

Total number of printed pages-4

19 (I) CNLW-I 1.1

2021

(Held in 2022)

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers given in the brackets : $1 \times 10 = 10$

(a) _____ was the Chairman of the Draft Committee of the Constituent Assembly.

(Dr. Rajendra Prasad / Dr. B. R. Ambedkar)

(b) The concept of "Judicial Review" is originated in the famous case of _____.

(Marbury v Madison / Kesavananda Bharati v State of Kerala)

(c) Freedom of speech _____ freedom of silence.

(includes/does not include)

Contd.

- (d) Article _____ empowers the State to make special provision for women and children. [15(3) / 15(4)]
- (e) Directive Principles of State Policy are _____.
(enforceable/non-enforceable)
- (f) Article _____ prohibits 'begar' and similar forms of forced labour. (23/24)
- (g) Article _____ of the Constitution of India deals with equal justice and free legal aid. (39A/38)
- (h) Article 21A stands for _____.
(Right to Education / Right to Equality)
- (i) Fundamental Duties were inserted in the Constitution by _____.
(42nd Amendment / 44th Amendment)
- (j) _____ provides for protection and improvement of Environment.
(Article 39A / Article 48A)

2. Write short notes on : 2×5=10

- (a) Passport Act, 1967
- (b) Law under Article 13

- (c) 'State' under Article 12
- (d) Protection against ex-post facto law
- (e) Secularism

3. What is Preamble ? Discuss the objectives enshrined in the Preamble of the Constitution of India. What is the importance of Preamble in a Constitution ?
2+8+2=12

Or

How Indian Citizenship can be acquired under the Citizenship Act, 1955 ? When it can be terminated ? Mention the important provisions of Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019.
6+4+2=12

4. Explain the meaning of "Equality before law and Equal protection of laws". Whether classification can be made under Article 14 ? Discuss.
8+4=12

Or

Write short notes on : **(any two)** 6+6=12

- (a) Foreigners Act, 1946
- (b) Equality in public employment
- (c) Right against exploitation

5. Discuss the meaning and scope of freedom of Speech and Expression under Article 19 (1) (a) of the Constitution of India. Whether Freedom of Press is a part of Freedom of Speech and Expression ?

10+2=12

Or

Discuss the meaning and scope of Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution of India with the help of case laws. 12

6. Discuss the Cultural and Educational Rights of Minorities provided by Article 29 and 30 of the Constitution of India. 12

Or

Explain various types of Writs. 12

7. "Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy are not antithesis to one another, but supplementary and complementary to each other." Explain. 12

Or

Write short notes on : 6+6=12

- (a) Fundamental Duties
(b) Uniform Civil Code

Total number of printed pages-7

19 (1) CNLW 1-1

2022

(Held in 2023)

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Paper : 1-1

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Choose the correct option : 1×10=10

(a) In which case the Supreme Court held that 'Preamble is the basic feature of the Constitution' ?

1. In Golok Nath Case
2. In Meneka Gandhi Case
3. In Keshavananda Bharati Case

Contd.

(b) Under the Indian Constitution it was held in the case *Pradeep vs. Union of India* that

1. There is only one domicile of the country
2. There is two domiciles of the Union as well as the State
3. In case of Jammu and Kashmir, there are two domiciles, Union and State

(c) Unaided private schools where government has no administrative control are 'State' within the meaning of Article 12. *(True/False)*

(d) Tax laws are not immune from Article 14. *(True/False)*

(e) The Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Article 19 are available against the State only. *(True/False)*

(f) Prohibition of employment of children in factories is included in Article (24/25) of the Indian Constitution.

(g) Right to Education is a Fundamental Right emanating from the right to

1. Freedom of Speech and Expression
2. Equality Before Law
3. Cultural and Educational Right

(h) The Fundamental Right against Exploitation is secured to everyone citizens, noncitizens and aliens.

(True/False)

(i) To defend the country and render national service when called upon is a

1. fundamental right
2. fundamental duty
3. None of the above

(j) Which of the following can be issued only against the judicial or quasi judicial authorities ?

