

NOV 2023

Total No. of Questions: 03

Seat No.:



DES SHRI NAVALMAL FIORDIA LAW COLLEGE, PUNE

LL.B. (Semester-II)

First Year of Three Year Law Course

Constitutional Law - I [LC 0601]

(2017 Pattern) (Theory) (Revised)

Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 80

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Figures to the right indicates the full marks.

A] Attempt Any 3 questions from the following:

(15 x 3)

- 1) Equality amongst unequal results in inequality. Discuss in the light of Affirmative action provided in favour of Women and Children under the Indian Constitution.
- 2) Freedom of Speech and Expression is a vital civil and political right guaranteed by the state for the fulfillment of personality of a citizen. Explain.
- 3) Discuss at length the constitutional provisions safeguarding arrest and preventive detention in India.
- 4) Explain fully the criminal jurisprudence evolved post Maneka Gandhi v Union of India (Art 21 of the Indian Constitution.)
- 5) Discuss the Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in Part IV of the Indian Constitution.

(P.T.O)

B) Attempt Any 2 questions from the following:

(10 x 2)

- 6) Define a privileged writ. Explain any 3 kinds of writs available under Art 32(2).
- 7) Explain the concept of Public Interest Litigation along with landmark case-laws.
- 8) “Personal laws are not laws within the meaning of Art 13.” Give your views on the said statement.
- 9) Discuss whether Preamble is a part of the Indian Constitution.

C) Write Any 2 Short Notes:

(05 x 2)

10) Write Any 3 Short Notes.

- a) Socialism
- b) Modes of Acquiring Citizenship
- c) Abolition of Untouchability
- d) Freedom of Peaceable Assembly
- e) A K Gopalan v. State of Madras

Total No. of Questions: 03

Seat No.:



E- APR 2023

DES SHRI NAVALMAL FIORDIA LAW COLLEGE, PUNE

LL.B. (Semester-II)

First Year of Three Year Law Course

Constitutional Law I [LC 0601]

(2017 Pattern) (Theory) (Revised)

Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 80

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Figures to the right indicates the full marks.

A] Attempt Any 3 questions from the following:

(15 x 3)

- 1) Define Amendment. Explain fully the power of Parliament to amend fundamental rights.
- 2) "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law". Analyse the statement in the light of 'procedure established by law' and 'due process' clause.
- 3) Critically analyse Nandini Satpathy v. P.L.Dani as a landmark authority on doctrine against self-incrimination.
- 4) Art 32 is the soul of the Indian Constitution. Explain along with the case laws on this constitutional remedy.
- 5) Explain the concept of Equality as ingrained under Art 14 of the Indian Constitution.

B] Attempt Any 2 questions from the following:

(10 x 2)

- 6) "Freedom of Press in India is explicit in Freedom of Speech and Expression." Explain.

(P.T.O)

7) Explain fully the Doctrine of Eclipse

8) Discuss provisions relating to Freedom of Religion under Art 25.

9) Discuss Rights available to religious and linguistic minorities in India.

C] Write Short Notes : (05 x 3)

10) Write Any 3 Short Notes.

a) Right to Speedy Trial

b) Instrumentality of the State

c) Principle of Non Discrimination

d) Uniform Civil Code

e) Definition of Law under Art 13

Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

PA-10347

[Total No. of Pages : 4

[5933]-601

First Year LL.B. (Semester - II)
(First Year of Three Years Law Course)
LC 0601 : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I
(2017 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 80

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Answer any three questions from Part-A. Each question in Part-A is for 15 marks.
- 2) Answer any two questions from Part-B. Each question in Part-B is for 10 marks.
- 3) Answer any three questions from Part-C. Each question in Part-C is for 5 marks.

PART - A (Attempt any Three)

[3 × 15 = 45]

- Q1) Explain the meaning, object, content and utility of Preamble of Indian Constitution.
- Q2) Define the concept, origin and development of Human Rights given under Part III of Indian Constitution.
- Q3) Define the concept of secularism and right to freedom of religion given in Constitution of India.
- Q4) Elaborate the Fundamental Duties given in article 51 A of Indian Constitution.
- Q5) Explain the kinds of amendment of Constitution and the emergence of Basic Structure Doctrine.

P.T.O.

PART - B (Attempt any Two)

[2 × 10 = 20]

- Q6) Explain the salient features of Constitution of India.
- Q7) Define the Concept of Law and Law in force given under article 13 of Indian Constitution.
- Q8) Discuss the cultural and educational rights of minorities under article 29 to 30 of Indian Constitution.
- Q9) Elucidate the development and importance of Public Interest Litigation.

