

NOV 2023

Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P9229

[6103]-302

LL.M. - I

102 : CONSTITUTION LAW OF INDIA

(2014 Pattern) (Semester - I)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 50

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Attempt any four questions and Questions number 6 is compulsory.
- 2) All questions carry 12 marks and Question no.6 carries 14 marks.

Q1) The Doctrine of equality before law is a necessary corollary of Rule of Law which pervades the Indian Constitution" Elaborate critically.

Q2) Explain how the Supreme court of India has given importance to the Preamble of the Constitution of India.

Q3) Right to information is part and parcel of freedom of speech and expression. Explain along with restrictions and limitations under the Constitution of India.

Q4) Write a critical note on framing of the Indian Constitution.

Q5) Examine the nature and scope of 'Right against self incrimination' guaranteed under Art. 20 (3) of the Indian Constitution.

Q6) Distinguish between Constitution, Constitutional law and constitutionalism. Examine the features of constitutionalism under the Indian constitution.



P.T.O.

Total No. of Questions : 6]

P1698

SEAT No. :

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[6013]-12

LL.M. - I

102 : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA**(2014 Pattern) (Semester - I)***Time : 3 Hours]**[Max. Marks : 50**Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Attempt any four questions and Questions number 6 is compulsory.*
- 2) *All questions carry 12 marks and Question no.6 carries 14 marks.*

- Q1)** How far the limitations specified in clauses (2)-(6) of Art.19 are exhaustive in nature? Substantiate your answer with appropriate judicial decisions
- Q2)** Explain how the independence of judiciary is maintained under the Indian Constitution
- Q3)** Explain the recognition & development of Right to Privacy in India with appropriate case laws.
- Q4)** The doctrine of Protective discrimination has undergone a vital change under the Constitution and is shaped by the judiciary from time to time. Explain this statement
- Q5)** Doctrine of secularism is considered to be a bed rock of the Indian legal system" elaborate the above statement in light of Constitutional provisions and judicial decisions.
- Q6)** Preamble to the Constitution set out the main objectices which the Constitution intends to achieve. Discuss with appropriate case laws

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P.T.O.

Nov.-2022

Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

PA-4226

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5934]102

LL.M. - I (Semester - I)

102 : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA

(2014 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 50

Instructions to the candidates :

- 1) Attempt any four questions and Questions number 6 is compulsory.
- 2) All questions carry 12 marks and Question no. 6 carries 14 marks.

- Q1) Whether concept of Procedure established by Law under Art. 21 has undergone any change from the inception of Constitution? Explain with appropriate Case laws.
- Q2) Art. 14 permit the 'Reasonable classification' but prohibit "class legislation" examine the above statement with the help of appropriate case laws. Also examine the test of reasonable classification.
- Q3) Express your views on the concept of social justice as reflected in the Indian Constitution of India. Support your answer with appropriate case laws.
- Q4) "Preamble of the Constitution is part and Parcel of the Constitution" DO you agree? Support your answer with appropriate case laws.
- Q5) Critically examine the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression. What are the restrictions on it?
- Q6) Explain the merits and demerits of the Uniform Civil Code in India.

P.T.O.

Total No. of Questions : 7]

APR 2022

SEAT No. :

P3996

[5847]-112

[Total No. of Pages : 1

L.L.M.

LAW

**102 : Constitutional Law of India
(Semester - I) (Credit System) (2014 Pattern) (Paper - II)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 50

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any four Questions.*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks.*

- Q1)** Examine in detail the object, scope and purpose of the Preamble. Is preamble part of the Constitution? Substantiate your answer with appropriate judicial decisions.
- Q2)** "India is in need of Uniform Civil Code as per Art. 44 of the Indian Constitution. Comment with appropriate case laws.
- Q3)** Discuss legislative history of Art. 370 of the Indian Constitution.
- Q4)** "The Doctrine of equality enshrined under Art. 14 is furthered under Art. 16 (4) of the Indian constitution." Do you agree with this proposition? Examine critically.
- Q5)** The term 'Procedure Established by law' has been interpreted as a 'due process of law.' Discuss the merits and demerits of these two terms in the backdrop of Constituent Assembly Debate.
- Q6)** Examine the concept of Social Justice as reflected in the Constitution of India. Support your answer with appropriate case laws.
- Q7)** Examine the nature and scope of 'Right against self incrimination' guaranteed under Art. 20 (3) of the Indian Constitution.

