

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

DURATION: 3 hours

Total Marks: 75

Instructions:

- (i) Answer **Any Eight** questions from Question No. 1 to 12
- (ii) Question No. 13 and 14 are **COMPULSORY**

(8x8 = 64)

- 1) Explain the concept of 'State' as defined under Article 12 of the Constitution.
- 2) Enumerate the various objectives that find place in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution. Can the Preamble be amended?
- 3) Discuss the concept of Judicial Review under the provisions of the Indian Constitution with special reference to the Post Constitutional laws.
- 4) Explain whether the fundamental freedom of Speech and expression is indispensable in a democracy'.
- 5) Indian constitution guarantees the right to life and personal liberty to citizens as well as non citizens. Explain this statement in the light of judicial precedents.
- 6) Discuss the new concept of equality as laid down in Article 14 which strikes at arbitrariness.
- 7) Minority communities in India have a fundamental right to establish and manage educational institutions of their choice. Explain this statement in the light of case laws.
- 8) Discuss the fundamental right to freedom to practice and profess religion of their choice. State restrictions if any, on this right.
- 9) Explain the fundamental difference between the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy as laid down in Part III and Part IV respectively.
- 10) What is Public Interest Litigation ? Is it useful in protecting the rights of the downtrodden?
- 11) Explain the protection that is given to a person accused of an offence under the provisions of the Indian Constitution.
- 12) Is the Indian Constitution unitary or federal? Explain giving reasons for the same.
- 13) Answer **ANY TWO** of the following: **(2x3=6)**
 - (a) 'Law' as defined under Article 13(3)
 - (b) Abolition of titles
 - (c) Preventive Detention laws
- 14) Write short notes on **ANY TWO**: **(2x2.5= 5)**
 - (a) Presidential form of democracy
 - (b) Fundamental Duties
 - (c) Adult suffrage

VVM'S G. R. KARE COLLEGE OF LAW
B.A.LL.B. SEMESTER III EXAMINATION APRIL 2019

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

Duration: 3 Hours

Total marks: 75

Instructions: 1) Answer **any EIGHT** from Q. No. 1 to Q. No.12

2) Q. No.13 and 14 are **COMPULSORY**

(8x8=64)

1. Enumerate the salient features of the Indian Constitution.
2. Explain the concept of 'State' as given under Article 12 of the Constitution.
3. Critically examine the new concept of equality with the help of landmark cases.
4. Discuss the concept of Judicial Review under the Indian Constitution.
5. Explain the development of Right to education with the help of recent Supreme Court decisions.
6. Enumerate the various constitutional safeguards available to a detainee under the Preventive Detention Laws.
7. Explain the right to freedom of religion under the provisions of the Indian Constitution.
8. 'Indian Constitution guarantees right to life and personal liberty to every person'. Explain with the help of decided cases.
9. What is Public Interest Litigation? Is it useful in protecting the rights of the downtrodden?
10. Critically evaluate the scope of freedom of speech and expression under the provisions of the Indian Constitution.
11. Minority community have a right to establish and manage educational institutions of their own choice – Elucidate.
12. Examine the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.

P.T.O.

13. Write short notes on (ANY TWO):

(2x3=6)

- a. Preamble
- b. Abolition of untouchability
- c. Right to pollution free environment

14. Write short notes on (ANY TWO):

(2x2.5=5)

- a. Citizenship
- b. Human Trafficking
- c. Fundamental Duties

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B.A.LL.B SEMESTER-III EXAMINATION, OCTOBER 2018

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

DURATION : 3 HOURS

TOTAL MARKS = 75

Instructions: i) Answer **ANY EIGHT** questions from Q. 1 to Q. 12

ii) Question No. 13 and 14 are **COMPULSORY**

(8x8 = 64)

