

**LL. B. (3 Year Degree Course) SEM-I (2015 Course) (Choice Based
Credit System) : SUMMER - 2019**

SUBJECT: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

Day : Monday
Date : 01/04/2019

S-2019-1723

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

Q.1 Define State. Discuss the authorities and instrumentalities specified in Article 12 along with the judicial development in the same regard.

OR

‘Even if there is much in common between the two expressions in Article 14, they do not mean the same thing.’ Explain the kinds of rights of equality enumerated in Article 14.

Q.2 “The freedom of speech and expression mean the right to express one’s convictions and opinions freely by word of mouth, writing, printing, pictures or any other mode.” Discuss the different kinds of freedoms interpreted under article 19(1) (a).

OR

The ‘life’ as here used in Article 21 of the Constitution of India, something more is meant than the mere animal existence. Explain the various judicial developments occurred to Article 21.

Q.3 The religious freedoms under Article 25 are subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of the Part III. Comment.

OR

Explain the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India under Article 32. State the difference from the writ jurisdiction of High Courts of India under Article 226.

Q.4 ‘Exploitation, physical or mental is violation of Article 23 and 24 of the Constitution of India.’ Explain the rights against exploitation in reference with the issues of bonded and child labour.

OR

Write notes on:

- a) Right to Property
- b) Importance of Fundamental Duties.

Q.5 a) A Case Study on: National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India.
b) The Appellant went through a regular blood test and was found to be HIV (+). On account of disclosure of the fact that the appellant was HIV (+) by the hospital authorities without the express consent of the appellant, the appellants proposed marriage to Ms. A which had been accepted, was called off. Moreover. The appellant was severely criticized to an extent that he had to leave the place of work. The appellant filed a suit against the hospital stating violation of his right to privacy under Article 21. Help the hospital in contending their rights.

OR

- a) A Case Study on: M. C. Mehta v. Union of India (Oleum Gas Case).
- b) The petitioner who claims to be a human rights activist, he appended to the writ petition a report published in a newspaper, alleging the victim was knocked down by a speeding car. For the help, a person approached and took the bleeding victim to the nearest hospital. The doctors refused to attend and suggested to be taken to a hospital 20 kms away, authorized to handle medico-legal cases. Before he reached to the other hospital, the victim died. Trace the constitutional protection given to the victims of medico-legal cases.