1. Mandamas
2. Certiorari
3. Quo warranto

2. Write short notes on : 2×5=10

- (a) The Press Council
- (b) Double Jeopardy
- (c) Right to Personal Liberty
- (d) Cultural and Educational Rights of Minorities
- (e) Uniform Civil Code

3. "The Preamble to the Constitution of India constitutes the philosophy of the Constitution." Describe the Preamble in this context. 12

OR

Write notes on : 6+6=12

- (a) The Passport Act, 1967
- (b) The Foreigners Act, 1946

4. Explain the terms 'Equality Before Law' and 'Equal Protection of Law'. Point out the limitations, protective discrimination or reasonable classification in short. 6+6=12

OR

Write notes on : 6+6=12

- (a) Doctrine of Eclipse
- (b) Doctrine of Severability

5. What are the categories of freedom guaranteed under Article 19 ? Explain the reasonable restrictions in this context. 6+6=12

OR

Describe Freedom of Speech and Expression.
Explain whether Freedom of Press is inherent in the Freedom of Speech and Expression.

12

6. Explain broadly the concept of Right to Life and Liberty as guaranteed under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. What are different facets of Right to life? 6+6=12

OR

Explain the Right to Freedom of Religion.
What are the restrictions on Freedom of Religion?

12

7. What is Public Interest Litigation? Explain the rule of locus standi. What are the abuses of PIL? 6+6=12

OR

Describe broadly the Directive Principles of State Policy. Are they enforceable in the Courts of Law? Explain.

12

34. 48
Total number of printed pages-7

19 (I) CNLW 1-1

2023

CONSTITUTION LAW-I

Paper : 1-1

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answer given in the brackets : $1 \times 10 = 10$

(a) _____ was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of Constituent Assembly.

(Dr. B. R. Ambedkar/ B. N. Rao)

(b) Right to Education has been incorporated under Article 21A by _____ Amendment of the Constitution.

(92nd/86th)

(c) _____ empowers the State to make special provisions for women and children. (Article 15(3)/Article 21)

(d) Freedom of Press is _____ in the Freedom of Speech and Expression under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India. (implicit/explicit)

(e) 'Equal pay for equal work is an important constitutional goal' was held in the landmark case of _____. (Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India/Randhir Singh v. Union of India)

(f) Fundamental Duty to protect and improve the natural environment envisages under Article _____. [48(a)/51-A(g)]

(g) The concept of 'Rule of Law' has been propounded in England by _____. (John Stuart Mill/A. V. Dicey)

(h) The traditional rule of *locus standi* has been given a dynamic approach by introducing Public Interest Litigation. (True/False)

(i) Article 18 of the Constitution provides for _____. (Abolition of Untouchability/Abolition of Titles)

(j) _____ is popularly known as the Mandal Case. (State of Madras v. Union of India/Indra Sawhney v. Union of India)

2. Write short notes on : 2×5=10

(a) Concept of Judicial Review

(b) Doctrine of Severability

(c) Changes made by the 42nd Amendment to the Preamble

(d) Two Important Provisions of the Passport Act, 1967

(e) Uniform Civil Code

3. "The Preamble of the Constitution of India constitutes the philosophy of the Constitution." Elucidate the statement. Can Preamble be amended under Article 368 of the Constitution of India? 9+3=12

Or

Write briefly about the modes of acquisition of citizenship under the Indian Citizenship Act, 1955. How can the citizenship be terminated under the Act? 8+4=12

4. "Equality is antithesis to arbitrariness." Define each term 'equality' and 'arbitrariness' and elucidate the statement. State how the Constitution of India seeks to establish Rule of Law under purview of Rule of Equality. 6+6=12

Or

Discuss the meaning and scope of freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1) (a) of the Constitution of India, whether freedom of press is a part of freedom of speech and expression. 6+6=12

5. Explain with leading cases how the Constitution of India protects life and personal liberty of a person. State briefly about the expanding horizon of Article 21 as evolved by the Apex Court from time to time. 7+5=12

Or

Write short notes on : 6+6=12

- (a) Right against Exploitation under the Constitution of India

(b) Interrelation between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

6. (a) What is Religion ? Does the Constitution of India guarantee absolute freedom to profess, practise and propagate religion to its citizens ? Discuss.

2+10=12

Or

Write an exhaustive note on the Cultural and Educational Rights enshrined under the Constitution of India.

12

7. Explain about different types of writs issued for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

12

Or

Discuss about the Fundamental Duties enumerated in the Part IV-A of the Constitution of India. What changes have been made to this Part by the 86th Amendment of the Constitution ?

