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Reg. No.....

Name.....

**FIVE YEAR B.A./B.B.A./B.Com., LL.B. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
FEBRUARY 2025**

First Semester

FL 2—CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—I

(2024 Admissions—Regular/2018 and 2023 Admissions—Supplementary)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

Write short notes on any five of the following.

Each question carries 3 marks.

1. Preamble of the Constitution of India.
2. 'Law' within the meaning of Art. 13 of the Constitution.
3. Explain Abolition of Titles.
4. Right to property.
5. Basic structure doctrine.
6. Explain the right secured under Art. 20 (2.)

(5 × 3 = 15 marks)

Part B

Answer any three of the following problems.

Each question carries 10 marks.

7. The Government introduces a new reservation policy that provides a 10% quota in public educational institutions for students from families earning less than Rupees 8 .lakhs annually, irrespective of their caste, religion, or community. This is in addition to the existing reservations for SCs, STs, and OBCs. The policy is challenged on the grounds that it violates the right to equality under Article 14 and the principle of non-discrimination under Articles 15(1) and. 16(2). Decide referring to important judicial pronouncements.
8. A politician, during an election campaign, makes a provocative speech targeting a particular religious community, leading to communal tension in the area. The Election Commission issues a notice to the politician, banning him from campaigning further. The politician challenges the

Turn over



notice, arguing that it violates his fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression. Examine the legality of the Election Commission's notice in light of decisions of the Supreme Court.

9. The Parliament enacts a legislation requiring all citizens to undergo mandatory DNA profiling for the creation of a national DNA database aimed at improving law enforcement. A group of petitioners challenges the law, on the ground that it infringes on their right to privacy and bodily integrity under Article 21. Evaluate the constitutionality of the legislation in light of judicial decisions.
10. Ms. 'X' was detained under preventive detention laws for alleged involvement in activities detrimental to national security. Her detention was extended beyond the permissible period without a review by an advisory board, and she was not provided with the grounds of detention as required by law. Additionally, her request for legal representation was denied during the detention period. Determine if her fundamental rights were infringed upon and advise her as to the remedies available.

(3 × 10 = 30 marks)

Part C

Answer any two of the following questions.

Each question carries 15 marks.

11. Discuss in detail the definition and scope of the term 'state' under Article 12 of the Indian Constitution with the help of authoritative case law. Also, examine whether the term 'state' encompasses the judiciary.
12. "The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India." Explain with the help of leading judicial pronouncements.
13. Analyze the constitutional provisions that ensure religious freedom and secularism in India. Also, explore the scope of cultural and educational rights under Article 29 (1) of the Constitution and examine the relationship between Articles 29 and 30.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)