

**KNT/KW/16/7010**

**First Semester LL.B. (Three Years Course) (C.B.S.) Examination**

**CONSTITUTION LAW—I**

**Compulsory Paper—3**

**Course Code—1.3**

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

**N.B. :—** (1) **ALL** Sections are compulsory.

(2) Section A carries **10** marks. Section B carries **30** marks. Section C carries **40** marks.

(3) Follow the instructions given in each section.

**SECTION—A**

**(Multiple Choice Questions)**

**Note :—** This Section consists of *one* question having sub-questions carrying **1** mark each.

1. Attempt any *ten* of the following :

(i) The Constitution of India was adopted and enacted by the Constituent Assembly on \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950

(b) 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947

(c) 26<sup>th</sup> November 1949

(d) 1<sup>st</sup> January 1948

(ii) The Preamble of Indian Constitution constitutes India into a \_\_\_\_\_ Nation.

(a) Sovereign

(b) Socialist

(c) Secular

(d) All the above

(iii) Nature of Indian Constitution is \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) Federal

(b) Unitary

(c) Neither (a) nor (b)

(d) Unique blend of Federal and Unitary Constitution

- (iv) Indian Constitution provides for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Single Citizenship  
(b) Independent Judiciary  
(c) Fundamental Rights  
(d) All of the above
- (v) The President of India is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Titular head of the State  
(b) Real and actual head of the State  
(c) Subordinate of Supreme Court  
(d) None of the above
- (vi) President of India is elected \_\_\_\_\_,  
(a) Through indirect elections  
(b) Directly by the people of India  
(c) Not elected but appointed  
(d) Its hereditary office
- (vii) There shall be a Supreme Court of India is given under \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Article 124  
(b) Article 122  
(c) Article 73  
(d) Article 52
- (viii) Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts are appointed by the system of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Calling application from aspirants  
(b) Collegium  
(c) National Judicial Appointment Commission  
(d) U.P.S.C.
- (ix) Power to amend the Constitution is given under \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Article 168  
(b) Article 228  
(c) Article 102  
(d) Article 368

- (x) 'Basic structure doctrine' was evolved in the landmark case of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Swami Keshwanand Bharti's Case  
(b) Judges Transfer Case  
(c) Mohini Jain Case  
(d) S.P. Gupta's Case
- (xi) Special status of Jammu & Kashmir is secured by the provisions of :  
(a) Article 375  
(b) Article 370  
(c) Article 376  
(d) Article 371
- (xii) Article 352 of the Constitution provides for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) National Emergency  
(b) State Emergency or President's Rule  
(c) Financial Emergency  
(d) None of the above
- (xiii) Parliamentary privileges could be found under Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution.  
(a) 110  
(b) 109  
(c) 400  
(d) 105
- (xiv) Provisions regarding appointment of judges for High Court could be found under \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Article 217  
(b) Article 220  
(c) Article 105  
(d) Article 302
- (xv) The President's rule can be imposed in any State on the recommendation of :  
(a) Governor of the State  
(b) Chief Minister of the State  
(c) Prime Minister of India  
(d) All of the above

1×10=10

## SECTION—B

### (Short Answer Questions)

**Note :—** Both the questions in this Section are compulsory.

2. Answer the following (any *three*) :

- (a) Council of Ministers : Explain.
- (b) What is special leave petition U/A 136 ?
- (c) Explain in brief the doctrine of separation of powers.
- (d) Write a note on preamble to the Constitution.

5×3=15

3. Write short notes on (any *three*) :

- (a) Doctrine of Basic Structure.
- (b) Nature of Indian Constitution.
- (c) Independence of Judiciary.
- (d) Supervisory Jurisdiction of High Courts.

5×3=15

## SECTION—C

### (Long Answer Questions)

**Note :—** Attempt any *five* questions. Each question carries **8** marks.

- 4. Write a descriptive note on ‘salient features of Indian Constitution’.
- 5. Discuss procedure for passing of “Money Bill” in the Parliament. What is the difference between a financial bill and money bill ?
- 6. Discuss various powers exercised by the President of India.
- 7. Discuss Parliament’s power to amend the Constitution under Article 368 of the Constitution.
- 8. Write a descriptive note on National Emergency.
- 9. Explain Parliamentary privileges under Constitution of India.
- 10. Discuss distribution of subjects under three lists given in the Constitution.
- 11. Discuss the scope of exclusive original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India under Art. 131 of the Constitution of India.

8×5=40