PART - C (Attempt any Three)

[3 × 5 = 15]

Q10) Write short notes :

- Writ of Prohibition
- Privilege against Self-Incrimination
- Traffic in Human Beings
- Abolition of Untouchability
- Doctrine of Eclipse

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Total No. of Questions: 03

Seat No.:



DES SHRI NAVALMAL FIORDIA LAW COLLEGE, PUNE

LL.B. (Semester-II)

First Year of Three Year Law Course

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW [LC0601]

(2017 Pattern) (Theory) (Revised)

Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 80

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Figures to the right indicates the full marks.

A] Attempt Any 3 questions from the following:

(15 x 3)

- 1) Doctrine of equality ensured under Article 14 is a combination and culmination of the British and USA Models. Evaluate doctrine of reasonable classification with appropriate case laws.
- 2) The word 'Other Authorities' under Art 12 of the Indian Constitution has greater amplitude and gave rise to various interpretations by the judiciary. Discuss with the help of judicial decisions.
- 3) The development of Public Interest Litigation during the last decade has substantially modified the Traditional Rule. Analyse Article 32 with the development
- 4) Right to Life under Article 21 includes all that goes along with it. Discuss the different facets of this right along with Judicial Pronouncements.
- 5) Discuss the freedom of conscience and the right to profess, practice and propagate religion as guaranteed in the Constitution.

B] Attempt Any 2 questions from the following:

(10 x 2)

- 6) Examine the history of Amendment of the constitution and the interpretation given by the Supreme Court to Article 368.
- 7) Write an analytical note on right of Minorities to establish and administer educational institution of their choice. Substantiate your answer relevant case laws.
- 8) Art 20 of the Indian constitution guarantees protection in respect of conviction for offences. Examine its nature and ambit.
- 9) Examine the concept of 'social justice' as reflected in the Constitution of India. Support your answer with appropriate case laws.

(Continue on next page)

C] Write Any 3 Short Notes:

(05 x 3)

- 10) a) Right to Privacy
- b) Citizenship under the Constitution of India
- c) Mandal Commission's Case
- d) Fundamental Duties.
- e) Freedom of press.

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13 - FEB 2020 Alt - 15/2

Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P4538

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5644] - 201

LL.B. (Semester - II)

First Year of Three Year Law Course

LC - 0601 : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - I

(2017 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 80

Instructions to the candidates :

- 1) Answer any three questions from Part - A. Each question in Part - A is for 15 marks.
- 2) Answer any two questions from Part - B. Each question in Part - B is for 10 marks.
- 3) Answer any three questions from Part - C. Each question in Part - C is for 5 marks.
- 4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

PART - A

- Q1) Explain the protections given in respect of conviction for the offence under article 20 of Indian Constitution. [15]
- Q2) Evaluate in details the right to freedom of religion guaranteed under the Constitution of India. [15]
- Q3) Elaborate the phrases "Equality before Law" and "Equal protection of law" as mentioned in Art. 14 of the Constitution. [15]
- Q4) Discuss in details the Constitutional Provisions as regards 'Right against Exploitation'. [15]
- Q5) Write a critical note on Freedom of profession, occupation, trade and Business as guaranteed under the Constitution of India. [15]

P.T.O.

PART - B

- Q6)** Discuss the importance and Nature of Fundamental Duties as enumerated in the Constitution of India. [10]
- Q7)** Discuss the object, purpose and scope of the Preamble of Constitution of India. Also discuss its utility in interpretation of Indian Constitution. [10]
- Q8)** Write a critical note on power and procedure of Amendment of the Constitution. [10]
- Q9)** Examine the changing nature of Writs of Habeas Corpus and Writ of Mandamus as guaranteed under Indian Constitution. [10]

PART - C

- Q10)** Write Short Notes (Any Three) : [15]
- a) Dual Citizenship.
 - b) Public Interest Litigation.
 - c) The Mountbatten Plan 1947.
 - d) Abolition of Titles.
 - e) Doctrine of Eclipse.



JUN 2019

Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P3324

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5543]-1010
LL.B. (Semester - II)
First Year of Three Year Law Course
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - I
(2017 Pattern)

[Max. Marks : 80

Time : 3 Hours]

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Answer any two questions from Part A. Each question in Part A is for 20 marks.
- 2) Answer any two questions from Part B. Each question in Part B is for 15 marks.
- 3) Answer any two questions from Part C. Each question in Part C is for 5 marks.
- 4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

PART - A

- Q1)** Preamble of the Constitution embodies all the ideals and aspirations for which the country had struggled during the British Regime. Discuss the importance of Preamble in interpreting the Constitution. **[20]**
- Q2)** Discuss the various modes of acquisition and loss of Citizenship in India. **[20]**
- Q3)** Define state. Explain the tests to determine the instrumentality of State laid down in *Ajay Hasia v. Khalid Mujib*. Explain the aftermath of application of the tests to determine the instrumentality of State. **[20]**
- Q4)** Write a detailed note on freedom of speech and expression and reasonable restriction under the Indian Constitution. **[20]**

PART - B

- Q5)** Write a detailed note on equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. Explain rationale for reservation for the post of backward classes along with reservation in promotion and carry forward of reserved vacancies. **[15]**

P.T.O.

