



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2019 - 20

Programme – Bachelor of Law

Course Name – CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA-I

Course Code – LLB104

(Semester – 1)

Time allotted: 2.5 Hours

Full Marks: 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group –A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

20 x 1 = 20

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following (Answer any Twenty)

(i) Indian Constitution is influenced by

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|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Government of India Act, 1935 | b. Constitution of USA |
| c. Constitution of UK | d. Constitution of Russia |

(ii) The term 'state' is defined in

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. Article 11 | b. Article 12 |
| c. Article 13 | d. Article 14 |

(iii) Indian Constitution has been drafted by

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|----------------|---|
| a. Parliament | b. Drafting Committee of Constituent Assembly |
| c. Rajya Sabha | d. None of the above |

(iv) Preamble of Indian Constitution declares that

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| a. India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic | b. India is a free country |
| c. India is a Parliamentary Country | d. None of the above |

(v) Preamble is the part of Indian Constitution, held in

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| a. Golak Nath v/s State of Punjab | b. re Berubari case |
| c. Keshavananda Bharati v/s State of Kerala | d. Indira Gandhi v/s Raj Nararin |

- (vi) Concept of citizenship is dealt with by
a. Article 1-4
b. Article 5-11
c. Art 12-35
d. Article 36-51
- (vii) The Constitution of India is
a. Rigid
b. flexible
c. Combination of rigidity and flexibility
d. Neither rigid nor flexible
- (viii) Right to Property was included in Article
a. 29
b. 30
c. 31
d. 32
- (ix) In India Right to Property is a
a. Moral Right
b. Legal Right
c. Fundamental Right
d. Personal Right
- (x) Which of the following is not included in the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India?
a. Right to adequate means of livelihood
b. Right to Freedom
c. Right against Exploitation
d. Right to Equality
- (xi) Article 19 of the Constitution of India contains
a. 9 Fundamental Freedoms
b. 8 Fundamental Freedoms
c. 7 Fundamental Freedoms
d. 6 Fundamental Freedoms
- (xii) The concept of "Rule of Law" is a special feature of constitutional system of
a. Britain
b. USA
c. France
d. Switzerland
- (xiii) Which writ give the meaning 'you may have the body' in letters
a. Habeas Corpus
b. Prohibition
c. Mandamus
d. Quo warranto
- (xiv) The Directive Principles of State Policy have been adopted from
a. US Constitution
b. Irish Constitution
c. French Constitution
d. Canadian Constitution
- (xv) Freedom of expression is included in the article
a.15
b.19
c.21
d.22
- (xvi) To organize village Panchayath as units of self-government is an example of
a. Liberal principle
b. Economic principle
c. Gandhian principle
d. None of these

- (xvii) 'Right to life' under Article 21 of the Constitution does not include 'right to die'. This observation was made by the Supreme Court in
- a. P. Rathinam V. Union of India
 - b. Gian Kaur V. State of Punjab
 - c. Both (A) and (B) above.
 - d. None of the above.
- (xviii) The protection and improvement of environment including forests and wild life of the country is
- a. Fundamental Duties
 - b. Fundamental Rights
 - c. Directive Principles of state Policy
 - d. Both Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duty of a Citizen
- (xix) Art. 51A of the Constitution of India provides for the Fundamental Duties of
- a. Fundamental Rights
 - b. Public Servants
 - c. All those who run public and private sectors
 - d. Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers
- (xx) The appropriate writ issued by Supreme Court to quash the appointment of a person to a public office is
- a. Certiorari
 - b. Mandamus
 - c. Prohibition
 - d. Quo-Warranto
- (xxi) The Supreme Court of India held in which of the following case that the views expressed by it in exercise of its advisory jurisdiction are binding on all courts within the territory of India?
- a. In Re-Berubari case
 - b. In Re-Kerala Education Bill
 - c. In Re-Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal case
 - d. In Re-Special Courts Bill
- (xxii) The Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission is appointed by
- a. Prime Minister
 - b. President
 - c. Vice President
 - d. Council of Ministers
- (xxiii) Indian Constitution is:
- a. Quasi Federal
 - b. Unitary
 - c. Presidential
 - d. Federal
- (xxiv) Indian citizenship can be acquired by?
- a. Birth
 - b. Registration
 - c. Naturalization
 - d. Any of the above
- (xxv) The State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry has been provided by
- a. Article 47
 - b. Article 48
 - c. Article 49
 - d. Article 50

Group – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

4 x 5 = 20

Answer any *four* from the following

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|----|--|---|
| 2. | Illustrate whether Indian Constitution federal or quasi-federal? | 5 |
| 3. | Write a note on “Separation of Powers” | 5 |
| 4. | Explain the concept of “equal protection of law”. | 5 |
| 5. | Write a note on “Freedom of press.” | 5 |
| 6. | Write a note on “Article 32’ & ‘Article 226”. | 5 |
| 7. | Write a short note on “Due Process of Law | 5 |

Group – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

2 x 10 = 20

Answer any *two* from the following

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|-----|---|----|
| 8. | Explain the salient features of Indian Constitution | 10 |
| 9. | Explain the concept of right to equality in Indian Constitution. | 10 |
| 10. | Discuss the concept of Freedom against Exploitation under Indian Constitution. | 10 |
| 11. | Explain the concept of Cultural and Educational Rights under Indian constitution. | 10 |
