

LL. B. (3 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-I (2015 COURSE)
(CHOSE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM) : SUMMER - 2018
SUBJECT: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

Day: **Tuesday**
Date: **24/04/2018**

S-2018-1359

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 a) Article 14 does not guarantee absolute equality. It guarantees similarity of treatment and it does not guarantee identical treatment. It forbids class legislation but does not forbid classification which rests upon reasonable grounds of distinction. Discuss the above statement with the help of judicial pronouncement.

OR

b) 'Right to freedom of speech and expression includes freedom of press.' Explain with the help important case laws.

Q.2 a) Critically examine the expanded scope of the right to life and personal liberty with special reference to the right to clean environment.

OR

b) The concept of secularism is not merely a passive attitude of religious tolerance. It is also a positive concept of equal treatment of all religions. Discuss the concept of secularism embodied under the Indian constitution.

Q.3 a) A right without a remedy does not have much substance. The fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution would have been worth nothing had the Constitution not provided an effective mechanism for their enforcement. In the light of the above statement critically examine the power of Supreme Court under Article 32.

OR

b) What is meant by self-incrimination? Discuss whether the use of narco analysis, brain- mapping is constitutional?

Q.4 a) Is there any conflict between fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy provided under the Constitution? Discuss with the help leading case laws.

OR

b) Examine the right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their own choice.

Q.5 a) 'X' was arrested by the police in a cognizable offence. He was kept in police custody for 3 days. Decide the validity of the custody.

b) Critically evaluate the Vishakha V. State of Rajasthan.

OR

a) A group of tribal people who were carrying on their business on the pavement were asked to vacate by the corporation of that city. They were not been provided any alternative place for their business. A voluntary organization filed a writ on behalf of the tribal. Is the action valid?

b) Write notes on:

- i) Ex Post- Facto law
- ii) Double Jeopardy