

NTK/KW/15/7208

3. Answer any **THREE**. Each question carries **5** marks :—
3×5=15

- (a) What do you mean by 'Law' ?
- (b) Write a note on Uniform Civil Code.
- (c) Explain the status of Right to Property.
- (d) Write a note on Freedom of Assembly.

SECTION—C (Marks : 5×8=40)

(Long Answer Questions)

- 4. How fundamental rights are related to Human Rights ? Explain.
- 5. Explain Right to Equality. What do you mean by Protective Discrimination ?
- 6. Which fundamental protection is guaranteed to the accused under Art. 20 ?
- 7. How does Art. 19(1) (a) of the Constitution incorporate freedom of press in its fold ?
- 8. What is Preventive Detention ? State the safeguards provided under Art. 22 of the Constitution.
- 9. Write a descriptive note on Right to Religion and its scope under Art. 25 of the Indian Constitution.
- 10. State and explain the constitutional remedies for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
- 11. State the importance of Directive Principles. Enumerate Fundamental Duties of the Indian Citizen.

Fifth Semester B.A. LL.B. (Five Year Course)
(Credit Based System) Examination
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—II
Course Code—5.1
Compulsory Paper—I

Time—Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks—80

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

SECTION—A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Choose the appropriate option (any **TEN**) :—
1×10=10
- (1) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are interpreted _____ to each other.
- (a) Contradictory
 - (b) Harmoniously

- (c) Superior
- (d) Inferior
- (2) Art. 15 of the Indian Constitution provides for :
 - (a) Protective discretion
 - (b) Protective distinction
 - (c) Protective discrimination
 - (d) Protective differentiation
- (3) State monopoly is validated by :
 - (a) Art. 19(3)
 - (b) Art. 19(1) (g)
 - (c) Art. 19(6)
 - (d) Art. 19(4)
- (4) Equality before law and equal protection of law are _____ concepts.
 - (a) Similar
 - (b) Different
 - (c) Opposite
 - (d) None of the above
- (5) The Representation of People's Act relates to :
 - (a) Freedom of Press
 - (b) Right to Vote

- (b) Women
- (c) Minorities
- (d) Children
- (14) The Right to education is guaranteed under :
 - (a) Art. 21
 - (b) Art. 22
 - (c) Art. 21(A)
 - (d) Art. 20
- (15) Judicial Review is provided under :
 - (a) Art. 13
 - (b) Art. 14
 - (c) Art. 15
 - (d) Art. 16

SECTION—B

(Short Answer Questions)

2. Answer any **THREE**. Each question carries **5** marks :—
3×5=15
- (a) Define 'State'.
 - (b) What do you understand by 'Mandamus' ?
 - (c) What is Welfare State ?
 - (d) Explain Right to Free Legal Aid.

- (c) Right to Food
- (d) Right to Religion
- (6) The fundamental rights are enshrined under :
 - (a) Part I
 - (b) Part II
 - (c) Part III
 - (d) Part IV
- (7) The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court for enforcement of fundamental rights is invoked under :
 - (a) Art. 32
 - (b) Art. 226
 - (c) Art. 143
 - (d) Art. 39
- (8) The proclamation of emergency do not affect :
 - (a) Art. 14
 - (b) Art. 21
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
- (9) Art. 19 (1) (g) applies to :
 - (a) Trade
 - (b) Occupation

- (c) Business
- (d) All the above
- (10) Which of the following changed the meaning of life under Art. 21 of the Constitution ?
 - (a) Sakal Newspaper's case
 - (b) Keshav Singh's case
 - (c) Chitrallekha's case
 - (d) Maneka Gandhi's case
- (11) Collective rights find mention in :
 - (a) Fundamental Rights
 - (b) Directive Principles
 - (c) Part I of the Constitution
 - (d) Part II of Constitution
- (12) Doctrine of Eclipse is applicable to :
 - (a) Post-Constitutional Law
 - (b) Pre-Constitutional Law
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
- (13) Art. 29 and 30 protect the rights of :
 - (a) S.C. & S.T.