9+3=12

Total number of printed pages-4

19 (SEM-1) CNLW (1) (N) 1:1

2024

CONSTITUTION LAW-I

(New Course)

Paper : 1:1

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

***The figures in the margin indicate
full marks for the questions.***

DISPUR LAW COLLEGE

1. Answer in brief: 2×10=20

- (a) Formation of new States.
- (b) A Secular State.
- (c) Doctrine of Severability.
- (d) Reasonable Classification.
- (e) Freedom of movement.
- (f) Right to life and person liberty.
- (g) Religious Denomination.
- (h) Cultural Rights.

Contd.

(i) Directive Principles of State Policy.

(j) Swaran Singh Committee.

2. Discuss the different ways of acquiring the citizenship under the Citizenship Act, 1955? What is Clause 6-A of the Citizenship Act, 1985. 10+2=12

Or

Explain the Preamble of the Constitution of India. Whether the Preamble of the Constitution of India is a part of the Constitution or not. 10+2=12

3. Discuss the Doctrine of Waiver under the Constitution of India. Elucidate your answer with the help of relevant case law. 12

Or

"Equality is antithesis to arbitrariness". Discuss.

State how the Constitution of India seeks to establish Rule of Law under purview of Rule of Equality.

4. How the Constitution of India protects life and personal liberty of a person? State briefly about the expanding horizon of Article 21. Discuss with leading case law. 12

Or

Discuss the constitutional provisions relating to right against exploitation under the Constitution of India. Explain with the help of relevant case laws how far the judiciary has been able to protect the right against exploitation. 6+6=12

5. Discuss the right to Freedom of Religion under the Constitution of India. Illustrate your answer with the help of landmark judgments. 8+4=12

Or

Discuss the cultural and educational rights available to the minorities under the Constitution. Cite relevant case laws wherever applicable. 12

6. "Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Rights are supplementary and complementary to each other." Discuss the statement with the help of relevant case laws. 12

Or

Write short notes on Fundamental Duties.

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Total number of printed pages—4

19 (SEM-1) CNLW(I) (O) 1-1

2024

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

(Old Course)

Paper : 1-1

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

***The figures in the margin indicate
full marks for the questions.***

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1. Choose the correct answer : 1×10=10

(a) The Constitution of India originally consists of 395 Articles, 22 Parts and 8 Schedules. (True/False)

(b) Article 21A was added to the Constitution by _____.
(88th Amendment Act, 2003/86th Amendment Act, 2002)

(c) The Constitution of India by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 has introduced a Code of ten "Fundamental Duties" for citizens. (True/False)

Contd.

(d) The Constitution of India was adopted on _____.
(26th January, 1950/26th November, 1949)

(e) The Federation is a union because it is indestructible. (True/False)

(f) _____ of the Constitution declares that the sovereign democratic republic of India shall be the 'Union of States'.
(Article 5/Article 1)

(g) The nature of the Indian Constitution is _____. (Quasi-Federal/Unitary)

(h) The provisions of Directive Principles of State Policy is enumerated in the Indian Constitution is borrowed from the Constitution of _____. (USA/Ireland)

(i) Article 43 of the Indian Constitution refers to a 'living wage' and not 'minimum wage'. (True/False)

(j) The doctrine of Judicial Review for the first time was propounded by the Supreme Court of _____. (USA/India)

2. Write short notes on : 2×5=10

(a) Overseas Citizenship

(b) Definition of the term 'State'

(c) Double Jeopardy

(d) Judicial Activism

(e) Religious denomination

Answer the following :

12×5=60

3. Discuss the Preamble incorporated to the Constitution of India with referred case laws. 12

Or

Write an exclusive note on the acquisition and termination of citizenship under the Citizenship Amendment Act, 1955. 12

4. Write short notes on : 6+6=12

(a) Doctrine of Severability.

(b) Doctrine of Waiver.

Or

"Article 14 permits classification but prohibit class legislation." Elucidate with referred case laws. 12

5. Discuss the different facets of Article 21 enunciated in the Constitution of India. 12

Or

Write short notes on : $4 \times 3 = 12$

- (a) Freedom of press
- (b) Prohibition against self-incrimination
- (c) Preventive Detention

6. Write an exhaustive note on the Prerogative Writs incorporated under the Constitution of India. 12

Or

"Secularism is the basic feature of the Indian Constitution." Explain with landmark judgements. 12

7. Discuss the provisions of Fundamental Duties incorporated under the Constitution of India. 12

Or

Write a brief notes on : $6 + 6 = 12$

- (a) Uniform Civil Code
- (b) Relationship of Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights

Total number of printed pages-8

19 (SEM-I) LLB 1-1

2025

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

Paper : 1-1

(New Course/New Pattern)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 36

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Answer in brief the following questions :
2×10=20
 - (a) Definition of State.
 - (b) Principle of Sovereignty.
 - (c) Doctrine of Eclipse.
 - (d) Concept of Justice.
 - (e) Freedom of Speech and Expression.
 - (f) Reasonable Classification.
 - (g) Forced Labour.

