



CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I

AtArani Law Academy

Syllabus

Constitutional Law I

1. The Preamble : Its Importance and Utility.
2. Fundamental Rights.
3. Directive Principles : Its relation with Fundamental Rights.
4. Fundamental Duties.

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PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTION PAPERS

FULL MARKS: 80

2024 | Constitutional Law I

Answer any five questions.

1. (a) Discuss the various objectives as enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India. (8)
(b) Is Preamble a part of the Constitution? Can Preamble be amended? Explain.
2. Answer the following with reference to Article 12 of the Constitution: (4×4)
(a) Can private entities ever fall under the definition of 'State'? If so, under what circumstances?
(b) Is 'Judiciary' a 'State'? Give reason for your answer.
(c) Do you think S.B.I. (State Bank of India) is 'State'? Discuss with reason.
(d) Do you think SAIL (Steel Authority of India Ltd.) is 'State'? Discuss with reason.
3. (a) Discuss the importance of Article 13 in protecting fundamental rights from being violated by legislation.
(b) Can a constitutional amendment be struck down under Article 13 if it violates the basic structure of the Constitution? (8+8)
4. In relation to Article 21 of the Constitution, answer the following questions: (4×4)
(a) Assess how far right to privacy is a fundamental right.
(b) "Right to life includes right to die." Comment.
(c) "Procedure established by law should be just, fair, and reasonable." Comment.
(d) How has Article 21 been invoked in the context of environmental protection and the right to a clean and healthy environment?
5. (a) With reference to decided cases, discuss how the freedom of the press is protected under the Constitution of India.
(b) Is the regulation of the price and the number of pages of a newspaper constitutionally valid? (12+4)
6. (a) What procedural safeguards are provided under Article 22 to individuals arrested or detained, and how do these safeguards protect against arbitrary detention?
(b) What is meant by 'Double Jeopardy'? (8+8)





7. (a) Discuss the nature and significance of the 'Directive Principles of State Policy'. (12+4)
(b) How does it differ from 'Fundamental Rights'?
8. (a) Enumerate the Fundamental Duties as enshrined in the Constitution of India. (12+4)
(b) Are the 'Fundamental Duties' justifiable? Give reasons for your answer.
9. Discuss the nature of 'Right against Exploitation' under Article 23 and 24 of the Constitution of India. (16)
10. Write short notes on any two: (8×2)
 - (a) Uniform Civil Code
 - (b) Prohibition against Self-incrimination
 - (c) Abolition of Titles under Article 18
 - (d) Right to Education

2023 | Constitutional Law I

Answer any five Questions

1. (a) What is the nature and significance of Preamble to the Constitution of India? [10]
(b) How far is the Preamble useful in interpreting the Constitution? [6]
2. (a) Define "State" under Article 12 of the Constitution of India. [8]
(b) Discuss with judicial declaration the concept of "all local or other authorities" under Article 12 of the Constitution of India. [8]
3. (a) Define the term "Law" and "Laws in force" as defined in Article 13(3) of the Constitution.
(b) Will a Constitutional Amendment Act be considered as law under Article 13(3)? Give reasons for your answer. [8+8]
4. (a) Explain the principle of "Equality before law" and "Equal protection of laws" as provided under Article 14 of the Constitution of India. [8]
(b) What do you mean by "Reasonable Classification"? Explain with the help of case laws. [8]
5. (a) Explain the fundamental right of "Freedom of speech and expression" as provided under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India.
(b) Enumerate the grounds on which reasonable restriction can be imposed on the fundamental right of "Freedom of speech and expression". [8+8]





6. (a) Explain and elucidate the “Doctrine of Ex post Facto Laws” as provided under Article 20(1) of the Constitution of India. [8]
(b) What are the provisions in the Constitution of India regarding “Prohibition against self-incrimination”? [8]
7. (a) What is meant by “Preventive detention”? [4]
(b) Discuss the provisions in the Indian Constitution dealing with Preventive detention. [12]
8. (a) What is meant by “Constitutional Remedies”? [4]
(b) What are the remedies available under Part III of the Constitution of India for the enforcement of the Rights conferred by the said Part? [12]
9. Discuss with case laws, the nature and scope of “Right to Religion” under Article 25 to 28 of the Constitution of India. [16]
10. Write notes on any two of the following :
 - (a) Right against Exploitation
 - (b) Rule of Law
 - (c) Right to Education
 - (d) Right to life and Personal Liberty

