



Practice Set

End Semester Examination-2025

Program: LL.B.

Semester: I

Subject: Constitution I

Subject Code: 24D.105

Course Outcome	Description
CO 1	The students will be able to understand the concept of 'State' in reference to the Fundamental Rights.
CO 2	The students will be able to understand Fundamental Rights and Writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts under Article 32 and 226.
CO 3	The students will be able to examine judicial mechanisms that safeguard fundamental rights and provide effective legal remedies.
CO 4	The students will be able to understand and apply ethical principles in the practice of constitutional law and legal advocacy.

	Section A			(4 x 5= 20)	
1	Define the term Constitution. Discuss its meaning, scope, and importance in the governance of a democratic state.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Remember]	[LOT]
2	What do you understand by the term Constitutionalism? Explain its essential features.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Remember]	[LOT]
3	Explain the concept of Constitutional Morality and its growing significance in Indian constitutional interpretation.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Understand]	[LOT]
4	What are the Salient features of the Constitution of India. Illustrate with suitable examples.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Apply]	[LOT]
5	Define the term 'State' under Article 12 and explain its importance in the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Remember]	[LOT]
6	Explain the Doctrine of Eclipse and Doctrine of Severability with suitable case laws.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Understand]	[LOT]
7	Discuss the Principle of Reasonable Classification and its role in achieving equality under Article 14 of the Indian Constitution.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Understand]	[LOT]
8	Define Positive Discrimination and explain its relevance in achieving equality of status and opportunity.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Remember]	[LOT]
9	What are the different Writs available under the Indian Constitution? Briefly state their purposes alongwith case laws.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Remember]	[LOT]
10	Apply the Doctrine of Reasonable Restrictions to a case involving freedom of speech and expression.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Apply]	[HOT]
11	Explain the meaning and scope of Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Understand]	[LOT]

12	Describe the significance of Right to Education under Article 21A in ensuring social equity.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Remember]	[LOT]
13	Illustrate how Directive Principles of State Policy act as instruments for establishing a welfare state.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Apply]	[LOT]
14	What are Fundamental Duties? State their constitutional significance.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Remember]	[LOT]
15	Define Directive Principles of State Policy and explain their nature and justiciability.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Remember]	[LOT]
16	Discuss the harmony between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles with reference to constitutional amendments and judicial decisions.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Understand]	[LOT]

Section B				(3x 10= 30)	
17	Examine the relevance of Federal and Unitary features of the Indian Constitution in maintaining national unity and administrative efficiency.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Analyse]	[HOT]
18	Critically evaluate the role of the Preamble in guiding constitutional interpretation and amendment throughout the Indian Constitution.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Evaluate]	[HOT]
19	Assess how Constitutional Morality acts as a check against arbitrary state action.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Evaluate]	[HOT]
20	Apply the Doctrine of Reasonable Classification to justify affirmative action policies under the Constitution.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Apply]	[HOT]
21	Inspect the scope of Article 19 of the Indian Constitution in protecting freedom of expression and its judicial expansion through case laws.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Analyze]	[HOT]
22	Illustrate with examples how reasonable restrictions under Article 19(2)-Article 19(6) reconcile individual liberty with collective security.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Apply]	[HOT]

23	Analyze the scope of Right to Life and Personal Liberty with reference to Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India and subsequent judicial interpretation.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	Analyze]	[LOT]
24	Analyse the concept of Preventive Detention and discuss how constitutional safeguards attempt to prevent its misuse.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Analyze]	[HOT]
25	Validate the role of Judicial Review under Article 32 and 226 in upholding the supremacy of the Indian Constitution.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Evaluate]	[HOT]
26	Analyze the constitutional philosophy behind the Directive Principles of State Policy and their relationship with socio-economic justice.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Analyze]	[HOT]
27	Implement the principles of Fundamental Duties to modern challenges such as environmental protection and civic responsibility.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Apply]	[HOT]
28	Discuss the judicial approach towards resolving conflicts between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Remember]	[HOT]
29	Critically evaluate the significance of Constitutional Morality in strengthening democratic values and ethical governance.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Evaluate]	[HOT]
30	Using the principles of constitutional interpretation, assess the harmony between rights and responsibilities of Indian citizens.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Apply]	[HOT]
31	Discuss how the Constitution of India establishes a balance between federalism and strong central authority, ensuring both unity and diversity.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Remember]	[LOT]
32	Critically review the role of the Preamble as the guiding spirit and interpretative tool of the Indian Constitution.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Evaluate]	[HOT]

