

B.A. LAW (5 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-III (2015 COURSE)

CBCS : SUMMER - 2018

SUBJECT : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I

Day : **Thursday**
Date : **12/04/2018**

Time : **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**

Max. Marks : 60

S-2018-1283

N.B.:

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

Q.1 Classification is permitted under Article 14 but class legislation is prohibited. Comment with appropriate judicial pronouncements.

OR

Write notes on the following:

- a) Preamble
- b) Citizenship
- c) Article 12

Q.2 'Freedom of Speech and Expression is said to be a cornerstone of functioning of the democracy'. Examine the importance of Freedom of Speech and Expression along with landmark judgements.

OR

Write notes on the following:

- a) Freedom of Association
- b) Prohibition against Self Incrimination
- c) Employment of Children

Q.3 The Supreme Court of India has expanded the horizons of the expressions "life" and "personal liberty" and gave them the widest possible meaning. Elucidate.

OR

Write notes on the following:

- a) Nature and scope of Right to Freedom of Religion
- b) Protection of interest of minorities
- c) 44th Amendment and Article 300A

Q.4 Write an essay on Relationship of Fundamental Rights with Directive Principles of State Policy.

OR

Write notes on the following:

- a) Writ of Prohibition
- b) Writ of *Certiorari*
- c) Fundamental Duties

Q.5 Analyze the following cases (**ANY TWO**):

- a) Mandal Commission Case
- b) Delhi Domestic working Women Forum V. Union
- c) Kedarnath v. State of West Bengal

OR

- a) A produced a film which contained a journey of life of a woman who turned into hardcore criminal from mere ordinary rural woman. The film exhibited certain sexually violent scenes involving gang rape and assault for demonstrating the reasons for such conversion of that woman into hardcore criminal. The film was refused to be given any certificate by the censor board on the ground of obscenity. A challenged such refusal on the ground of violation of fundamental rights under Constitution of India. Decide the case with the help of relevant Constitution provisions and case law.
- b) 'X', a Muslim woman was thrown out of her house with 5 children by her Muslim husband 'Y', who married a younger women as second wife. 'Y' also stopped giving her maintenance amount. As she had no means to support herself and her children, she filed a petition at a local court against 'Y' asking for maintenance. 'Y' gave an irrevocable divorce to her and said that because X has ceased to be his wife Y is under no obligation to provide maintenance. Analyze with the help of relevant Constitution provisions and case law.