


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
UPES End Semester Examination, December 2024			
Course: Constitutional Law - I Program: 3 Year LLB (Hons.) Course Code: CLCC 1016		Semester: 1 Time : 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100	
Instructions:			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.	Define the following	Marks	CO
Q 1	Due Process of Law	2	CO1
Q 2	Religious denomination with the help of cases	2	CO1
Q 3	Nemo debet bis vexari pro una et eadem causa	2	CO1
Q 4	Trafficking	2	CO1
Q 5	Certiorari	2	CO1
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
Q 6	The Indian Constitution is a living document with a great deal of dynamic potential. The constitution was draughted with a developing society in mind. Analyze the case laws that highlight the expanding horizon of personal liberty and the right to life.	5	CO2
Q 7	Write a short note on Fundamental Duties	5	CO2
Q 8	Analyze the different dimensions of Freedom of Speech and Expression with the help of decided cases.	5	CO2
Q 9	Explain with the help of landmark cases the relevant constitutional provision that prohibits child labour and begging.	5	CO2
SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q 10	The balance between Part III and Part IV is the cornerstone upon which the Indian Constitution was built. The sanctity of the Constitution would be disrupted if one were given total precedence over the other. A key component of the Indian Constitution is the harmony between Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights. Explain how the Court has been attempting to strike a balance and harmony between basic	10	CO3

	rights and directive principles in accordance with the aforementioned approach, using notable case laws as support.		
Q 11	<p>If we analyze all the clauses of Article 22 of the Indian Constitution, we will come across this interesting inference that, various Clauses of Article 22 reflect the protection of accused and convicted persons from the excess of Legislation, Judiciary and Executive actions respectively. Also, these protections are available to all the citizens and, thus, form the bedrock of the Indian Constitution and guarantee basic human rights to the convicted and accused people. Its availability, even during an emergency is being imposed under Article 352 of the Indian Constitution is what makes it unique and so important for the discharge of democratic values.</p> <p>In light of the above statement analyze the various rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution under article 22 with the land mark case laws</p>	10	CO3
SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)			
Q 12	<p>a) On the grounds that India is a secular country and has nothing to do with religion, an Atheist Society of India filed a writ of mandamus before the honorable supreme court, requesting that the state government forbid the breaking of coconuts, the performance of poojas, and the reciting of mantras or suras of different religion during state functions. Can it succeed? Decide on the basis of landmark case laws. 15 Marks</p> <p>b) The Government of India ordered the domiciliary visits against Mr. X. A police officer used to visit the house of Mr. X day and night which infringed his fundamental rights under the constitution. Mr. X challenges this order of the government before the supreme court. Decide with the help of landmark cases. 10 Marks</p>	25	CO4
Q 13	<p>a) 'A' an accused was compelled by the police officer to accept the commission of a crime. Does this tantamount to violation of his fundamental rights under the constitution. Decide using landmark case laws to support your decision. 10 Marks</p> <p>b) The Supreme Court of India expressed its opinion that the citizens should not approach the supreme court directly for the enforcement of fundamental rights, but they should first seek the remedy in the high court. Even after the remedy provided by the high court if the citizens still feel aggrieved they can approach the supreme court by way of appeal. Is this attempt of supreme</p>	25	CO4

	court to curtail the fundamental rights of citizens constitutional. Decide.	15 Marks	
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