

B.A.LL.B (5Years Course)(with Credits)-Regular-Semester 2012 Sem V
LLB 351-Course Code 5.1 : Constitutional Law-II

P. Pages : 2

Time : Three Hours



GUG/S/18/3172

Max. Marks : 80

- Notes : 1. Attempt **eight** questions in all including Q. No. **1** which is compulsory.
2. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Choose the correct alternative from the option given under each question.
- i) Right to life means.
a) Right to remain alive
b) Right to survive in the world
c) Right to have all limbs and faculties intact
d) Right to continue to breath
- ii) Article 21 of Constitution relate to the fundamental right to life and personal liberty. these rights are available to.
a) Citizens and non citizens
b) Natural persons as well as artificial persons
c) Citizens only
d) All persons who have juristic personality.
- iii) The fundamental rights secured to the individual are.
a) Limited to the State action only
b) Meant to protect persons against the conduct of private persons
c) Meant to protect persons against the police action
d) All the above
- iv) Article 14 of the Constitution guarantees equality before law and equal protection of law to.....
a) All persons living within the territory of India
b) All Indian citizens living in India
c) All persons domiciled in India
d) None of the above
- v) Article 15 (1) of the Constitution prohibits the State to discriminate against citizens on the grounds only of.....
a) Religion
b) Race
c) Caste and place of birth
d) All of the above
- vi) Right to work under the Constitution of India is.
a) Fundamental right
b) Directive principle
c) Is not a fundamental right but it can be claimed after permanent employment
d) Constitutional duty
- vii) Right to freedom of religion cannot be restricted on the ground of.....
a) Public order
b) Security of State
c) Health
d) Morality

- viii) The doctrine of 'double jeopardy' in Article 20 (2) of Constitution means.....
 - a) No one can be tried and punished more than once for the same offence
 - b) One can be tried several time for the same offence
 - c) Punishment once awarded cannot be enhanced in appeal or revision
 - d) None of the above

- ix) Under article 30 (1) of the Constitution the right to establish and administer educational institution belongs to.
 - a) Religious and linguistic minority
 - b) All people of India
 - c) Minority as well as majorities
 - d) All Citizens of India

- x) The following are not included in the right to personal liberty.
 - a) Right not to be tortured
 - b) Right to free legal aid
 - c) Right to equality of wages
 - d) Freedom from arrest

2. Write short notes on **any two** of the following.

- i) Ex post facto law.
- ii) Public Interest Litigation.
- iii) Doctrine of pleasure.
- iv) Citizenship.

3. What are the chief characteristics of federal constitution? To what extent Indian constitution is federal.

4. Explain the constitutional safeguards provided against arbitrary arrest and detention.

5. 'Indian Republic is a Secular State, in which protection is given for freedom of conscience, freedom of profession, practice and propagation of religion' - Comment on the above statement.

6. Define Right to life and personal liberty. Determine the scope and limitations of the Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Indian Constitution.

7. Explain the constitutional provisions providing protective discrimination for backward classes.

8. Examine the concept of equality with case law.

9. "In the present circumstances fundamental duties of the citizens are most important'. In the above context discuss the fundamental duties of the citizens.

10. What constitutional remedies are provided against unreasonable restriction of Freedom of Press?

11. Define minority. Discuss the Nature and rights of the minorities.

12. Discuss the various constitutional remedies available under Indian Constitution.
