

Seat No. : _____

AS-118

May-2016

B.A., B.B.A., B.Com., LL.B. (Int.), Sem.-IV

IL-210 : Constitutional Law – I

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

- Instructions :** (1) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
(2) Attempt all questions.
(3) Do not write anything on the question paper except your Roll No.
(4) Mention case law wherever necessary.

1. Enumerate and explain the various salient features of Indian Constitution. **14**

OR

What is a Preamble ? Elaborately discuss upon the ideals contained in the Preamble with the help of case laws.

2. Article 13 lays down the main object to secure the paramountcy of the Constitution with regard to Fundamental Rights. Discuss along with the doctrine of Judicial Review and Constitutionalism. **14**

OR

Discuss the scope of Freedom of Speech and Expression under the Constitution. Whether this right is absolute ? If not what restrictions are placed on it ? Refer to case laws.

3. Write Short Notes on : **(2 × 7 = 14)**
(A) Freedom of Religion
(B) Equal Protection of Law

OR

Explain Constitutional safeguards provided against arbitrary arrest and detention. **(14)**

4. Discuss the relative importance of the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy with the help of decided cases. **(14)**

OR

What are Fundamental Duties ? Enumerate them and discuss the enforceability of Fundamental Duties with relevant case laws. **(14)**

5. Attempt the following Multiple Choice Questions **(7 × 2 = 14)**

- (1) Preamble of the Indian Constitution contains.
(a) The Goals and Values of the Constitution
(b) The Ideal and Aspirations of the Framers of the Constitution
(c) The Constitutional Philosophy
(d) All of the above

- (2) The Indian Constitution is:
- I. An unwritten Constitution
 - II. A written Constitution
 - III. Largely based on Government of India Act, 1935
 - IV. A gift of British Parliament
- (a) II & IV are correct (b) II & III are correct
(c) I & IV are correct (d) I & III are correct
- (3) Which of the following are included in the concept of the 'state' under Article 12 ?
- (a) Railway Board and Electricity Board
 - (b) Judiciary
 - (c) University
 - (d) All of the above
- (4) Article 14 guarantees equality before law and equal protection of law to
- (a) All persons living within the territory of India
 - (b) All Indian citizens living in India
 - (c) All persons domiciled in India
 - (d) All persons natural as well as artificial
- (5) Article 19(1) (d) provides right to move freely throughout the territory of India. This right is
- (a) Subject to reasonable restrictions for certain and specific purpose
 - (b) Absolute and unchallengeable
 - (c) Not subjected to any restriction
 - (d) Guaranteed and any restriction is infringement.
- (6) Right to life does not include right to die. It was held in the case of
- (a) P. Rathinam v. Union of India
 - (b) State v. Sanjay Kumar Bhatia
 - (c) Chennajagadeshwar v. State of Andhra Pradesh
 - (d) Gian Kaur v. State of Punjab
- (7) Protection of Environment is a :
- (a) Constitutional duty (b) Directive Principle
 - (c) Fundamental Duty (d) Both (b) & (c)

OR

Write Short Notes on the following :

(2 × 7 = 14)

- (A) Writs
 - (B) Right to Education
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