- 1) Examine briefly the salient features of the Indian Constitution. Is the Constitution unitary or federal?
 - 2) Is 'Judiciary' a State? Explain with reference to relevant case laws.
 - 3) What are the various safeguards that are provided to the arrested persons under the Indian Constitution?
 - 4) Explain the restrictions on the fundamental freedom of religion with case laws, if any.
 - 5) 'Freedom of speech and expression is indispensable in a democracy'. Explain with the help of decided cases.
 - 6) Discuss the new concept of equality with case laws.
 - 7) Indian constitution guarantees right to life and personal liberty to every person. Explain this statement with the help of relevant cases.
 - 8) Critically evaluate the development of right to education with the help of decided judicial pronouncements.
 - 9) Minority communities have a right to establish and manage educational institutions of their choice. Explain.
 - 10) Critically examine the relationship between the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
 - 11) Indian Constitution guarantees the right to move Supreme Court for enforcement of fundamental rights. Explain.
 - 12) 'Law abridging the fundamental right is generally void'. Examine the statement in the light of the concept of Judicial Review.
 - 13) Answer **ANY TWO** of the following: **(2x3=6)**
 - (a) Right of Privacy
 - (b) Human Trafficking
 - (c) Right to form association.
 - 14) Write short notes on **ANY TWO**: **(2x2.5= 5)**
 - (a) Right to pollution free environment
 - (b) Parliamentary form of democracy
 - (c) Abolition of untouchability
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B.A.LL.B SEMESTER-III EXAMINATION, APRIL 2018

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

DURATION : 3 HOURS

TOTAL MARKS = 75

Instructions: i) Answer **ANY EIGHT** questions from Q. 1 to Q. 12
ii) Q. 13 and Q. 14 are **COMPULSORY**

(8x8 = 64)

- 1) Explain the concept of 'State' under Article 12 of the Constitution.
 - 2) Enumerate the objectives enshrined in the Preamble. Can the Preamble be amended?
 - 3) State the salient features of the Indian Constitution.
 - 4) Explain the development of Right to education with the help of recent Supreme Court decisions.
 - 5) Discuss the concept of Judicial Review under the Indian Constitution.
 - 6) 'Indian Constitution guarantees right to life and personal liberty to every person'. Explain with the help of decided cases.
 - 7) Enumerate the various constitutional safeguards available to a detainee under the Preventive Detention Laws
 - 8) Critically evaluate the scope of freedom of speech and expression under provisions of the Indian Constitution.
 - 9) Examine the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
 - 10) What is Public Interest Litigation and is it useful in protecting the rights of the downtrodden?
 - 11) Minority community have right to establish and manage educational institution of their choice. Explain.
 - 12) Discuss the fundamental right to freedom of religion and state restrictions if any, on it.
 - 13) Answer **ANY TWO** of the following: **(2 x 3 = 6)**
 - a) Writ Jurisdiction
 - b) Principle of self incrimination
 - c) Untouchability
 - 14) Write short notes on **ANY TWO** of the following: **(2 x 2½ = 5)**
 - a) Right to equality
 - b) Fundamental duties
 - c) Double jeopardy
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B.A.LL.B SEMESTER-III EXAMINATION, OCTOBER 2017

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

DURATION : 3 HOURS

TOTAL MARKS = 75

Instructions: i) Answer ANY EIGHT questions from Q. 1 to Q. 12
ii) Q. 13 and Q. 14 are **COMPULSORY**

(8x8 = 64)

- 1) Enumerate the salient features of the Indian Constitution.
 - 2) Critically examine the new concept of Equality with the help of landmark cases.
 - 3) Explain the concept of 'State' as given under Article 12 of the Constitution.
 - 4) Critically evaluate the scope of right to information under the provisions of Article 19 (1)(a) of the Indian Constitution.
 - 5) Discuss the concept of Judicial Review under the Indian Constitution.
 - 6) Enumerate the various constitutional safeguards available to an arrested persons under the provision of the Constitution.
 - 7) 'Indian Constitution guarantees right to life and personal liberty to every person'. Explain with the help of decided cases.
 - 8) Critically evaluate the scope of freedom of profession and occupation under the provisions of the Indian Constitution with restrictions if any.
 - 9) What is Public Interest Litigation and is it useful in protecting the rights of the downtrodden?
 - 10) Explain the right to freedom of religion under the provisions of the Indian Constitution.
 - 11) Minority community have a right to establish and manage educational institutions of their own choice – Elucidate.
 - 12) Examine the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
 - 13) Write short notes on ANY TWO of the following: **(2 x 3 = 6)**
 - a) Human trafficking
 - b) Right to free legal aid
 - c) Solitary confinement
 - 14) Write short notes on ANY TWO of the following: **(2 x 2½ = 5)**
 - a) Fundamental duties
 - b) Abolition of titles
 - c) Citizenship and Indian Constitution
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VVM'S G.R. KARE COLLEGE OF LAW, MARGAO-GOA

