

**SET
A**

**LLM
FIRST SEMESTER
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA &
EXPANDING HORIZONS
LLM – 1.4 CAL-I
(USE OMR SHEET 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 Sixth Schedule of the Constitution is applicable to the States of-
 - a. Assam
 - b. Meghalaya
 - c. Tripura
 - d. All of the above
2. Which of the following Article deals with freedom to manage religious affairs?
 - a. Article 15
 - b. Article 16
 - c. Article 26
 - d. Article 19
3. In India, political parties are given recognition by-
 - a. Election Commission
 - b. Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - c. President
 - d. Law Commission
4. Judicial Review in the Constitution of India is based on-
 - a. Precedents and conventions
 - b. Due process of law
 - c. Rule of law
 - d. Procedure established by law
5. Which provision of the Constitution imposes a duty on the Union to ensure that the Government of every State is carrying on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution?
 - a. Article 352
 - b. Article 355
 - c. Article 356
 - d. Article 360
6. Who appoint the Chief Election Commissioner of India?
 - a. Chief Justice of India
 - b. President
 - c. Prime Minister
 - d. Parliament
7. In which of the following areas, Article 371A of the constitution extends protection to the state of Nagaland against an Act of Parliament?
 - a. Naga customary law and procedure
 - b. Ownership and transfer of land and its resources
 - c. Religious or social practices of the Nagas
 - d. All of the above
8. Which fundamental right talks about protection of interest of minorities?
 - a. Right to education
 - b. Right against exploitation
 - c. Right to constitutional remedies
 - d. Cultural and educational rights

9. The DPSP (Directive Principle of State Policy) in the Indian Constitution has been borrowed from which country?
 - a. Australia
 - b. USA
 - c. Ireland
 - d. Russia
10. The Governor of a State is appointed by the President on the advice of the-
 - a. Prime Minister
 - b. Vice- President
 - c. Chief Minister
 - d. Chief Justice of India
11. The control of the preparation of electoral rolls for parliament and legislature vests with the-
 - a. President
 - b. Election Commission
 - c. Cabinet
 - d. Prime Minister
12. The first woman Governor of a state in free India was-
 - a. Mrs. Indira Gandhi
 - b. Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit
 - c. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
 - d. Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani
13. Which of the given schedule of the Indian Constitution includes the "Gram-Panchayats"?
 - a. Schedule 10
 - b. Schedule 11
 - c. Schedule 12
 - d. Schedule 9
14. The provision of the power of judicial review and independence of judiciary in the Indian Constitution is taken from which country?
 - a. Australia
 - b. America
 - c. Ireland
 - d. Russia
15. Under which Article of the Constitution of India, the President can take over the administration of a state in case its constitutional machinery breaks down?
 - a. Article 352
 - b. Article 354
 - c. Article 356
 - d. Article 359
16. Which one of the following fundamental rights was termed as "heart and soul of the Indian Constitution" by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar?
 - a. Right to constitutional remedies
 - b. Right against exploitation
 - c. Right to equality
 - d. Right to freedom of religion
17. The concept of 'Welfare State' is included in which part of the Indian Constitution?
 - a. Part III
 - b. Part IV
 - c. Part I
 - d. Part II
18. A Judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from his office on the ground(s) of-
 - a. Proved Misbehaviour or Incapacity
 - b. Give wrong Judgment
 - c. Both (A) and (B) above
 - d. None of the above
19. Who among the following has the power to form a new state within the Union of India?
 - a. Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - b. President
 - c. Prime Minister
 - d. Governor

20. Equality before law and equal protection of law under Article 14 is conferred on-
- a. Citizens only
 - b. Non citizens
 - c. Citizens as well as non citizens
 - d. None of these

-- -- --

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Independence of Judiciary is the essential feature of Indian Federal System. Describe in brief the Constitutional Mechanism to maintain and protect the independence of Judiciary? 10
2. "Though the Constitution expressly says that the Directive Principles State Policies are not enforceable by any Court, the Supreme Court has been enforcing them either by converting them into fundamental rights or in association with fundamental rights". Explain and illustrate with the help of case laws. 10
3. The Constitution of India provides for uniform rule over the whole country but certain regions are governed by special provisions. Discuss the Constitutional provisions as to the administration and control of Scheduled areas? 10
4. Define State? Critically examine the widening dimensions of the concept of State in Article 12 of the Constitution of India with the help of judicial decisions. 3+7=10
5. "Public Interest Litigation has helped the judiciary in spreading its wings to those fields which so far remained untouched". In reference explain the utility of Public Interest Litigation mechanism with the help of decided cases. 10
6. Write Short note on: 5+5=10
 - a. Creation of new states
 - b. Election commission
7. "Freedom of speech and expression contained in Article 19(1) of the constitution includes freedom of press also". Comment 10
8. Discuss in detail the impact of commercialization of education in India with the help of case laws? 10

== *** ==