Q6) "Constitutional remedies as envisaged under the Constitution of India confer real meaning on Part-III of the Constitution." Explain this statement in the light of important judicial pronouncements. [15]

Q7) Explain cultural and educational rights under the Indian Constitution. [15]

Q8) Write a detailed note on nature and significance of directive principles of state policies. State significance of fundamental duties under the Indian Constitution. [15]

PART - C

Q9) Write Short Notes On (Any Two) : [10]

- a) Beggar and similar forms of forced labours.
- b) Ex-post Facto Laws.
- c) Amendment of fundamental right.
- d) Fundamental Rights during operation of Martial Law.



JAN 2014

Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P375

[5443]-2001

[Total No. of Pages : 2

LL.B.-I

(First Year of Three Year Law Course)

LC-0601 : Constitutional Law - I

(2017-18 Pattern) (Semester - II)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 80

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Answer any two questions from Part A. Each question in Part A is for 20 marks.
- 2) Answer any two questions from Part B. Each question in Part B is for 15 marks.
- 3) Answer any two questions from Part C. Each question in Part C is for 5 marks.
- 4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

PART - A

Q1) The Constitution of India is neither purely unitary nor federal. Discuss the nature and salient features of the Indian Constitution. [20]

Q2) Explain the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution. Elaborate the procedure to be followed for bringing an amendment to the Constitution. [20]

Q3) "Principle of Justice, Liberty and Equality are interwoven in a golden thread and found in Preamble". Elaborate. [20]

Q4) Article 32 is the soul of Indian Constitution. Discuss in the light of enforcement of Fundamental Rights. [20]

PART - B

Q5) State and explain the concept of 'State' under Article 12 of the Indian Constitution. Explain the significance of wording 'unless the context otherwise requires' in Article 12. [15]

Q6) "Article 14 permits 'Reasonable Classification' but prohibits 'Class Legislation'". Explain. State and explain 'Equality Before Law' and 'Equal Protection of Law'. [15]

P.T.O.

10

Q7) Write a detailed note on right to freedom and reasonable restrictions with reference to freedom of assembly and freedom to form an association along with freedom of movement and freedom of residence and settlement in any part of India. [15]

Q8) Discuss freedom of conscience and right to profess, practice and propagate religion with important judicial decisions. [15]

PART - C

Q9) Write short notes on (Any Two) : [10]

- a) Citizenship under the Constitution of India.
- b) Fundamental duties.
- c) Right against exploitation.
- d) Protection against double jeopardy.

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Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. : 26542

P5384

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5336] 201

LL.B. First Year (Semester - II)
(First Year of Three Years Law Course)

LC - 0601 : Constitutional Law - I
(2017 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 80

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Answer any two questions from Part-A. Each question in Part-A is for 20 marks.
- 2) Answer any two questions from Part-B. Each question in Part-B is for 15 marks.
- 3) Answer any two questions from Part-C. Each question in Part-C is for 5 marks.
- 4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

LL.B. First Year (Semester - II)
(First Year of Three Years Law Course)

LC - 0601 : Constitutional Law - I

PART - A

Q1) "It will be wrong to suppose that the Indian Constitution is just a carbon copy of other Constitutions and contains nothing new and original." Explain this statement with appropriate justifications. Also explain the concept of Constitution and Constitutionalism. [20]

Q2) "The Supreme Court of India while interpreting Article 21 of the Constitution has given new dimensions to it." Comment with the help of recent judicial pronouncements. [20]

Q3) Discuss the relationship between the fundamental rights and the directive principles of the state policies under the constitution of India. [20]

Q4) Write a detailed note on paradigm shift in right to property with reference to Article 19 (1) (f) and Articles 31 A, 31 B, and 31 C along with Article 300A. [20]

Q5) "It will be wrong to suppose that the Indian Constitution is just a carbon copy of other Constitutions and contains nothing new and original." Explain this statement with appropriate justifications. Also explain the concept of Constitution and Constitutionalism. [20]

Q6) The Supreme Court of India while interpreting Article 21 of the Constitution

P.T.O.

PART - B

Q5) What is the concept of secularism? Explain freedom of religion conferred to the citizens under the Indian Constitution.

[15]

Q6) Explain the concept 'Equality before Law and Equal Protection of Law' as envisaged in Article 14 of the Indian Constitution.

[15]

Q7) Write a detailed note on the Indian Citizenship Act, 1955.

[15]

Q8) Is there unlimited power with the Indian Parliament to amend the Constitution? Explain the doctrine of basic structure with important judicial decisions. [15]

PART - C

Q9) Write Short Notes On (Any Two) :

[10]

- a) Doctrine of Eclipse
- b) Regulation of minority educational institution
- c) Comparison between Article 32 and Article 226
- d) Privilege against self incrimination

