

BACHELOR OF LAWS - LL.B. (THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE) (CBCS - 2015 COURSE)

LL.B. Sem-I : WINTER- 2022

SUBJECT : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

Day : Thursday

Time : 02:00 PM-04:30 PM

Date : 10/11/2022

W-12580-2022

Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

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

Q.1 a) Explain "state" and its instrumentalities as laid down under Article 12 of the Constitution with reference to decided cases.

OR

b) What is the test of Reasonable Classification? Explain the principles of equality as laid down under Article 14 of the Indian Constitution.

Q.2 a) In reference to Freedom of Press as stated under Article 19 (1) (a) & (2), explain what were the prior restrictions on publication faced by the citizens including the Film, Censorship and Obscenity.

OR

b) Write short notes on:-

1. Protection from the operation of Ex Post Facto Laws (Article 20(1)).
2. Fundamental Duties.

Q.3 a) After the Maneka Gandhi's decision Article 21 protects the right to life and personal liberty of person not only from the Executive action but from the Legislative action also. Comment.

OR

b) Our Constitution have provided us with the Right of Freedom to manage religious denominations and affairs. Throw some light on the above stated statements in context to right to Freedom of Religion.

Q.4 a) Briefly examine the constitutional remedies for the enforcement of fundamental rights under the Constitution of India.

OR

b) Discuss the relative importance of the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy with the help of decided cases.

Q.5 a) The state government issued an order under Article 15 (4) of the instituting reservation of 60% seats to backward and more backward classes and 40% seats made available to the merit pool in the medical and engineering colleges. The validity of the order was challenged by a student who had secured more marks than these admitted students. Decide.

b) Case study on Shyam Narayan Chouksey v. Union of India. (2016) [National Anthem Case].

OR

a) A magistrate issues an order authorizing the investigating officer to take specimen handwriting and fingerprints of Mr. X, an accused against his willingness. X challenges the order stating that it violets his Fundamental Rights under Article 20(3). Decide.

b) Critically analyze the case of Supreme Court Advocate on Record Association v. Union of India. (2015) [NJAC Case].