(h) Freedom of conscience and propagation of religion.

(i) Uniform Civil Code.

(j) Free Legal Aid.

2. Discuss briefly about the Preamble of the Constitution of India. Whether the Preamble can be amended ? Justify your answer by citing suitable case laws. 4+8=12

Or

Explain briefly about various ways of termination of citizenship under the Citizenship Act, 1955. What do you mean by Overseas Citizenship ? 8+4=12

3. "Treating unequals equally is an instance of inequality."
Discuss the above statement in the light of Article 14 and 15 of the Constitution of India. Cite landmark case laws. 12

Or

Discuss briefly about the concept of Law as provided under Article 13 of the Constitution of India. Is Judicial Review a constitutional provision ? Justify by citing relevant case laws. 8+4=12

4. Right to life and personal liberty includes various facets within the ambit of Article 21 of the Constitution of India. Explain briefly about various facets of the Right to Life with the help of leading case laws. 12

Or

Write an exhaustive note on Right to Education as provided under Article 21-A of the Constitution of India.

5. Discuss briefly about the right of the minorities to conserve language, script or culture under the Constitution of India. 12

Or

What is Article-32 of the Constitution of India ? Discuss briefly about various kinds of writs which can be issued by higher judiciary in India. Highlight important case laws. 4+8=12

6. Discuss briefly about the utility of the Directive Principles of State Policy. Are Directive Principles justiciable ? Cite case law. 12

Or

Write an exhaustive note on Fundamental Duties.

Paper : 1-1

(Old Course/Old Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answer :
1×10=10

(a) In _____ case, the Supreme Court held that the preamble is not a part of the Constitution.

(i) A. K. Gopalan case

(ii) Berubari case

(iii) Minerva Mills case

(iv) A. K. Antony Case

(b) The concept of Directive Principles of State Policy is borrowed from _____.
(Germany/ France/ Ireland/ USA)

(c) The feature 'power of judicial review' is borrowed from _____.
(UK/ USA/ Canada/ Ireland)

(d) The fundamental right against exploitation is secured to everyone : citizens, non-citizen and aliens.
(True/ False)

(e) Tax laws are _____ from Article 14.
(immune/ not immune)

(f) India has borrowed the scheme of federation i.e., 'Union of States' from _____.
(USA/ Russia/ Ireland/ Canada)

(g) By the _____ Amendment Act 'Unity of the Nation' was substituted by 'Unity and integrity of the Nation' in the Preamble of the Constitution.
(42nd/ 44th/ 45th)

(h) The term 'Law in force' in clause (3) of Article 13 means _____.
(statutory law/ Custom and usages/ Both)

(i) Untouchability is abolished and its practice is punishable as per Article _____.
(15/ 16/ 17/ 18)

(j) Besides the right to equality of opportunity in general terms, Article 16(2) prohibits discrimination against a citizen on the following grounds except.

(i) religion

(ii) caste

(iii) sex

(iv) education

2. Write short notes on : $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) Right to Education
- (b) Double Jeopardy
- (c) Article 1 of the Constitution of India
- (d) Doctrine of Severability
- (e) Free Legal Aid

3. State the salient features of the Indian Constitution. 12

Or

Write notes on : $6 + 6 = 12$

- (a) Preamble of the Indian Constitution
- (b) The Passport Act, 1967

4. Make a narrative on the law relating to reservation as provided under Article 16 of the Constitution of India. 12

Or

Write notes on : $6 + 6 = 12$

- (a) Concept of the State
- (b) Concept of Law

5. Discuss the various freedoms provided under Article 19(1). What are the different grounds on which restrictions can be imposed on freedom of speech and expression ? $8 + 4 = 12$

Or

Write notes on : $6 + 6 = 12$

- (a) Protection against *Ex post facto* Law
- (b) Right against exploitation

6. Explain the different kinds of writs that can be issued for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. 12

Or

Write an essay on the Cultural and Educational rights of minorities as given under the Constitution of India.

7. Discuss the various Directives Principles of State Policy as per the Constitution of India. 12

Or

Write notes on :

6+6=12

- (a) Difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
 - (b) Fundamental Duties
-