

**BA LLB  
THIRD SEMESTER  
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I  
BLB – 305  
(USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART)**

**SET  
B**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

**(Objective)**

Marks: 20

**Choose the correct answer from the following:**

**1 × 20 = 20**

1. Which is not considered as a 'law' under Article 13 of the Constitution of India?
  - a. Bye-laws
  - b. Notification
  - c. Customs
  - d. Khap Panchayat rulings
2. The test of Instrumentalities of the State provides the explanation for-
  - a. 'Other authorities' who are considered as a State
  - b. Persons under public employment
  - c. Both (a) and (b)
  - d. None of the above
3. Which Article is considered as the heart and soul of the Constitution of India?
  - a. Article 19
  - b. Article 14
  - c. Article 15
  - d. Article 32
4. Which of the following is not a Fundamental right as provided by the Constitution of India?
  - a. Right against exploitation
  - b. Right to Religion
  - c. Right to Constitutional remedies
  - d. Right to Property
5. In respect to the Directive Principles of State Policies which of the following statements are correct-
  - a. DPSP's are not enforceable in any court of law
  - b. These are a set of guidelines for the State to make policies on Society
  - c. Both (a) and (b)
  - d. None of the above
6. The Constitution of India is-
  - a. Unwritten Constitution
  - b. Written Constitution
  - c. Largely based on the Government of India Act, 1935
  - d. Both (b) and (c)
7. Judicial review is-
  - a. Review of the laws passed by the parliament by the High Court and Supreme Court
  - b. Review Judge's action
  - c. Both (a) and (b)
  - d. None of the above

8. Article 5 of the Constitution of India provides for Citizenship at the Commencement of the Constitution. Which of the following is not provided under the Article 5-
  - a. who was born in the territory of India; or
  - b. either of whose parents was born in the territory of India; or
  - c. Who is from a enemy state but is residing in India at that time
  - d. who has been ordinarily resident in the territory of India for not less than five years immediately preceding such commencement, shall be a citizen of India.
9. Which of the following date is mentioned in the Preamble of the Constitution of India?
  - a. 26 January 1950
  - b. 25 January 1950
  - c. 26 November 1949
  - d. 24 November 1947
10. The various freedoms as provided by the Article 19 of the Constitution of India is available to-
  - a. Available to all person in India
  - b. Available only to citizens of India
  - c. Available to foreign citizen
  - d. Both (b) and (c)
11. Article 3 of the Constitution of India provides the govt. with powers to-
  - a. Form new states and alter the boundaries of existing ones
  - b. Provide citizenship to people
  - c. Define what is law
  - d. None of the above
12. The word 'Secular' was inserted in the Preamble of the Constitution of India by which of the following amendment?
  - a. 37<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - b. 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
  - c. 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - d. 101<sup>st</sup> Amendment
13. Freedom of Press is indirectly embodied under which Article of the Indian Constitution?
  - a. Article 15
  - b. Article 19
  - c. Article 21
  - d. None of the above
14. Which three of the following Articles are called as the Golden triangle of the Constitution of India?
  - a. Article 12,14 & 19
  - b. Article 14, 19 & 21
  - c. Article 15,19 & 21
  - d. Article 14,19 & 20
15. Which of the following is not a Salient feature of the Constitution of India
  - a. Basic Structure of the Constitution
  - b. Secularism
  - c. Unitary Government
  - d. Federalism
16. Preamble is a part of the Constitution of India was decided in which case-
  - a. In re Berubari Case
  - b. Kesavanda Bharti Case
  - c. Minerva Mills Case
  - d. None of the above
17. When was the Constitution of India implemented?
  - a. 26 January 1950
  - b. 26 November 1950
  - c. 25 January 1950
  - d. 24 November 1950

118. Untouchability and its practice in any form is prohibited by the following Article-
- a. Article 14
  - b. Article 15
  - c. Article 16
  - d. Article 17
119. Right against exploitation is a-
- a. Fundamental Right
  - b. Directive Principle of State Policy
  - c. Fundamental Duties
  - d. None of the above
120. Article 14 includes in itself-
- a. Rule of law
  - b. Rule against arbitrariness
  - c. Substantive equality
  - d. All of the above
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**( Descriptive )**

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Write a note on the Preamble of the Constitution of India. Also explain in detail the salient features of the Constitution of India 5+5=10
2. Discuss the various provision embodied in the Constitution of India relating to Citizenship in India. 10
3. Explain the Definition of 'State' as provided by the Article 12 of the Constitution of India. Elucidate with case laws. 10
4. Discuss the various aspects of equality as provided by the Constitution of India. Also mention how Rule of Law and non-arbitrariness are a part of Article 14. 10
5. Write a short note on- 5+5=10
  - a. Freedom of Speech and Expression
  - b. Double Jeopardy
6. Discuss how life and personal liberty is safeguarded by the Constitution of India and expanded by the Supreme Court of India. 10
7. Write a note on the Right to Constitutional remedies under Article 32 and Article 226 of the Constitution of India. 10
8. Write a short note on- 5+5=10
  - a. Directive Principles of State Policies.
  - b. Protection against arrest and Preventive Detention

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