2022 | Constitutional Law I

Answer any five Questions

1. (a) Discuss the various objectives enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India. [8]
(b) Is Preamble a part of the Constitution? Can Preamble be amended? Explain. [8]
2. (a) Explain the term "State" under Article 12 of the Constitution of India. [12]
(b) Is "Judiciary" a "State" under Article 12? Give reasons for your answer. [4]
3. No person shall be deprived of life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. Explain with judicial pronouncements. [16]
4. (a) Discuss the implication of the expression 'equality before the law' and 'equal protection of the laws' as incorporated in Article 14 of the Constitution of India. [10]



- (b) What is meant by 'reasonable classification'? Explain with the help of case laws. [6]
5. (a) Elucidate the Doctrine of Eclipse with decided cases. [8]
(b) What is Rule of Severability? [8]
6. Discuss the provisions of the Constitution of India regarding "Freedom of Religion". [16]
7. (a) What is meant by "Constitutional Remedies"? Explain with the help of case laws. [6]
(b) What are the remedies available under Part III of the Constitution of India for the enforcement of the Rights conferred by the said part? [12]
8. (a) What do you understand by Directive Principle of State Policy? [6]
(b) Discuss the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy highlighting the decisions of the Supreme Court. [10]
9. Discuss the fundamental Duties as stated in the Constitution of India. Explain the relevance of Fundamental Duties. [16]

2021 | Constitutional Law I

Answer any five Questions

1. What is Preamble? Is it a part of the Constitution? Can it be used for interpretation of the Constitution? Also explain its significance. [16]
2. Explain the terms 'Sovereign', 'Socialist', 'Democratic' and 'Secular' in detail. [16]
3. 'No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law.' Explain. [16]
4. Discuss the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy with relevant cases of the Supreme Court of India. [16]



5. Explain the term 'State' as defined under Article 12 of the Constitution of India. Is Judiciary 'State' under Article 12? Give reasons for your answer. [8+8]
6. What is meant by reasonable classification? Explain with the help of relevant case laws. [16]
7. Explain Fundamental Duties under the Constitution of India. [16]
8. Are Fundamental Duties justifiable? Give reasons for your answer. [16]
9. What do you mean by 'Double Jeopardy'? Explain Ex Post Facto Laws with the help of decided cases. [8+8]
10. Write short notes on (any two) of the following: [8×2]
 - (a) Write a note on 'Six fundamental rights that Indian Constitution Guarantees'.
 - (b) Write a short note on 'Right to education'.
 - (c) Write a short note on 'Right to equality'.

2019 | Constitutional Law I

Answer any five Questions

1. (a) Discuss the various objectives enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India. [8]
(b) Is Preamble a part of the Constitution? Can Preamble be amended? - explain. [8]
2. (a) Define the term 'Law' and 'Laws in force' as defined in Article 13(3) of the Constitution.
(b) Will a Constitutional Amendment Act be considered as law under Article 13(3)? Give reasons for your answer. [8+8]
3. (a) Discuss the implications of the expression "Equality before the law" and "Equal protection of the laws" as incorporated in Article 14 of the Constitution of India. [10]
(b) What is meant by "Reasonable Classification"? Explain with the help of decided cases. [6]
4. What is Preventive Detention? Elucidate the provisions of the Constitution of India relating to Preventive Detention. [16]





5. (a) Elucidate the Doctrine of Eclipse with decided cases. [8]
(b) What is Rule of Severability? [8]
6. Discuss the provisions of the Constitution of India regarding 'Freedom of Religion'. [16]
7. "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law." Explain with Judicial Pronouncements. [16]
8. (a) What do you understand by Directive Principles of State Policy? [6]
(b) Establish the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy highlighting the decisions of the Supreme Court. [10]
9. Discuss the Fundamental Duties as stated in the Constitution of India. Establish the reference of Fundamental Duties. [16]
10. Write notes on any two of the following: [8×2]
 - (a) Right against Exploitation.
 - (b) Right to Constitutional Remedies.
 - (c) 'State' under Article 12 of the Constitution of India.
 - (d) Free Legal Aid.

