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Barasat, Kolkata- 700125

BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2024-2025

Programme – BBA LL.B.-2024

Course Name – Constitutional Law of India I

Course Code - BBALLB204

(Semester II)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[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)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Select from which Constitution the Indian Constitution has borrowed the ideas of Preamble.
 - a) Italian Constitution
 - b) Constitution
 - c) French Constitution
 - d) Constitution of USA
- (ii) Identify in which case, the Supreme Court held that Preamble is the basic feature of the Constitution.
 - a) In re: Golaknath Case
 - b) In re: Maneka Gandhi Case
 - c) In re: Swarn Singh
 - d) In re: Keshavananda Bharti
- (iii) Recall Sovereignty under Indian Constitution belongs to.
 - a) the President
 - b) the Parliament
 - c) the People
 - d) the Executive, Judiciary and Legislature
- (iv) Recall the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly.
 - a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b) Jai Prakash Narayan
 - c) C. Rajagopalachari
 - d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (v) Select which article is referred to as the heart of the Constitution.
 - a) Article 352
 - b) Article 123
 - c) Article 32
 - d) Article 31
- (vi) Select from the following that are included in the concept of the State under Article 12.
 - a) Railway Board and Electricity Board
 - b) Judiciary
 - c) University
 - d) All of these
- (vii) Recall which portion of the Indian Constitution reflects the mind and ideals of its framers.

- a) Preamble
c) Directive Principles
- b) Fundamental Rights
d) Fundamental duties
- (viii) Select the number of fundamental duties that are found in the Constitution of India.
- a) Nine
c) Seven
- b) Eleven
d) Eight
- (ix) Select the article of the Indian Constitution that has the right to privacy incorporated as fundamental right.
- a) Article 19
c) Article 22
- b) Article 21
d) Article 14
- (x) Which of the following is NOT a mode of acquiring Indian citizenship under the Citizenship Act, 1955?
- a) By Birth
c) By Inheritance
- b) By Registration
d) By Naturalization
- (xi) How many ways of acquiring Indian citizenship are provided under the Citizenship Act, 1955?
- a) Three
c) Five
- b) Four
d) Six
- (xii) Article 7 of the Constitution provides citizenship to which group of people?
- a) Persons born in India before 1950
c) Persons of Indian origin residing outside India
- b) Persons who migrated from Pakistan to India after March 1, 1947
d) Foreigners acquiring Indian citizenship
- (xiii) Which article empowers Parliament to regulate the right of citizenship by law?
- a) Article 5
c) Article 7
- b) Article 6
d) Article 11
- (xiv) Recall in which part of the Indian Constitution, we find the provisions relating to citizenship.
- a) Part II
c) Part VI
- b) Part IV
d) Part V
- (xv) Recall what does Preamble of Indian Constitution declare.
- a) India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic
c) India is a Parliamentary Country
- b) India is a free country
d) None of these

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. How can a person acquire Indian citizenship under the Citizenship Act, 1955? (3)
3. Define the term Domicile. (3)
4. Relate the provisions of the Fundamental Rights that are available only to the citizens of India. (3)
5. Explain in short the Doctrine of Eclipse. (3)
6. State the composition of Panchayats. (3)

OR

Evaluate the provision related to the rights against exploitation as enshrined in the Constitution of India. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Define the salient feature of Indian constitution. (5)
8. Classify who can be a citizen of India. (5)
9. Express the origin of the phrases equality before law and equal protection of law. (5)
10. Explain the Doctrine of waiver. (5)
11. Explain whether the Indian Constitution is federal or quasi- federal. (5)
12. Analyze the provisions envisaged in Article 32 and Article 226 of the Indian Constitution. (5)

OR

Evaluate the concept of Ex post facto law. (5)

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