

LLM
FIRST SEMESTER
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA &
EXPANDING HORIZONS
LLM – 1.4 CAL
(USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

SET
A

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

(Objective)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. Which case affirmed the concept of the "basic structure" of the Constitution?
a. Golaknath v. State of Punjab b. Minerva Mills v. Union of India
c. Keshavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala d. None of the above
2. 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
3. Which of the following is a characteristic of a federal government?
a. Division of powers between central and regional governments b. Single Citizenship
c. single-tier government d. All of the above
4. The concept of 'Welfare State' is included in which part of the Indian Constitution?
a. The Fundamental Duties b. The Directive principles of State Policy
c. The Fundamental Rights d. Preamble of the Constitution
5. The state of Telangana was formed in the year:
a. 2000 b. 2006
c. 2010 d. 2014
6. The Fundamental Right to Education is guaranteed by which Article of the Indian Constitution?
a. Article 19 b. Article 21
c. Article 21A d. Article 24
7. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the Protection of Rights regarding Freedom of Speech and Expression?
a. Article 19 b. Article 20
c. Article 18 d. Article 22

8. Equality before law and equal protection of law under Article 14 is conferred
 - a. Citizens only
 - b. Non citizens
 - c. Citizens as well as non citizens
 - d. None of these
9. A Judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from his office on the ground(s) of:
 - a. Proved misbehaviour or incapacity
 - b. Violation of the Constitution.
 - c. Both (A) and (B) above
 - d. None of the above
10. The state of Uttarakhand was formed after the division of which state?
 - a. Uttar Pradesh
 - b. Bihar
 - c. Himachal Pradesh
 - d. Madhya Pradesh
11. The Sarkaria Commission was primarily established to review the relationship between:
 - a. The Executive and the Legislature
 - b. The Centre and the States
 - c. The Judiciary and the Legislature
 - d. The Prime Minister and the President
12. In the Indian federal system, residuary powers rest with the:
 - a. Local government
 - b. State
 - c. Judiciary
 - d. Centre
13. Which article of the Indian Constitution empowers the President to assume control of a state's administration in case of a failure of constitutional machinery?
 - a. 352
 - b. 355
 - c. 356
 - d. 360
14. Article 29 and 30 of the Indian Constitution deals with:
 - a. Religious freedom
 - b. Right against exploitation
 - c. Right to life and liberty
 - d. Cultural and educational rights
15. Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the Election Commission?
 - a. Article 320
 - b. Article 324
 - c. Article 326
 - d. Article 330
16. In which Article of the Constitution it is mentioned that India means 'India will be a Union of States'?
 - a. Article 1
 - b. Article 13
 - c. Article 2
 - d. Article 12
17. Which of the following is not a function of the Election Commission of India?
 - a. Conducting elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies
 - b. Supervising municipal elections
 - c. Allotment of election symbols
 - d. Deciding disputes related to elections
18. The word secular were added in the constitution by:
 - a. 40th Amendment
 - b. 41st Amendment
 - c. 42nd Amendment
 - d. 44th Amendment
19. Who holds the authority to alter the boundaries of states in India?
 - a. The President of India
 - b. The Parliament of India
 - c. The Prime Minister of India
 - d. The Supreme Court of India

20. The Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution of India through which amendment?
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|-------------------|-------------------|
| a. 42nd Amendment | b. 44th Amendment |
| c. 52nd Amendment | d. 86th Amendment |

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Define State? Critically explain the patterns of creation of new state in India? 3+7=10
2. What do you mean by "Public Interest Litigation"? Discuss the role of PIL in promoting Social Justice in India? 3+7=10
3. Discuss the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy in India? How do they complement each other? 7+3=10
4. Analyse the concept of Independence of Judiciary in India. Discuss the Constitutional provisions, Landmark cases and challenges in ensuring Independence of Judiciary? 10
5. "Judicial activism is a necessary tool for upholding Constitutional Values". Explain with the help of case laws 10
6. Explain the role of tribunals in resolving Inter-state water disputes in India. Highlight the effectiveness and limitation of the mechanism 10
7. "Freedom of speech and expression is not an absolute right" Critically evaluate this statement with relevant case laws. 10
8. Write short note on: 5+5=10
 - a. Election commission
 - b. Nexus of Politics with criminals in India

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