

LLB
FIRST SEMESTER
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I
LLB – 101
(USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART)



Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

(Objective)

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. To produce the Constitution, the Constituent Assembly took-
 - a. 2 years 11 months and 18 days
 - b. 3 years 10 months and 20 days
 - c. 4 years 11 months and 17 days
 - d. 5 years 11 months and 17 days
2. The term 'We' in Preamble means-
 - a. Indian Government
 - b. Supreme Courts
 - c. Indian Parliament
 - d. The People of India
3. By which Amendment Act, State is allowed to make provision for reservation in matter of promotion in services for SC, STs under the constitution?
 - a. 77th Amendment Act, 1995
 - b. 1st Amendment Act, 1951
 - c. 43th Amendment Act, 1978
 - d. 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
4. The Constitution describes India as a-
 - a. Unitary State
 - b. Confederation of States
 - c. Union of States
 - d. Federation of States
5. In which case, the Supreme Court specifically opined that Preamble is 'not' a part of the Constitution?
 - a. Berubari Union case
 - b. Kesavanada Bharati case
 - c. Both (a) & (b)
 - d. None of the above
6. Which Article of the Indian Constitution abolishes Untouchability?
 - a. Article 14
 - b. Article 15
 - c. Article 17
 - d. Article 18
7. In which Part of the Constitution of India, Fundamental Rights are enumerated?
 - a. Part I
 - b. Part II
 - c. Part III
 - d. Part IV
8. As per Article 13(3), the term law includes-
 - a. Ordinance
 - b. By- laws
 - c. Regulation
 - d. All of the above
9. The word "Secularism" and "Socialism" were inserted in the preamble by the:
 - a. 42nd Amendment in 1976.
 - b. 44th Amendment in 1978.
 - c. 73rd Amendment, 1992
 - d. 74th Amendment Act, 1992

10. Sovereignty under Constitution belongs to-
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| a. People of India | b. President of India |
| c. Indian Judiciary | d. Prime Minister of India |
11. In which case, the Supreme Court rejected the earlier opinion and held that Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution?
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Berabari Union case | b. Kesavanada Bharati case |
| c. Swarn Singh Case | d. None of the above |
12. Which part of the Indian Constitution expressly declares that India is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic?
- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| a. Fundamental Rights | b. Directive Principles of State Policy |
| c. Preamble | d. Fundamental Duties |
13. By which amendment Act, Right to education was included as fundamental right under the Constitution of India?
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. The Constitution (86 th Amendment) Act, 2002 | b. The Constitution (44 th Amendment) Act |
| c. The Constitution (42 nd Amendment) Act | d. None of the above |
14. In which Part of the Constitution of India, Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated?
- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| a. Part III | b. Part IV |
| c. Part IV A | d. Part V |
15. By The Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002, which fundamental duty was included-
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| a. Safeguarding public property | b. Parents responsibility for education of child between 6 to 14 years |
| c. Respect National Anthem and flag | d. Protect sovereignty, unity and integrity of India |
16. Which of the following is /are salient feature of Indian Constitution?
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Independence of Judiciary | b. Fundamental Rights |
| c. Fundamental Duties | d. All of the above |
17. How many fundamental Duties are provided under the Constitution of India?
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a. 10 | b. 11 |
| c. 12 | d. 13 |
18. Which Article of the Constitution of India empowers the state to make special provisions for women and children?
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a. Article 15(3) | b. Article 20(3) |
| c. Article 15(1) | d. Article 25 |

19. The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India as per-
- a. Article 40
 - b. Article 44
 - c. Article 48
 - d. Article 49
20. Which one is not a Fundamental Right?
- a. Right to equality
 - b. Right to freedom of speech
 - c. Right to property
 - d. Right to constitutional remedies

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Discuss in details the essential features of Constitution of India. 10
2. Discuss the various fundamental rights provided under the Constitution of India 10
3. Explain the nature of Indian Federation provided in the Constitution of India? 10
4. Discuss in brief the fundamental freedoms guaranteed to the citizens under Article 19 of the Constitution of India? 10
5. Discuss the changing dimension of Article 21 with the help of case law? 10
6. Write short note on: 5+5=10
 - a. Fundamental duties
 - b. Difference between Prohibition and Certiorari
7. What do you mean secularism? Discuss the provisions in the constitution dealing with secularism 3+7=10
8. Discuss the nature and scope of Article 32 of the Constitution? What are the difference between Article 226 and Article 32 of the constitution 5+5=10