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Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P4792

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5545]-1002

L.L.M. (Semester - I)

Constitutional Law of India

(Credit System) (Paper - II) (2014 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 50

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Attempt any four questions and Question No.06 is compulsory.
- 2) All questions carry 12 marks and Question No. 06 carry 14 marks.

Q1) State and explain equality before law and equal protection of law with relevant case laws.

Q2) Discuss the philosophy of the Indian Constitution as reflected in the Preamble.

Q3) Right to Information is part and parcel of freedom of speech and expression. Explain along with restrictions and limitations under the constitution of India.

Q4) Discuss the new dimensions given by the judiciary to the expression 'Life and personal liberty', under Article 21 of the Constitution.

Q5) Discuss legislative history of Article 370 of the Indian Constitution.

Q6) Discuss the provisions as to protection in respect of conviction for offences under Indian Constitution?



OCT 2018

Total No. of Questions—6]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—1

Seat No.	
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[5445]-1002

F.Y. LL.M. (I Semester) EXAMINATION, 2018

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA

Paper-II

(2014 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 50

N.B. :— (i) Attempt any *four* questions and Question No. 6 is compulsory.
(ii) All questions carry 12 marks each and Question No. 6 carries 14 marks.

1. Explain how the Supreme Court has given importance to the Preamble of the Constitution of India.
2. Doctrine of protective discrimination has undergone a vital change under the Constitution and is shaped by judiciary from time to time.
3. With the help of decided cases examine critically the procedure of appointment of judges of higher judiciary in India. Does it guarantee judicial independence ? Discuss.
4. Examine the concept of 'social justice' as reflected in the Constitution of India. Support your answer with appropriate case laws.
5. Write a critical note on framing of Indian Constitution.
6. Discuss the nature and scope of Article 20 of the Indian Constitution.

[5445]-1002

Total No. of Questions—6]

[Total No. of Printed Page—1

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[5238]-1002

LL.M. (First Year) (Semester I) EXAMINATION, 2017
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA

Paper II
(2014 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 50

N.B. :— (i) Attempt any four questions.
(ii) All questions carry equal marks.

1. Examine source, aims and objective of the Preamble of Indian Constitution.
2. "Art. 14 permits 'Reasonable Classification' but prohibits 'Class Legislation'." Examine the above statement with help of appropriate case laws. Also examine the test of Reasonable classification.
3. How far are the limitations specified in clauses (2)-(6) of Art. 19 are exhaustive in nature? Substantiate your answer with appropriate judicial decisions.
4. Examine the nature and scope of 'Right against self incrimination' guaranteed under Art. 20(3) of the Indian Constitution.
5. Examine merits and demerits of Uniform Civil Code in India.
6. Examine special status of Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370 of Indian Constitution.

[5238]-1002

(17) (59)

MAY 2017

Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2329

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5138]1002

LL.M. (Semester - I)

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA (Paper - II)

(2013 Pattern) (Credit System)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 50

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Attempt any four questions.
- 2) All questions carry equal marks.

Q1) Examine in detail the object, scope and purpose of the preamble. Is preamble part of the Constitution? Substantiate your answer with appropriate judicial decisions.

Q2) "The doctrine of equality enshrined under Article 14 is furthered under Article 16(4) of the Indian Constitution." Do you agree with this proposition? Examine critically.

Q3) What do you mean by secularism? Explain the scope of freedom of religion and restriction imposed on it under the Constitution.

Q4) In Brij Bhushan case (1950) the court held that pre-censorship of press as unconstitutional but in Abbas case (1971) the court held it to be valid in case of motion pictures. Do you agree that motion pictures should be subjected to stringent legal restrictions than the Print Media? Give reasons.

LTP

Q5) "Despite its deliberate omission by the makers of the Indian Constitution the Supreme Court of India has for all practical purposes introduced the concept of due process of law in the Constitutional Law of India" Comment.

P.T.O.

- Q6) Write a critical note on special status of Jammu and Kashmir under the Indian Constitution.
- Q7) 86th Constitutional Amendment of 2002 inserted Art 21-A in the Constitution declaring Right to Education as an independent fundamental right. Examine the judicial history of right to education earlier to this amendment.

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OCT 2016

Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P1517

[5042]-102

[Total No. of Pages : 1

LL.M.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA

(Semester-I) (2014 Pattern) (paper-II) (Credit System)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 50

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Attempt any four questions.
- 2) All questions carry equal marks.