2018 | Constitutional Law I

Answer any five Questions

1. (a) What is the nature and significance of Preamble to the Constitution? [10]
(b) How far is the Preamble useful in interpreting the Constitution? [6]
2. (a) Explain the term 'State' under Article 12 of the Constitution of India. [12]
(b) Is 'Judiciary' a 'State' under Article 12? Give reasons for your answer. [4]
3. (a) Explain and elucidate the 'Doctrine of ex post facto Laws' as provided for in Article 20(1) of the Constitution of India. [8]
(b) What are the provisions in the Constitution of India regarding 'Prohibition against self-incrimination'? [8]
4. (a) Enumerate the rights protected under Article 19(1). [8]
(b) Discuss how these rights can be reasonably restricted. [8]
5. No person be deprived of life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. - Explain with judicial pronouncements. [16]





6. (a) Discuss the implication of the expression 'Equality before the law' and 'Equal protection of the laws' as incorporated in Article 14 of the Constitution of India. [10]
(b) What is meant by 'Reasonable Classification'? Explain with the help of case laws. [6]
7. (a) What is meant by 'Constitutional Remedies'? [4]
(b) What are the remedies under Part III of the Constitution of India for the enforcement of the Rights conferred by the said part? [12]
8. (a) Discuss the validity and significance of the Directive Principles of State Policy. [6]
(b) Discuss the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. [10]
9. (a) Discuss the Relevance of Fundamental Duties. [6]
(b) Enumerate the Fundamental Duties. [10]
10. Write short notes on any four of the following: [4×4]
 - (a) Doctrine of Waiver.
 - (b) Right to Pollution Free Environment.
 - (c) Uniform Civil Code.
 - (d) Writ of Certiorari.
 - (e) Double Jeopardy.
 - (f) Preventive Detention.
 - (g) Right to Religion.
 - (h) Right to Education.

2017 | Constitutional Law I

Answer any five Questions

1. (a) What is the nature and significance of the preamble of the Constitution of India? [8]
(b) Discuss the following: [8]
 - (i) Preamble whether a part of the Constitution.
 - (ii) Whether the Preamble can be amended.
 - (iii) Preamble how far useful in interpreting the Constitution.
2. (a) Define 'State' under Article 12 of the Indian Constitution. [8]
(b) Do you think S.B.I. (State Bank of India) is 'State' under Article 12? Discuss with reasons. [4]



- (c) Do you think SAIL (Steel Authority of India Ltd.) is 'State' under Article 12? Discuss with reasons. [4]
3. (a) Explain - 'Equality Before Law' and 'Equal Protection of Law'. [8]
(b) What do you mean by 'Reasonable Classification'? Explain with decided Cases. [8]
4. "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law". Explain this provision with help of decided cases. [16]
5. (a) What is Secularism? [4]
(b) Discuss the provisions relating to Freedom of Religion under Constitution of India. [12]
6. (a) Explain the Fundamental Duties as provided in the Constitution of India. [8]
(b) Discuss the object, importance and enforcement of Fundamental Duties. [8]
7. (a) Discuss the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy in the light of Judicial Decisions. [8]
(b) Write a note on 'Uniform Civil Code'. [8]
8. Discuss the concept of 'Public Interest Litigation' (PIL) with relevant cases. [16]
9. (a) Discuss the 'Doctrine of Severability'. [8]
(b) Discuss the 'Doctrine of Eclipse'. [8]
10. Write short notes on any four of the following: [4×4]
(a) Right to Privacy.
(b) Right to Education.
(c) Free Legal Aid.
(d) Right against Exploitation.
(e) Freedom of Speech.
(f) Right to Habeas Corpus.
(g) Prohibition against self-incrimination.

2016 | Constitutional Law I .

Answer any five Questions

1. (a) Write a note on the different objectives enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India. [8]
(b) Explain the terms "Sovereign", "Democratic", "Socialist" and "Secular". [8]

