all of the above
- (h) Article _____ of the Constitution of India deals with the protection against Double Jeopardy.
- (i) 20(1) (ii) 20(2)
(iii) 20(3) (iv) 22

(i) Article 51-A (k) of the Constitution of India is inserted by the Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, _____.

(i) 2000

(ii) 2001

(iii) 2002

(iv) 2004)

(j) The protection and improvement of forests and wildlife is added by 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 under Article _____ of the Constitution of India.

(i) 44

(ii) 48

(iii) 48-A

(iv) 51-A

2. Answer the following questions:

2x5=10

(a) Secularism

(b) Concept of law

(c) Article 21A of the Constitution.

(d) Right to life

(e) Uniform Civil Code.

3. "The preamble to the Constitution of India constitutes the philosophy of the Constitution." Elucidate the above statement with decided cases.

12

Or

Discuss the various modes of acquisition and termination of citizenship under the Citizenship Act, 1955.

12

4. Explain the terms 'Equality before Law' and 'Equal Protection of Law'. Discuss the limitations, protective discrimination or reasonable classification under article 14 of the Constitution of India.

6+6=12

Or

Explain the term 'State' as defined under Article 12 of the Constitution of India. Discuss the inclusion of the Judiciary under the term 'State' with the help of relevant case laws.

6+6=12

Contd.

5. State the various freedoms provided under Article 19(1) of the Constitution of India. What are the different grounds on which reasonable restrictions can be imposed under Article 19(1) of the Constitution of India? 6+6=12

Or

"The right of equality, guaranteed by Article 16(1) and Article 16(2) are subject to a few exceptions." Discuss the exceptions with relevant case laws. 12

6. "The right to privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 and as a part of the freedoms guaranteed by part III of the Constitution." (Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India. Elucidate the scope and significance of article 21 of the Constitution of India. 12

Or

Explain the Right to freedom of Religion. What are the restrictions on freedom of Religion under the Constitution of India? 6+6=12

7. Describe broadly the Directive Principles of State Policy. Are they enforceable in the Court of law? Explain. 12

Or

Explain the Fundamental Duties of the citizen of India as incorporated in the Constitution of Indian. Discuss its scope and sinificance. 12

2025

(Held in 2026)

LAW

Paper : LLB101

Constitutional Law - I

Full Marks: 80

Pass Marks: 36

Time: 3 Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Choose the correct answer:

1x10=10

- (a) _____ was the Chairman of the Draft Committee of the Constituent Assembly.
- (i) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - (ii) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - (iii) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (iv) Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
- (b) The concept of 'Judicial Review' is originated in the famous case of _____.
- (i) Marbury V. Madison
 - (ii) Kesavananda Bharati V. State of Kerala
 - (iii) A.K. Gopalan V. State of Madras
 - (iv) Maneka Gandhi V. Union of India.

- (c) 'State' is defined in ____.
- (i) Article 12
 - (ii) Article 13
 - (iii) Article 14
 - (iv) Article 15
- (d) Smoking in public places is violation of ____.
- (i) Article 12
 - (ii) Article 16
 - (iii) Article 21
 - (iv) Article 25
- (e) Right to education is contained in ____.
- (i) Article 17
 - (ii) Article 19
 - (iii) Article 21-A
 - (iv) Article 22
- (f) Who is empowered to suspend the operation of Fundamental Rights?
- (i) Parliament
 - (ii) President
 - (iii) Supreme Court
 - (iv) Prime Minister
- (g) Public Interest Litigation can be filed in ____.
- (i) District Court
 - (ii) Civil Judge
 - (iii) Central Information Commission
 - (iv) High Court
- (h) Habeas Corpus literally means ____.
- (i) Produce the body
 - (ii) Produce the record
 - (iii) Produce the evidence
 - (iv) Produce the testimony

(i) Which of the following Articles of Indian Constitution is not related to the environmental protection?

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) Article 48(A) | (ii) Article 51A(i) |
| (iii) Article 51A(g) | (iv) Both (a) and (c) |

(j) Which of the following is not a Fundamental Duty?

- (i) To protect sovereignty
- (ii) To defend the country
- (iii) To respect National Anthem
- (iv) To promote Indian Culture

2. Write short notes of the following:

2x5=10

- (a) Right against exploitation
- (b) Equality in public employment
- (c) Judicial Review
- (d) Religious denomination
- (e) Article 51(A)(a)

3. What is Preamble? Discuss the objectives enshrined in the Preamble of the Constitution of India. What is the importance of Preamble in a Constitution? 2+8+2=12

Or

Discuss the salient features of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

12

4. Summarize the law relating to reservation as provided under Article 16 of the Constitution of India. 12

Or

Write Short Notes:

6+6=12

(a) Doctrine of Severability

(b) Doctrine of Eclipse

5. Discuss the meaning and scope of Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution of India with the help of case laws. 12

Or

Discuss the meaning and scope of freedom of Speech and Expression under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India. Whether Freedom of Press is a part of Freedom of Speech and Expression? 12

6. Write an exhaustive note on different kinds of 'Writ' under Constitution of India. 12

Or

Write a note on Freedom of Religion. Is a Uniform Civil Code practical in India? Explain. 8+4=12

7. Discuss the Principles of Policy to be followed by the State under Article 39 of the Constitution of India. 12

Or

What are the Fundamental Duties provided under Indian Constitution? Justify the incorporation of Fundamental Duties under the Constitution. 12
