

**LL.B. (First Year) Examination, 2001**

(Three. Year Course)

**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA - I**

(New Scheme)

Paper—VI

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

Attempt any **five** questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

1. What do you understand by the term “Constitutional Law”? Explain the major characteristics that make the Indian Constitution a Federal Constitution. **5+15**
2. Discuss the freedom of speech and expression. Does it include freedom of press also? Is it an absolute freedom? Discuss the territorial extension of this freedom with the help of cases.
3. “The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.” (Art. 14 of the Indian Constitution) Discuss with the help of decided cases.
4. Critically examine the constitutional position of the President of India. Can he defy the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers in discharge of his constitutional obligations?
5. Is there freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse under Indian Constitution? Discuss various provisions with the help of decided cases.
6. What do you mean by Amendment in Constitution? What is the procedure for the amendment to the Constitution? May Parliament amend the fundamental rights? Cite leading cases in support of your answer.
7. Write explanatory notes on any three of the following
  - (a) Protection from Bc-Post Facto Law.
  - (b) State liability towards the torts committed by its employees.
  - (e) Doctrine of Eclipse.
  - (d) Judicial Review.
  - (e) Fundamental Duties.
8. Discuss in brief the various writs that can be issued by a High Court in India.
9. Critically examine the provisions of Art. 356. Would you subscribe to the view that the power to impose President's rule in a State is the most misused provision of the Constitution? Give arguments for the abrogation of this article.  
Can judicial review of the order of the President issued in exercise of powers under Article 356 be done?

10. State the facts, judgment and principles of law laid down in any *one* of the following cases
- (a) Keshavanand Bbarati vs. Union of India, A.I.R. 1973 S.C. 1461.
  - (b) Menaka Gandhi vs. Union of India, A.I.R. 1973 S.C. 597.