

**BA LLB
THIRD SEMESTER
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I
BLB – 305**

**SET
B**

[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

(Objective)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. Under which article can a citizen approach the Supreme Court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights?
 - a. Article 226
 - b. Article 32
 - c. Article 14
 - d. Article 25
2. Which part of the Indian Constitution contains the Directive Principles of State Policy?
 - a. Part III
 - b. Part IV
 - c. Part V
 - d. Part II
3. Which Article deals with Fundamental Duties?
 - a. Article 51
 - b. Article 51A
 - c. Article 49
 - d. Article 29
4. The Right to Freedom of Religion is guaranteed under which Articles?
 - a. Articles 19 to 22
 - b. Articles 30 to 32
 - c. Articles 14 to 18
 - d. Articles 25 to 28
5. Preventive detention is regulated under which Article of the Constitution?
 - a. Article 21
 - b. Article 22
 - c. Article 19
 - d. Article 25
6. Which Article provides for the Right to Education?
 - a. Article 21A
 - b. Article 24
 - c. Article 21
 - d. Article 14
7. Secularism in India means:
 - a. Equal respect to all religions
 - b. Separation of religion from politics
 - c. Religious freedom for minorities only
 - d. Ban on religious institutions
8. Which of the following is prohibited under Article 20 of the Constitution?
 - a. Self-incrimination
 - b. Retrospective criminal laws
 - c. Double jeopardy
 - d. All of the above
9. Which Article allows High Courts to issue writs for the enforcement of rights?
 - a. Article 32
 - b. Article 21
 - c. Article 226
 - d. Article 15

10. The Doctrine of Eclipse is applicable to:
a. Pre-constitutional laws
b. Fundamental Duties
c. Post-constitutional laws
d. Directive Principles of State Policy
11. Which act regulates citizenship in India after the adoption of the Constitution?
a. The Citizenship Act, 1950
b. The Citizenship Act, 1961
c. The Citizenship Amendment Act, 2005
d. The Citizenship Act, 1955
12. What does the term "Indian Federalism" refer to?
a. Division of powers between Centre and States
b. Complete autonomy of States
c. Centralized government
d. None of the above
13. Which Directive Principle aims to promote equal justice and free legal aid?
a. Article 39A
b. Article 41
c. Article 42
d. Article 44
14. The Directive Principles are:
a. Justiciable
b. Mandatory for states
c. Enforceable by the Judiciary
d. Non-justiciable
15. The Right to Privacy was recognized as a fundamental right by the Supreme Court in which landmark case?
a. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
b. Golaknath v. State of Punjab
c. K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India
d. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
16. Which of the following is NOT a salient feature of the Indian Constitution?
a. Parliamentary Sovereignty
b. Federal System
c. Rigid Constitution
d. Single Citizenship
17. Which of the following is NOT covered under the Right to Equality?
a. Equality before law
b. Right to freedom of religion
c. Prohibition of discrimination
d. Abolition of untouchability
18. Reasonable restrictions can be imposed on the Right to Freedom of Speech on the ground of:
a. National Security
b. Public Order
c. Defamation
d. All of the above
19. Which Article guarantees the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression?
a. Article 14
b. Article 21
c. Article 19(1)(a)
d. Article 32
20. Which part of the Constitution explains the concept of India and its territories?
a. Preamble
b. Part I
c. Part II
d. Part III

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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 salient features of the Indian Constitution. | 10 |
| 2. Define 'State' under Article 12 of the Constitution. Why is this definition significant for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights? | 10 |
| 3. Discuss the judicial interpretation of the Right to Equality. What is the doctrine of reasonable classification? | 10 |
| 4. Explain the scope and content of the Right to Life under Article 21. How has judicial interpretation expanded this right? | 10 |
| 5. Discuss the significance of the Right to Privacy as recognized in K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India. | 10 |
| 6. Discuss the significance of the Right to Constitutional Remedies under Article 32. | 10 |
| 7. Explain the Right to Freedom of Religion as guaranteed under the Constitution of India. | 10 |
| 8. Explain the significance of Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution. | 10 |

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