

**LLB
FIRST SEMESTER
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I
LLB – 101**

SET
A

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Objective

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

$$1 \times 20 = 20$$

1. The Indian Constitution was adopted on:
 - a. 26th January 1950
 - b. 15 August 1947
 - c. 26th November 1949
 - d. 15th January 1948
2. The "Supremacy of the Constitution" in India implies:
 - a. The Constitution is above all laws
 - b. Parliament is above all
 - c. The Judiciary is supreme
 - d. The President is supreme
3. The idea of a "Secular State" in India implies:
 - a. State-sponsored religion
 - b. Equal treatment of all religions by the state
 - c. No official state religion
 - d. Only one religion is recognized
4. Who is considered the "Father of the Indian Constitution"?
 - a. Mahatma Gandhi
 - b. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - c. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - d. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
5. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the division of powers between the Union and the States?
 - a. Article 368
 - b. Article 246
 - c. Article 72
 - d. Article 312
6. The Indian federal structure is classified as:
 - a. Rigid federalism
 - b. Dual federalism
 - c. Loose federalism
 - d. Cooperative federalism
7. Which of the following bodies can legislate on residuary powers?
 - a. State
 - b. Parliament
 - c. Judiciary
 - d. Both state and Union
8. Which institution in India is empowered to settle disputes between the Union and State governments?
 - a. President
 - b. High Court
 - c. Supreme Court
 - d. Parliament
9. Right to Equality is covered under which Articles of the Indian Constitution?
 - a. Articles 14-18
 - b. Articles 19-22
 - c. Articles 23-24
 - d. Articles 25-28

10. Which Article provides protection of life and personal liberty?
 - a. Article 14
 - b. Article 19
 - c. Article 21
 - d. Article 25
11. The Right against Exploitation prohibits:
 - a. Forced labor
 - b. Child labor
 - c. Both (a) and (b)
 - d. Only child labor
12. The Right to Freedom of Religion is provided under which Articles?
 - a. Articles 14-18
 - b. Articles 19-22
 - c. Articles 25-28
 - d. Articles 29-30
13. Directive Principles are inspired by the constitution of which country?
 - a. Ireland
 - b. UK
 - c. US
 - d. Japan
14. Article 32 is significant because it:
 - a. Ensures right to education
 - b. Provides Right to Constitutional Remedies
 - c. Protects against exploitation
 - d. Ensures cultural rights
15. The Fundamental Rights in Part III of the Indian Constitution primarily aim to:
 - a. Protect individuals from state action
 - b. Empower the judiciary
 - c. Increase the powers of the state
 - d. Promote regional languages
16. Which Article of the Indian Constitution focuses on promoting international peace and security?
 - a. Article 31
 - b. Article 32
 - c. Article 51
 - d. Article 52
17. The President of India is elected for a term of:
 - a. 4 years
 - b. 5 years
 - c. 6 years
 - d. 7 years
18. The Parliament of India consists of:
 - a. Lok Sabha only
 - b. Rajya Sabha only
 - c. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 - d. Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and President
19. The Judiciary in India is:
 - a. Dependent on Parliament
 - b. Independent of Executive and Legislature
 - c. Controlled by the President
 - d. None of the above
20. Who appoints the Chief Justice of India?
 - a. Parliament
 - b. Prime Minister
 - c. Chief Minister
 - d. President

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

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| 1. Discuss the historical background of the Indian Constitution. | 10 |
| 2. How does the Preamble reflect the objectives and values of the Constitution? | 10 |
| 3. Explain the legislative relations between the Union and States with examples. | 10 |
| 4. Discuss the Right to Equality under the Constitution. | 10 |
| 5. Discuss the scope and significance of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. How has the interpretation of the "Right to Life and Personal Liberty" under Article 21 evolved through judicial decisions in India? Illustrate your answer with relevant case laws. | 10 |
| 6. Explain the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. | 10 |
| 7. Explain the significance of Articles 12 and 13 of the Indian Constitution in the context of Fundamental Rights. How do these Articles define "State" and ensure that laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights are rendered invalid? Support your answer with relevant case laws. | 10 |
| 8. Explain the powers and functions of the President of India. | 10 |

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