2. (a) Discuss the implement of the expressions "Equality before law" and "Equal protection of the Laws" as incorporated in Article 14 of the Constitution of India. [10]
(b) What is meant by "Reasonable Classification"? Explain with decided cases. [16]
3. (a) Explain and elucidate the "Doctrine of Ex post Facto Laws" as provided for in Article 20(1) of the Constitution of India. [8]
(b) What are the provisions in the Constitution of India regarding "Prohibition against self-incrimination"? [8]
4. (a) Discuss the relationship between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principle of State Policy highlighting the decisions of the Supreme Court in this regard. [10]
(b) Explain any four of the Fundamental Duties as provided for in the Constitution of India. [6]
5. (a) Explain the term "State" as defined under Article 12 of the Constitution of India. [12]
(b) Is Judiciary "State" under Article 12? Give reasons for your answer. [4]
6. (a) What is meant by "Constitutional Remedies"? [4]
(b) What are the remedies available under Part III of the Constitution of India for the enforcement of the Rights conferred by the said Part? [12]
7. (a) "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law" - explain this provision of the Constitution of India with the help of the decided cases. [10]
(b) Explain the provisions of the Constitution of India relating to the "Right against exploitation." [6]
8. (a) Explain the "Right to Freedom of Religion" as provided for under the Constitution of India. [12]
(b) Can an institution be established in India for religious purposes? [4]
9. (a) Explain the "Freedom of speech and expression" as provided for in the Constitution of India enumerating the grounds on which reasonable restriction can be imposed on the same. [12]
(b) What is meant by "Freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms"? [4]
10. Write short notes on any two of the following: [8×2]
(a) Preventive Detention.
(b) Doctrine of Eclipse.
(c) Rule of Severability.
(d) Uniform Civil Code.
(e) Right to Education.





2015 | Constitutional Law I

Answer any five Questions

1. (a) Discuss the nature and significance of the Preamble to the Constitution of India. [10]
(b) What purpose does the Preamble serve? [6]
2. (a) Define the term 'Law' and 'Laws in Force' as defined in Article 13(3) of the Constitution of India. [8]
(b) Will a Constitution Amendment Act be considered as law under Article 13(3)? Give reasons for your answer. [8]
3. (a) Article 21, if read literally, is a colourless Article. Throw light on how it protects 'Life', citing judicial pronouncements. [10]
(b) Write a short note on the Doctrine of Double Jeopardy. [6]
4. (a) What is 'Preventive Detention'? [6]
(b) Elucidate the Constitutional provision dealing with Preventive Detention. [10]
5. (a) Enumerate the rights protected under Article 19(1). [8]
(b) Discuss how these rights can be reasonably restricted. [8]
6. (a) Name 5 writs the Supreme Court can issue, in the interest of protection of Fundamental Rights, and explain their meanings. [8]
7. Does the Constitution of India guarantee equality of opportunity in the matter of Public Employment? If so, how? [16]
8. (a) Discuss the utility and significance of the Directive Principles. Are they justifiable? [10]
(b) Discuss any 2 Directive Principles under Part IV of the Constitution, citing case laws relating to them. [6]
9. (a) Discuss the relevance of the Fundamental Duties. Was it necessary to include them in the Constitution? [12]
(b) Explain the relation between Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties. [4]
10. Write short notes on any two of the following: [8+8]
 - (a) 'Equality Before Law' and 'Equal Protection of Laws'.
 - (b) Right Against Exploitation.
 - (c) 'State' under Article 12.
 - (d) Freedom of Press.
 - (e) Writ of Habeas Corpus.
 - (f) Doctrine of Eclipse.



2014 | Constitutional Law I

Answer any five Questions

1. "Right to Equality and non-discrimination are complementary to each other" - In the light of the above statement discuss the propositions of equality. [16]
2. (a) Define the State under Article 12 of the Constitution of India. [8]
(b) Discuss with cases law the concept of "all local or other authorities" under Article 12 of the Constitution of India. [8]
3. (a) Write a critical note on the Preamble to the Constitution of India. [6]
(b) Discuss the utility of the Preamble to the Constitution of India. [6]
(c) Discuss the concepts "Socialist" and "Secular" with reference to 42nd amendment to the Constitution of India. [4]
4. Freedom of Speech and expression is subject to reasonable restrictions - Discuss. [16]
5. Discuss with case laws the nature and scope of "Right to Religion" under Article 25 to 28 of the Constitution of India. [16]
6. Discuss "Directive Principles" recognised under the Constitution of India and its relation with Fundamental Rights. [16]
7. Discuss with case laws various Fundamental Duties recognised under the Constitution of India. [16]
8. "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law" - Discuss with case laws. [16]
9. Discuss the nature of "Right against Exploitation" under Article 23 and 24 of the Constitution of India. [16]
10. Write short notes (any two): [8×2]
 - (a) Double Jeopardy.
 - (b) Remedies for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
 - (c) Protection of Interest of Minorities.