2025/12

SET A

BBA LLB
THIRD SEMESTER
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I
BBLB – 305

[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs. **Full Marks: 70**

Objective

Time: 30 min. **Marks: 20**

Choose the correct answer from the following: ***1×20=20***

1. The Indian Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on:
   a. 26th January 1950 b. 26th November 1949
   c. 15th August 1947 d. 2nd October 1949
2. Which of the following is NOT a source of the Indian Constitution?
   a. Government of India Act, 1935 b. US Constitution
   c. Irish Constitution d. French Constitution
3. The doctrine of 'Basic Structure' was propounded in which case?
   a. Golaknath Case b. Kesavananda Bharati Case
   c. Maneka Gandhi Case d. Minerva Mills Case
4. Judicial Review in India is borrowed from:
   a. British Constitution b. Canadian Constitution
   c. US Constitution d. Australian Constitution
5. India is a 'Union of States' as per Article:
   a. Article1 b. Article3
   c. Article246 d. Article263
6. The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution deals with:
   a. Fundamental Rights b. Emergency Provisions
   c. Directive Principles d. Division of Powers
7. Residuary powers vest with:
   a. States b. Concurrent List
   c. Union d. President
8. The Finance Commission is constituted under Article:
   a. Article324 b. Article280
   c. Article315 d. Article368
9. Which list includes subjects like education and forests?
   a. Union List b. State List
   c. Concurrent List d. Residuary List

10. The executive power of the Union is vested in:
    a. Prime Minister
    b. President
    c. Council of Ministers
    d. Parliament

11. Article 14 guarantees:
    a. Right to Equality
    b. Right to Freedom
    c. Right against Exploitation
    d. Cultural Rights

12. 'Untouchability' is abolished under Article:
    a. Article15
    b. Article17
    c. Article19
    d. Article21

13. Article 19 deals with:
    a. Protection against Arrest
    b. Right to Life
    c. Equality before Law
    d. Six Freedoms

14. Article 32 is called the 'Heart and Soul' of the Constitution by:
    a. Mahatma Gandhi
    b. Jawaharlal Nehru
    c. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
    d. Sardar Patel

15. The Preamble enshrines which key value?
    a. Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
    b. Sovereignty, Democracy, Republic
    c. Federalism, Secularism, Integrity
    d. All of the above

16. Directive Principles are borrowed from:
    a. US Constitution
    b. Irish Constitution
    c. British Constitution
    d. French Constitution

17. Which Directive Principle promotes the organization of village panchayats?
    a. Article 38
    b. Article 40
    c. Article 44
    d. Article 48

18. The Supreme Court has held that Directive Principles are:
    a. Justiciable
    b. Non-justiciable but fundamental in governance
    c. Superior to Fundamental Rights
    d. Enforceable only during emergencies

19. The President's power to grant pardons is exercised under:
    a. Article 72
    b. Article 74
    c. Article 111
    d. Article 123

20. Which of the following ensures the independence of the Judiciary in India?
    a. Security of tenure for judges
    b. Salaries charged on the Consolidated Fund
    c. Prohibition on practice after retirement
    d. All of the above

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Descriptive

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min. **Marks : 50**

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

1. Elaborate on the Constitution of India as the Supreme Law of the land, with reference to Article 13 and its implications for ordinary laws. **5+3+2 =10**

2. Analyse the objectives and values enshrined in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. **10**

3. *"The Seventh Schedule's clear hierarchical division of powers – where the Union List dominates and the Centre holds ultimate residuary and overriding authority – a pragmatic necessity for maintaining India's unity and navigating its immense diversity, or is it a constitutional constraint that perpetually limits true 'cooperative federalism' and reduces States to mere administrative agents of the Centre"* **10**
   In light of the above statement -Discuss the distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States as per the Seventh Schedule.

4. Examine the role and functions of the Finance Commission under Article 280 of the Constitution of India. How does it contribute to the financial relations between the Union and the States, and what challenges does it face in ensuring equitable resource distribution? **5+3+2 =10**

5. Provide an introduction to Fundamental Rights and discuss the Right to Equality under Articles 14-18. **3+7=10**

6. A group of citizens, "People for Justice," begins a peaceful, 24/7 protest against a new government policy. They assemble on a major public road, blocking it completely. This road is a key artery connecting a large residential area to the city's main hospitals, schools, and business districts. **10**
   As the protest continues for several weeks, daily commuters and local residents file a petition in the High Court. The petitioners do not challenge the protestors' right to be angry or to disagree with the government. Instead, they argue that the protestors have blocked a public road, causing massive inconvenience, dangerously delaying ambulances, and violating the petitioners' own

fundamental right to move freely under **Article 19(1)(d)**.
The protestors defend their actions. They argue that their protest is peaceful and non-violent, which is their fundamental right under **Article 19(1)(a)** (Speech & Expression) and **Article 19(1)(b)** (Peaceful Assembly). They claim that blocking a major public road is the only way to make the government listen to their demands.
You are the judge. Decide this case by balancing the fundamental rights of the protestors [Art. 19(1)(a) & (b)] against the fundamental rights of the commuters [Art. 19(1)(d)]. Can the state impose "reasonable restrictions" (in the interest of "public order" or the "interests of the general public") to clear the public road?

7. "Directive Principles of State Policy (Articles 36–51) are often called the 'conscience of the Constitution.' Evaluate this statement with reference to their nature and enforceability." **10**

8. Discuss the powers and functions of the President of India, along with the structure and independence of the Judiciary. **5+5=10**

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