

Total number of printed pages—4

19 (I) CNLW 1-1

2017

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

Paper : 1-1

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers given in the brackets / Choose True **or** False.
1×10=10
 - a. Parliament may by law admit into the Union, or establish new States on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit.
(True/False)
 - b. The Constitution of India was adopted in the year _____. (1947/1949)
 - c. Article 13(1) is prospective in nature.
(True/False)
 - d. _____ empowers the state to make special provision for women and children. (Article 15(3)/Article 15(4))
 - e. Freedom of Speech _____ freedom of silence. (includes/does not include)

Contd.

- f. No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once. (True / False)
- g. Article 25 of the Constitution of India deals with Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of _____. (education/religion)
- h. Judicial review owes its origin to the famous case of _____. (Ashby v. White/ Marbury v. Madison)
- i. The Constitution of India provides for separation of Judiciary from legislatures under Article 50. (True/false)
- j. It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to develop the _____ temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform. (artistic/ scientific)

2. Write short notes on : 2×5=10
- Article 11 of the Constitution of India
 - Concept of Law as under Article 13
 - Right to Education
 - Religious denomination
 - Uniform Civil Code.
3. What are the different modes of acquisition and termination of Citizenship under the Citizenship Act, 1955? Trace the relationship of NRC upgradation in Assam with section 6A, of the Citizenship Act. 4+4+4=12

Or

Write the following as directed :

5+3+2+2=12

- What is the significance of the Preamble?
- Is Preamble a part of the Constitution?
- Can the Preamble be amended?
- Whether the objectives specified in the Preamble contain the basic structure of the Constitution of India.

4. Explain the term 'State' as defined under Article 12 of the Constitution of India. Discuss how the Judiciary expanding the meaning, content of the term State.

6+6=12

Or

Discuss about the concept of Right to Equality as provided under Article 14 of the Constitution of India. Explain the concept of Reasonable Classification with help of case laws. 6+6=12

5. "The horizon of the right to life and personal liberty is expanding since the decision of Maneka Gandhi case".
Expound the above statement referring the important decisions of the Supreme Court of India. 12

Or

“The Safeguards under Article 22 are provided with a view to avoid any miscarriage of justice”.

Explain the above statement in connection with safeguards against arrest or detention made under the ordinary law relating to commission of offences. 12

6. Discuss in detail about the right to Constitutional remedies as enumerated under the Constitution of India. 12

Or

What do you mean by Minority? Discuss the rights of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions in India. 4+8=12

7. Discuss the fundamental duties that incorporated by the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act in the Constitution of India. What changes have been made in Part-IVA by the Constitution (Eighty Six Amendment) Act? 10+2=12

Or

Write a brief essay on Directive Principles of State Policy. State the differences between the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. 8+4=12