B.A.LL.B. SEMESTER – III EXAMINATION, APRIL 2017

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

Duration : 3 HOURS

Total Marks = 75

Instructions : i) Answer **ANY EIGHT** from Q. 1 to Q. 12

ii) Question No. 13 & 14 is compulsory

(8 X 8 =64)

- 1) Can the Preamble to the Indian Constitution be amended? If so, state the reasons and the circumstances with the help of decided cases.
- 2) Elucidate the salient features of the Indian Constitution.
- 3) 'Law abridging the fundamental right is generally void'. Examine the statement in the light of the concept of Judicial Review.
- 4) Article 14 prohibits class legislation but permits reasonable classification. Comment.
- 5) Critically evaluate the scope of the freedom of speech and expression under the provisions of the Indian constitution.
- 6) Explain the constitutional safeguards that are available to the accused person under the Indian Constitution.
- 7) Examine the concept of right to life and personal liberty under the provisions of the Indian Constitution.
- 8) Explain the concept of 'Secularism' under the Indian Constitution. Is Right to conversion a Fundamental right?
- 9) Indian Constitution guarantees the right to move Supreme Court for enforcement of fundamental rights. Explain.

VVM's G.R. Kare College of Law, Margao-Goa

B.A. LL.B Sem III , Examination, October 2016.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

Instructions: (i) Answer **ANY EIGHT** questions from Q.Nos. 1 to 12
(ii) Question No. 13 and 14 are **COMPULSORY**

- 1) Enumerate the salient features of the Indian Constitution.
- 2) Explain the concept of 'State' as given under Article 12 of the Constitution.
- 3) Critically Examine the new concept of Equality with the help of landmark cases.
- 4) Discuss the concept of Judicial Review under the Indian Constitution.
- 5) Explain the development of Right to education with the help of recent Supreme Court decisions.
- 6) Enumerate the various constitutional safeguards available to a detainee under the Preventive Detention Laws.
- 7) Explain the right to freedom of religion under the provisions of the Indian Constitution.
- 8) 'Indian Constitution guarantees right to life and personal liberty to every person'. Explain with the help of decided cases.
- 9) What is Public Interest Litigation and is it useful in protecting the rights of the downtrodden?
- 10) Critically evaluate the scope of freedom of speech and expression under the provisions of the Indian Constitution.
- 11) Minority community have a right to establish and manage educational institutions of their own choice- Elucidate.
- 12) Examine the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
- 13) Write short notes on : (ANY TWO):
 - (a) Preamble

- (b) Abolition of untouchability
- (c) Right to pollution free environment

14) Explain the following: (ANY TWO)

- (a) Citizenship
- (b) Human Trafficking
- (c) Fundamental Duties.

VVM's GOVIND RAMNATH KARE COLLEGE OF LAW, MARGAO-GOA
SEM III B.A., LL.B EXAMINATION, APRIL, 2016.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

DURATION: 3 HOURS

MAX MARKS: 75

INSTRUCTIONS: (i) Answer ANY EIGHT questions from Q.No. 1 to 12
(ii) Question No. 13 and 14 are **COMPULSORY**.

