

Day : Wednesday

Date : 19-01-2022

W-12473-2021

Time : 02:00 PM-04:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate **FULL** marks.

- Q.1 A) Write short notes on the following: (12)
- a) Citizenship by Naturalization
  - b) Right to Die
  - c) Preamble

OR

- B) Elaborate the new dimensions of 'Right to Life' with case laws.

- Q.2 A) 'The Constitution has ensured certain rights to the Minorities under Article 30'. Examine with relevant case laws. (12)

OR

- B) How far the 'Fundamental Rights' and the 'Directive Principles of State Policy' are interrelated to ensure constitutional objectives. Support Your answer with appropriate precedents.

- Q.3 A) Article 14 permits reasonable classification but prohibits class legislation. Elaborate with emphasis on landmark judgments. (12)

OR

- B) Sarva dharm Sambhav is an idea that reflects India Secularism. In light of this evaluate fundamental right to religion under the Indian Constitution.

- Q.4 A) Evaluate the following: (12)
- a) People's Union for Civil Liberties V. UOI
  - b) Maneka Gandhi V. UOI

OR

- B) Analyse the following:
- a) A has been convicted for an offence and awarded rigorous imprisonment for a period of 5 years. He is asked to undertake hard labour at the prison for which he is paid no wages. Does he have a right to claim minimum wages?

- b) A and B are two adult men staying together in a shared flat in Mumbai. They repeatedly faced shaming from the locals around. One day a few police constables also forcefully entered their house and beat them up. Can they claim any constitutional protection?

- Q.5 A) Examine the various contours of Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression in the light of authoritative case laws. (12)

OR

- B) 'Right to question government is the essence of democracy.' Examine the provisions of the constitution of India for the protection of the rights of detenus.

**B.B.A. LL.B. (FIVE YEAR DEGREE COURSE) (CBCS - 2015 COURSE)**  
**B.B.A. LL. B. Sem - III : WINTER : 2021**  
**SUBJECT: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I**

Day : Wednesday  
Date : 19-01-2022

W-12534-2021

Time : 02:00 PM-04:30 PM  
Max. Marks: 60

**N.B.:**

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

**Q.1** "With the changing role of state from merely being a police state to a welfare state it was necessary to widen the scope of the expression "other authorities" in Article 12". Comment with the help of case laws. (12)

**OR**

**Q.1** 'Equality is a dynamic concept with many aspects and dimensions and it cannot be imprisoned within traditional and doctrinaire limits'. Discuss the above statement with the help of judicial pronouncements. (12)

**Q.2** 'Article 19 (2) specifies the purpose or grounds in the interest of which or in relation to which reasonable restrictions can be imposed on the freedom of speech and expression'. Explain with the help of case laws. (12)

**OR**

**Q.2** 'The horizon of Article 21 is broaden by Supreme Court after Maneka Gandhi case'. Comment with important judicial pronouncements. (12)

**Q.3** 'Secularism represent faith born out of the rational faculties and it enables to see the imperative requirements for human progress in all aspects. Secularism is neither ante-God nor pro-God as it treats alike, the devout, agnostic and the atheist'. Comment. (12)

**OR**

**Q.3** Briefly examine the Constitutional remedies for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights under the Indian Constitution. (12)

**Q.4** Evaluate the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy in the light of judicial decisions. (12)

**OR**

**Q.4** Discuss with the help of decided cases the relative importance of protection of minority rights under the Constitution of India. (12)

**Q.5 a)** The passport authorities have refused to issue the passport to 'X' a citizen of India to go abroad. Can the Authorities be compelled to issue the passport? Decide. (06)

**b)** Case study on National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India AIR 2016. (06)

**OR**

**Q.5 a)** X was dismissed from service as a result of an inquiry under the Public Service Enquiry Act, 1960, after the proceedings were held before the Enquiry Commissioner. Later on, he was prosecuted for having committed the offence under Indian Penal Code and the Prevention of Corruption Act. Decide (06)

**b)** Case study on. Indra Sawhney v. Union of India AIR 1993. (06)

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