Section C				(1x 20= 20)	
33	Critically evaluate how the doctrine of Basic Structure has evolved through judicial interpretation, with special reference to Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973) and subsequent rulings.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Evaluate]	[HOT]
34	<p>In a landmark case, a group of petitioners challenged the validity of the 24th, 25th, and 29th Constitutional Amendments, contending that Parliament had no power to alter the “basic features” of the Constitution. The government argued that the amending power under Article 368 was unlimited and that Parliament could even abrogate fundamental rights if it deemed fit for national interest.</p> <p>The Supreme Court, by a narrow majority, held that while Parliament has wide powers to amend, it cannot destroy or damage the essential framework of the Constitution.</p> <p>(a) Identify the case and year. (b) State the constitutional doctrine evolved by this judgment. (c) Discuss its impact on the relationship between Parliament and the Judiciary.</p>	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Remember]	[HOT]
35	Examine the scope of Article 19(1)(a) in the digital age, considering issues of censorship, misinformation, and the judicial stance in Shreya Singhal v. Union of India, (2015).	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Evaluate]	[HOT]
36	Evaluate the constitutional position of secularism in India, analyzing judicial trends from S.R. Bommai v. Union of India, (1994), to contemporary challenges.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Evaluate]	[HOT]
37	Discuss the role of the judiciary in transforming the Directive Principles of State Policy into enforceable rights through judicial activism, referring to Unni Krishnan, J.P. v. State of Andhra Pradesh, (1993).	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Understand]	[HOT]
38	Critically assess the balance between freedom of religion (Articles 25–28) and the State’s duty to uphold social reform in India, with reference to Shayara Bano v. Union of India, (2017).	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Evaluate]	[HOT]

39	<p>A retired High Court judge and others challenged the constitutionality of Aadhaar, arguing that the collection and storage of biometric data without adequate safeguards violated the right to privacy and personal autonomy. The State contended that no fundamental right to privacy existed as per earlier precedents. A nine-judge bench unanimously recognized privacy as a fundamental right intrinsic to life and liberty under Article 21.</p> <p>(a) Identify the case and year. (b) Evaluate the fundamental right that was recognized by the Court in this case. (c) Assess how this decision expanded the interpretation of Article 21.</p>	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Evaluate]	[HOT]
40	<p>Apply the concept of Right to Privacy as a facet of Article 21, discussing its judicial recognition in Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India, (2017).</p>	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Apply]	[HOT]

Summary Sheet

CO Wise

CO	Q. No	Marks
CO1	1.2.3.4.17.18.19.20.33.34.	100
CO2	5.6.7.8.21.22.23.24.35.36.	100
CO3	9.10.11.12.25.26.27.28.37.38.	100
CO 4	13.14.15.16.29.30.31.32.39.40.	100
Total		400

Unit Wise		
Unit	Q. No	Marks
Unit 1	1.2.3.4.17.18.19.20.33.34.	100
Unit 2	5.6.7.8.21.22.23.24.35.36.	100
Unit 3	9.10.11.12.25.26.27.28.37.38.	100
Unit 4	13.14.15.16.29.30.31.32.39.40.	100
Total		400
Blooms Taxonomy Level (BTL) Wise		
BTL	Q. No	Marks
LOT	1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.11.12.13.14.15.16.23.31	95
HOT	10.21.22.24.25.26.27.28.29.30.32.33.34.35.36.37.38. 39.40	305
Total		400

Prepared by: Aditi Apoorva

Disclaimer: -This is a Practice Set. The Question in End term examination will differ from the Practice Set. This Practice Set is meant for practice only.