(8x8=64)

1. Explain the relevancy of the concept of "State" in enforcing the Fundamental Rights. How has Supreme Court interpreted the term "other authorities" with the help of decided cases.
2. Highlight the salient features of the Indian Constitution.
3. Discuss the new concept of "Equality" with the help of decided case laws.
4. Freedom of Speech and expression under the Indian Constitution is not absolute. Explain with the help of decided cases the grounds on which such freedom could be restricted.
5. Explain equality of opportunity in public employment with special reference to the Mandal case.
6. Critically analyse the judicial interpretation on "procedure established by law" under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.
7. Explain the concept of "Secularism" under Indian Constitution. Is right to conversion a fundamental right.
8. Discuss the Rights of Minorities under Article 29 and 30 of the Constitution.
9. Write Notes on the following:
 - (a) Doctrine of Eclipse
 - (b) Judicial Review
10. Explain the judicial trend in promoting clean and pollution free environment as a Fundamental Right under the provisions of the Constitution.
11. Examine the need and importance of maintaining a harmonious relation between Part III and Part IV of the Constitution.
12. What is "Public Interest Litigation"? Has it been useful in protecting the rights of the citizens?

13. Write short notes on ANY TWO: (2x3=6)

- (a) Rule against self incrimination
- (b) Basic structure
- (c) Rule of Law

14. Write short notes on ANY TWO: (2x2.5=5)

- (a) Freedom of Assembly
- (b) Right to Property
- (c) Rule of Double Jeopardy

VVM's GOVIND RAMNATH KARE COLLEGE OF LAW, MARGAO-GOA
SEM III B.A., LL.B EXAMINATION, OCTOBER, 2015.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

DURATION: 3 HOURS

MAX MARKS: 75

INSTRUCTIONS: (i) Answer **ANY EIGHT** questions from Q.No. 1 to 12
(ii) Question No. 13 and 14 are **COMPULSORY**.

(8X8=64)

- 1) Highlight the salient features of the Indian Constitution.
- 2) Explain the concept of "State" under Article 12 of the Constitution.
- 3) "Article 14 permits classification but prohibits class legislation". Explain.
- 4) Enumerate the reasonable restrictions on the Freedom of speech and expression.
- 5) Explain the following:
 - (a) Abolition of titles
 - (b) Untouchability
- 6) Examine the rights of the minorities to establish and manage educational institutions in the light of recent judicial pronouncements.
- 7) Will the "Right to live" under Article 21 include the "Right to die"? Explain with the help of decided cases.
- 8) Explain the various constitutional safeguards available to the accused.
- 9) Discuss the special protection guaranteed to women by the Indian Constitution.
- 10) Is Public Interest Litigation useful in protecting the rights of the needy?
- 11) Explain the Right of Freedom of Religion as conferred under Article 25 of the Constitution.
- 12) What is the interrelation between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy?

13) Write short notes on **ANY TWO** of the following:

(2x3=6)

- (a) Right to strike
- (b) Freedom to form association
- (c) Concept of "Secularism"

14) Answer **ANY TWO** of the following:

(2x2.5=5)

- (a) Right to Know
- (b) Locus standi
- (c) Rule of arbitrariness

VVM's G. R. KARE COLLEGE OF LAW, MARGAO-GOA

B.A.,LL.B. (SEM III) EXAMINATION, APRIL 2015

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I

Duration : 3 hrs.

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions: (1) Answer ANY EIGHT questions from Q. 1-12

(2) Question No. 13 and 14 are COMPULSORY

8 x 8 = 64

- 1) Discuss the salient features of the Indian Constitution. Is the Constitution federal?
- 2) Is the Preamble an integral part of the Constitution of India? Discuss with reference to the principle laid down in Keshvanand Bharati case.
- 3) "Fundamental Rights are available only against the State and not against private individuals". Explain the statement in the light of definition of State.
- 4) Explain the new concept of Equality with the help of decided case laws.
- 5) Discuss the relevance of the Mandal Judgment in bringing about a change in the field of reservations.
- 6) Critically analyse the scope and extent of the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression as laid down under Article 19(1)(a).
- 7) What are the various safeguards that are available to a person who is convicted of an offence under the provisions of Indian Constitution?
- 8) Is the Right to Education recognized as a Fundamental Right? Explain with reference to relevant provisions of Indian Constitution.
- 9) Explain the following:
 - (a) Right to pollution free environment
 - (b) Right to Privacy
- 10) Discuss the relevant provisions of the Constitution that deals with Prohibition of traffic in Human beings and forced labour.
- 11) Explain the reasonable restrictions imposed by the Constitution on Fundamental; right to Freedom of Religion. Cite case laws wherever necessary.
- 12) Discuss the right of minorities to establish and manage educational institutions of their choice under the relevant provisions of Indian Constitution
- 13) Answer ANY TWO;
 - (a) Prisoners rights
 - (b) Public Interest Litigation
 - (c) Mandamus