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- Q1) Distinguish between Constitution, Constitutional Law and Constitutionalism. Examine the features of Constitutionalism under Indian Constitution.
- Q2) "Doctrine of secularism is considered to be a bedrock of Indian legal system". Elaborate the above statement in light of Constitutional Provisions and judicial decisions.
- Q3) "The Doctrine of equality before law is a necessary corollary of Rule of Law which pervades the Indian Constitution". Elaborate Critically.
- Q4) Discuss the objectives of the Indian Constitution outlined in the Preamble of Indian Constitution.
- Q5) The term 'procedure established by law' has been interpreted as a 'due procedure established by law'. Discuss the merits and demerits of these two terms in the backdrop of Constituent Assembly Debate.
- Q6) "Freedom of association and assembly are two important rights which make democracy more functional and viable". Discuss the nature and scope of these two rights with the help of judicial decisions.
- Q7) Discuss critically the recent debate as regards appointment of Judges of higher judiciary and judicial Accountability.

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(6)

Total No. of Questions : 7]

- MAY 2016

SEAT No. :

P2504

[4942]-1002

[Total No. of Pages : 1

LL.M.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA

(Credit System) (2013 Pattern) (Semester - I) (Paper - II)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 50'

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Attempt any four questions.
- 2) All questions carry equal marks.

Q1) "The view that Preamble does not form part of the Constitution today no longer stands good". Discuss the above statement in light of relevant Judicial pronouncements.

Q2) With help of decided cases examine critically the procedure of appointment of judges of higher judiciary in India. Does it guarantee judicial independence? Discuss.

Q3) Examine the freedom of Expression guaranteed in the Constitution along with its restrictions. Substantiate your answer with relevant case laws.

Q4) Discuss the criteria of reservations in public Employment and Educational Institutions. Is it justified to provide reservations on the ground of religion? Substantiate your answer with appropriate case laws.

Q5) Examine critically the impact of Maneka Gandhi case on development of Constitutional Law in India.

Q6) Write a critical note on Making of Indian Constitution.

Q7) Write Short note on any two of the following:

- a) Legislative history of Art. 370.
- b) Uniform Civil Code.
- c) Reservations for Women in Legislative Assemblies and Parliament.

Ans 19, 20, 21
(25-28)

37
(63)
Total No. of Questions : 6]

11 OCT 2015

SEAT No. :

[Total No. of Pages : 1

P1206

[4842] - 1002

I - LL.M. (Semester - I)

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA

(2013 Pattern) (Paper - II)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 50

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Attempt any four questions.
- 2) All questions carry equal marks.

Q1) Discuss critically the meaning and scope of the right to profess, practice & to propagate religion guaranteed under Indian Constitution. Substantiate your answer with appropriate case laws.

Q2) The term 'Procedure established by law' has been interpreted as a 'due procedure' established by law by the Indian Supreme Court. Discuss the merits and demerits of these two terms.

Q3) Examine the fundamental right of Profession, Occupation, Trade and Business guaranteed under Art 19(1)(g) of the Constitution of India. Also discuss the restrictions on the freedom guaranteed.

Q4) Examine the concept of 'Social justice' reflected in the Constitution of India. Substantiate your answer with appropriate case laws.

Q5) Write a critical note on framing of India's Constitution.

Q6) Discuss legislative history of Art. 370 of Indian Constitution.



MAY 2015

Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1574

[4742] - 1002

[Total No. of Pages : 1

L.L.M. (Semester - I)

LW - 102 : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA
(2013 Pattern) (Paper - II)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 50

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Attempt any four questions.
- 2) All questions carry equal marks.

- Q1) Discuss the Philosophy underlying Indian Constitution as expressed in the Preamble of the Constitution.
- Q2) Explain and draw distinction between 'Constitution', 'Constitutional law', and 'Constitutionalism'.
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- Q3) Freedom of Association and Assembly are the two important rights which make democracy more functional and viable. Discuss the nature and scope of these two rights. Substantiate your answer with help of appropriate judicial decisions.
- Q4) Discuss the nature and scope of Art. 20 of the Indian Constitution.
- Q5) Write a brief comment on the important issues decided in Mandal Commission case.
- Q6) Discuss twin test evolved by Supreme Court in determining reasonableness of classification under Article 14. Substantiate your answer with appropriate case laws.

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