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KNU/2022/ LLBHC101

3 Years LL.B.(H) 1st Semester Examination- 2022

Award: LLB(HONS)

Discipline: LAW

Course Type: CC

Course Code: LLBHC101

Course Name: Constitution of India

Full Marks: 70(Regular)/80(Backlog)

Time: 4hrs

Candidates appearing examination for backlog courses are informed to attempt 6 questions from the question number 3

ব্যাকলগ কোর্সের জন্য পরীক্ষায় অংশগ্রহণকারী প্রার্থীদের 3 নম্বর প্রশ্ন থেকে 6 টি প্রশ্ন করার জন্য জানানো হচ্ছে

Group-A

1. Answer any ten questions:

1X10=10

1. In which case, it was held by the Supreme Court that "Preamble is the basic feature of the Constitution?"

- (i) Golaknath case
- (ii) Maneka Gandhi case
- (iii) Re. Berubari case
- (iv) Kesavananda Bharti case

2. Which of the following is not included in the definition of law under Article 13 of the Constitution of India?

- (i) Legislation
- (ii) Customs
- (iii) Usage having no force of law
- (iv) Ordinance

3. Which constitutional amendment accorded primacy to the Directive Principles of state policy over Fundamental Rights?

- (i) 42nd Amendment
- (ii) 24th Amendment
- (iii) 25th Amendment
- (iv) 44th Amendment

4. Who decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or Not?

- (i) President
- (ii) Chairmen of Rajya Sabha
- (iii) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (iv) Minister of Parliamentary Affairs



5. The State shall endeavor to secure for the citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India as per

- (i) Article 40
- (ii) Article 43
- (iii) Article 44
- (iv) Article 48

6. The Supreme Court of India formulated the doctrine of eclipse in

- (i) BhikajiNarainDhakras Vs State of M.P. www.netugc.com
- (ii) Bashesharnath Vs Income Tax Commissioner.
- (iii) State of W.B. Vs Anwar Ali Sarkar
- (iv) Maneka Gandhi Vs Union of India

7. Article 360 has been invoked

- (i) Only one time.
- (ii) two times.
- (iii) three times.
- (iv) Never invoked

8. The Supreme Court held in which of the following cases that preamble is not the part of the Constitution of India

- (i) Berubari case
- (ii) A. K. Gopalan case
- (iii) Balaji Case
- (iv) Minerva Mill's case

9. Which Article is called as "Heart and Soul" of the Indian Constitution by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar?

- Article 14
- Article 21
- Article 32
- Article 51A

10. Which among the following schedules is related to the responsibilities of Municipalities?

- (i) 9th schedule
- (ii) 10th schedule
- (iii) 11th schedule
- (iv) 12th schedule

11. The judge of the Supreme Court of India now retires at the age of

- (i) 62 years
- (ii) 60 years
- (iii) 65 years
- (iv) 58 years

12. The President's rule under Article 356 of the Constitution of India remains valid in the State for maximum period of



- (i) One month
- (ii) Three months
- (iii) Six months
- (iv) One year

13. Without paying proper remuneration, labour taken from the prisoners is 'forced labour' and violation of

- (i) Art. 20 of the Constitution of India
- (ii) Art. 21 of the Constitution of India
- (iii) Art. 22 of the Constitution of India
- (iv) Art. 23 of the Constitution of India

14. Art. 51A of the Constitution of India provides for the Fundamental Duties of

- (i) Citizens of India
- (ii) Public Servants
- (iii) All those who run public and private sectors
- (iv) Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers

15. "It is likely that free India may be federal India, though in any event there would be a great deal of Unitary Control." This statement was made by

- (i) Sir Alladi Krishna Swami Iyer
- (ii) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (iii) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (iv) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

16. Judicial Review in the Constitution of India is based on

- (i) Precedents and conventions
- (ii) Rule of law
- (iii) Due process of law
- (iv) Procedure established by law

Group-B

II. Answer any ten questions

2X10=20

1. What do you mean by the term 'Constitutionalism'?
2. How many subjects are contained in the 'Union List'?
3. Which case is popularly called as 'Fundamental Rights Case'?
4. What is dealt with by 10th Schedule of the Indian Constitution?
5. When was Mandal Commission for Backward Classes set up?
6. What is Judicial Activism?
7. Can the basic features of the Indian Constitution be amended?
8. What objectives have been enshrined in the Indian Constitution?
9. What is the meant by the word 'Sovereign' in the 'Preamble' of the Indian Constitution?
10. What is the difference between a Unitary and Federal Constitution?
11. What is meant by 'Class Legislation'?



12. What is 'Public Interest Litigation'?
13. Can the President be removed from office during his tenure?
14. What is preventive detention?
15. What are the provisions given under Art-21A of the Indian Constitution?
16. What are the diplomatic powers of the President ?

Group-C

III. Answer any four(Regular)/ six(backlog) questions:

5X4=20/ 5X6=30

1. How far has the concept of 'Rule of Law' has been recognized by the Constitution of India - Discuss.
2. Explain the Doctrine of Eclipse.
3. What is meant by "Ex Post Facto" Law?
4. Can Preamble be amended under Article 368? Discuss.
5. Elucidate the salient features of the Indian Constitution.
6. Discuss the "Other Authority" in the light of SRM University Case.
7. Discuss the importance of Right to Constitutional Remedies as provided under Article 32 of the Indian Constitution.
8. Write a short note on Doctrine of Pleasure.
9. Discuss the scope of the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.
10. Explain briefly the importance of 'Fundamental Rights'?

Group-D

IV. Answer any two questions:

10X2=20

1. Explain the interrelationships between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
2. Explain with the help of decided cases the scope of the "Freedom of Speech and expression" under the Article 19 of the Indian Constitution.
3. Discuss in detail the different constitutional remedies for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights.
4. Discuss with the help of decided cases minorities' rights under the Indian Constitution.
5. What is the procedure prescribed in the constitution for the appointment of judges of Supreme Court? Discuss the various Jurisdictions of the Supreme Court of India.
6. "The Constitution of India is neither federal nor purely unitary but is combination of both" - Discuss.