2 x 3 = 6

14) Answer ANY TWO

2 x 2.5 = 5

- (a) Classification of Directive Principles
- (b) Right to know
- (c) Abolition of Titles

B.A., LL.B SEMESTER III EXAMINATION, OCTOBER 2014.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

Duration : 3 hrs

Total Marks : 75

Instructions: (1) Answer **ANY EIGHT** questions from Q.No. 1-12

(2) Question No. 13 and 14 are **COMPULSORY**.

(8 X 8 = 64)

- 1) What do you understand by the term "Federalism"? Is the Constitution of India Federal?
- 2) Discuss the importance of the Preamble in the interpretation of the Indian Constitution. Can it be amended under Article 368 of the Constitution?
- 3) How is "State" defined under Article 12 of the Constitution? Is Judiciary a State under the ambit of its provisions?
- 4) "Article 14 strikes at arbitrariness in State action and ensures fairness and equality of treatment". Explain the statement with the help of decided cases, the new concept of Equality.
- 5) Examine the salient features of the Mandal Judgment.
- 6) Explain the reasonable restrictions on the Freedom of Speech and Expression as laid down under the provisions of Article 19(2) of the Constitution.
- 7) Discuss the following:
 - (a) Rule against Double Jeopardy
 - (b) Prohibition against self incrimination
- 8) Does the Right to live include the Right to die under the provisions of Article 21 of the Constitution?
- 9) Elucidate on the rights that are available to a detainee arrested under the provisions of the Preventive Detention Laws?
- 10) "Right to enforce the Fundamental Rights is itself a Fundamental Right". Explain this statement in the light of Article 32 of the Constitution.
- 11) Explain the principle laid down in The National Anthem case with reference to the Right to Freedom of Religion.
- 12) Discuss the relationship between Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Rights.
- 13) Write notes on **ANY TWO**:
 - (a) Constitutionalism
 - (b) Right to know
 - (c) Right to Freedom of Assembly
- 14) Discuss **ANY TWO**:
 - (a) Uniform Civil Code
 - (b) Right to Education
 - (c) Citizenship

(2x3=6)

(2 x 2 ½ = 5)



G.R. KARE COLLEGE OF LAW, MARGAO-GOA
B.A.LL.B. (SEMESTER-III) EXAMINATION: APRIL 2014
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks = 75

INSTRUCTIONS : 1) Answer ANY EIGHT from Q.1 to Q. 12
2) Q.13 & Q.14 are compulsory

(8 x 8 = 64 Marks)

- Q.1) What is significance of preamble ? Is preamble part of the Constitution?
- Q.2) Discuss the term state as defined in the Indian Constitution and mention whether judiciary is state.
- Q.3) Explain the scope of Right of Equality as provided under Article 14 of Indian Constitution.
- Q.4) Critically analyses the judicial interpretation of right to life and personal liberty with decided cases.
- Q.5) Explain the scope of fundamental right to freedom of religion under Indian Constitution.
- Q.6) Explain the protection available to the arrested person as guaranteed under Art. 22 of the Indian Constitution.
- Q.7) Examine the relationship between fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy.
- Q.8) Examine the rights of minorities to establish and administer educational institution of their own choice.
- Q.9) Nature and Characteristics of Indian Constitution.
- Q.10) Discuss the scope of freedom of press and mention the grounds under which it can be restricted.
- Q.11) Explain the importance of Public Interest Litigation.
- Q.12) State and explain the concept of Judicial Review.

Q.13) Write Short Notes on **any two** :

(3 X 2 = 6 Marks)

- a) Right to Education
- b) Freedom of assembly and association
- c) Double jeopardy

Q.14) Write Short notes on **any two** :

(3 X 2 ½ = 5 Marks)

- a) Right to Health and Article 21.
- b) Fundamental duties
- c) Right against exploitation
