

NTK/KW/15–7237

**Second Semester LL. B. (Three Years
Course) (Credit Based System) Examination**

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II

Course Code 2.3

Time : Three Hours]

[Max. Marks : 80

- N. B. : (1) Section A consists of 10 marks, Section B consists of 30 marks and Section C consists of 40 marks. Attempt all sections.
- (2) The number of questions to be answered and marks for each question for Section A and Section B are as indicated against each Section.
- (3) Attempt any five questions from Section C. Each question carries 8 marks.

SECTION A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternative (any **ten**) :—
- (i) Against whom Fundamental Rights can be claimed ?
- (A) Individuals
- (B) Private Limited companies
- (C) Partnership firms
- (D) None of the above.
- (ii) Foreigners are entitled to which of the following Fundamental Right ?
- (A) Freedom of speech

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Contd.

- (B) Right to life
 - (C) Right against torture
 - (D) Both B and C
- (iii) Test of instrumentality is applied to decide the scope of word —
- (A) Life
 - (B) State
 - (C) Secularism
 - (D) Democracy.
- (iv) 'Ordinance' is a under Art. 13
- (A) Moral rule
 - (B) Customary rule
 - (C) Law
 - (D) None of the above.
- (v) Special treatment to S. C. and S. T. is referred as —
- (A) Gender Discrimination
 - (B) Protective Differentiation
 - (C) Special Discrimination
 - (D) Protective Discrimination.
- (vi) Equality in public employment is ensured via
- (A) Art. 14
 - (B) Art. 15
 - (C) Art. 16
 - (D) Art. 18.

- (vii) Art. 32 is a —
- (A) Statutory Right
 - (B) Fundamental Right
 - (C) Moral Right
 - (D) None of the above.
- (viii) Which of the following is a Fundamental Duty ?
- (A) Freedom of speech
 - (B) Uniform Civil Code
 - (C) Developing Scientific Temper
 - (D) Right to Equality.
- (ix) Emergency has no impact upon -
- (A) Art. 21
 - (B) Art. 19
 - (C) Art. 20
 - (D) Both A and C.
- (x) Bail is a right of —
- (A) Accused person
 - (B) Arrested person
 - (C) Convicted person
 - (D) Acquitted person.
- (xi) Reasonable classification is allowed under —
- (A) Art. 12
 - (B) Art. 19

- (C) Art. 20
 - (D) Art. 14
 - (xii) Begar is prohibited under —
 - (A) Art. 22
 - (B) Art. 23
 - (C) Art. 24
 - (D) Art. 25
 - (xiii) UCC stands for —
 - (A) Uniform Common Code
 - (B) Uniform Civil Code
 - (C) Uniform Classic Code
 - (D) Uniform Criminal Code.
 - (xiv) Art. 51 A provides for
 - (A) Fundamental Rights
 - (B) Directive Principles
 - (C) Fundamental Duties
 - (D) None of the above.
 - (xv) Freedom of press is sourced from —
 - (A) Art. 19(1) (b)
 - (B) Art. 19(1) (c)
 - (C) Art. 19(1) (a)
 - (D) Art. 19(1) (d).
- 1 x 10 = 10

SECTION B

(Short Answer Questions)

2. Write notes on (any **three**) :—
- (A) Freedom of Assembly
 - (B) Right to Clean Environment
 - (C) Writ of Mandamus
 - (D) Right to work. $3 \times 5 = 15$
3. Write notes on any **three** of the following :—
- (A) Free Legal Aid
 - (B) Fundamental duties towards women
 - (C) Writ of Quo-Warranto
 - (D) Definition of Law. $3 \times 5 = 15$

SECTION C

(Long Answer Questions)

- 4. Define state. How important it is for modern states to Protect Fundamental Rights ?
- 5. How Fundamental Rights and Human Rights are related to each other ?
- 6. Describe Right to equality under Art.14 of the constitution.
- 7. Right to life is source of several Fundamental Rights. Explain.

8. Explain the nature and scope of Directive Principles.
9. Are Fundamental Duties enforceable ? Explain.
10. State how Fundamental Rights are enforced ?
11. Discuss the nature and scope of Freedom of speech and expression. Is it subject to any restrictions ?

$$5 \times 8 = 40$$