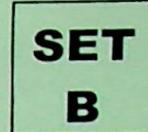


BA LLB
THIRD SEMESTER
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I
BLB – 305

(USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART)



Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

(Objective)

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

$1 \times 20 = 20$

1. Safeguards against arbitrary arrest is found in:
a. Article-20 b. Article-22
c. Article-23 d. Article-24
2. Trafficking against human being is:
a. Fundamental Rights b. Constitutional Rights
c. Restricted Right d. None of the above
3. Religious Freedom is a freedom given by the:
a. State b. Constitution
c. Custom d. People of India
4. Constitutional remedies are given to the people of India by:
a. Article-32 b. Article-226
c. Article-136 d. All the above
5. The Directive Principle of State Policy is given in:
a. Part-III b. Part-IV
c. Fundamental Rights d. None of the above
6. The provision for free legal aid is mentioned in:
a. Fundamental Right b. Directive Principle of State Policy
c. Fundamental Duties d. None of the above
7. Fundamental duties are the duties to be followed by the:
a. State b. Citizen
c. Administration d. Minister
8. Uniform civil code is included in:
a. Article-42 b. Article-44
c. Article-45 d. Article-46
9. Martial Law can be declared in any area under:
a. Article-34 b. Article-36
c. Article-38 d. None of the above
10. The nature of Indian Constitution is:
a. Federal b. Unitary
c. Both (a)&(b) d. None of the above

11. The citizenship for the whole of India is:
- a. Dual Citizenship
 - b. Single Citizenship
 - c. Citizenship by birth
 - d. None of the above
12. Domicile in India is:
- a. Two types
 - b. Three types
 - c. Four types
 - d. None of the above
13. The territories of India are:
- a. Two types
 - b. Three types
 - c. Four types
 - d. None of the above
14. Part-III of the Constitution of India deals with:
- a. Fundamental Rights
 - b. Directive Principle of State policy
 - c. Judicial Remedies
 - d. Fundamental Duties
15. The definition of States is given in:
- a. Article-11
 - b. Article-12
 - c. Article-14
 - d. Article-15
16. Article-14 of the Constitution of India speaks about:
- a. Right to Equality
 - b. Right to expression
 - c. Right to Education
 - d. Right to privacy
17. Rule of Law was propounded by:
- a. Dicey
 - b. Montesquieu
 - c. Austin
 - d. Marx
18. Article-19 speaks about:
- a. Freedom of Speech
 - b. Freedom of Expression
 - c. Both (a) & (b)
 - d. None of the above
19. Right to privacy is:
- a. Fundamental Right
 - b. Constitutional Right
 - c. Statutory Right
 - d. None of the above
20. Article-21 mentioned about:
- a. Right to life
 - b. Right to move
 - c. Both (a) &(b)
 - d. None of the above
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[Descriptive]

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

I Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Describe the salient feature of the Indian Constitution. 10
2. What do you mean by equality of Law and equal protection of Law? Explain with the help of Dicey's principle of Rule of Law. 10
3. What is right to Freedom and expression? Explain the different types of freedom guaranteed by the Constitution. 10
4. What is educational right? Which Article of the Constitution provide for educational right? Describe. 10
5. Explain doctrine of eclipse and pith and substance in detail. 10
6. What do you mean by writ of Habeas corpus? Explain with the help of Article-32. 10
7. Give a brief idea about Directive Principle of State Policy under the Constitution. 10
8. Give a brief idea about Uniform Civil Code. Narrate Martial Law. 10

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