



**DGG-005-002201**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**LL. M. (Sem. II) (CBCS) Examination**

**April / May – 2015**

**Indian Constitutional Law**

*(New Challenges)*

**Faculty Code : 005**

**Subject Code : 002201**

Time : 2 Hours]

[Total Marks : 60

**Attempt Every Question**

**Q.1. is for MCQ, Total marks allotted – 12**

**Q. 2, 3 &4 are for short answers and marks allotted to each is -6, total marks - 18**

**Q. 5 & 6 are for long essays and marks allotted to each is -15, total marks – 30**

**SECTION - I**

**Q. 1. Select right answer and write in your answer book. (12)**

**1. No right to call or enforce Bandh, Hartal, etc. was laid down in a case –**

- i) Communist party of India v. Bharat Kumar, AIR 1998SC184;**
- ii) Nishi Prem v. Javed Akhtar, AIR 1988 Bom. 222**
- iii) Tata Press Ltd. V. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd., AIR 1995 SC 2438;**
- iv) Bennet Coleman and Co. v. UOI, AIR 1973 SC 106**

**2. Which committee has in its report highlighted the grave danger posed by criminalization of politics?**

- i) Vohra committee**
- ii) Narsiham committee**
- iii) Shah committee**
- iv) Rangrajan committee**

**3. Right of the citizens/voters to know the antecedents of the Candidates at election was ruled in a case**

- i) UOI v. Association of Democratic Reforms 2005(5) SCC294**
- ii) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, AIR 1973SC1461**
- iii) Valsamma Paul v. Cochin University, AIR 1996 SC 1011**
- iv) T. k. Rangrajan v. Government of Tamilnadu, AIR 2003 SC 1858**

4. Where do find true model of confederation?

- i) U.S.A.
- ii) U.A.E
- iii) England
- iv) India

5. Which State is true model of Federalism?

- i) U.S.A.
- ii) Canada
- iii) England
- iv) China

6. The word "State" is defined in –

- i) Article 13
- ii) Article 14
- iii) Article 15
- iv) Article 12

7. '...early childhood care and education to children below the age six years' is

- i) Fundamental right of children;
- ii) Fundamental Duty;
- iii) Directive to the State;
- iv) Moral duty

8. 'Right to Education is fundamental right' was inserted by

- i) 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- ii) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
- iii) 43<sup>rd</sup> Amendment
- iv) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment

9. 'Right to property' was abolished as fundamental right by –

- i) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
- ii) 43<sup>rd</sup> Amendment
- iii) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- iv) 45<sup>th</sup> Amendment

10. 'Strike is not a fundamental right' was held in a case –

- i) People's Union for Civil Liberties v. UOI, AIR 2003 SC 2363
- ii) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, AIR 1973SC1461
- iii) Valsamma Paul v. Cochin University, AIR 1996 SC 1011
- iv) T. k. Rangrajan v. Government of Tamilnadu, AIR 2003 SC 1858

11. 'Every person whether natural or artificial, whether he is a citizen or an alien, is entitled to the protection of the Article 14', it was observed in a case –

- i) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, AIR 1973SC1461
- ii) Valsamma Paul v. Cochin University, AIR 1996 SC 1011
- iii) S.R. Bommai v. UOI, AIR 1994 SC 1918
- iv) National Human Rights Commission v. State of Arunachal Pradesh, AIR 1996 SC 1234

12. A nine Judge Bench of the Apex Court observed that the concept of "Secularism" was very much embedded in our constitutional philosophy in,

- i) People's Union for Civil Liberties v. UOI, AIR 2003 SC 2363
- ii) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, AIR 1973SC1461
- iii) Valsamma Paul v. Cochin University, AIR 1996 SC 1011
- iv) S.R. Bommai v. UOI, AIR 1994 SC 1918

**SECTION: II**

- Q.2. Displaced person in India – Explain. (6)
- Or
- Q.2. Special status of J&K State – Explain. (6)
- Q.3. Right to Education – Explain. (6)
- Or
- Q.3. Secularism – Explain. (6)
- Q.4. Religious fanaticism – Explain. (6)
- Or
- Q.4. Affirmative action – Explain. (6)
- Q.5. Indian Federalism –Discuss. (15)
- Or
- Q.5. Freedom of Speech and New challenges –Discuss. (15)
- Q.6. Reading Fundamental Rights with Fundamental Duties –Discuss. (15)
- Or
- Q.6. Reading Fundamental Rights with Directive Principles of State Policies –Discuss. (15)