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Bengaluru

Mid Term Examinations - October 2026

Date: 08/10/2026 **Time:** 11:45 AM - 01:15 PM

Course Code: LAW2024 **Course Name:** Constitutional Law I

Semester: 3 Semester **Max. Marks:** 50 **Weightage:** 50%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2	CO3
Marks	70	56	54

PART A: Answer Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
1	Explain 'Constitution' and 'Constitutionalism'.	2	CO1	BT2
2	Provide any two sources of the Indian Constitution.	2	CO1	BT2
3	Define State under Art 12 of the Indian Constitution. What is the necessity to define State?	2	CO2	BT2
4	Explian the significance of Preamble to the Indian Constitution.	2	CO3	BT2
5	Describe the process of formation of Constituent Assembly post indepndence of India.	2	CO1	BT2

PART B : Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
6	Discuss the salient features of the Indian Constitution. Critically examine whether these features, taken together, have been effective in achieving the constitutional goals envisaged by the framers, or whether their practical application has revealed significant limitations.	10	CO1	BT2
7	Trace the historical evolution of the Constitution of India, with particular reference to various developments and the Government of India Act, 1935. Analyze the extent to which the developments contributed to the constitutional and institutional framework ultimately adopted in 1950.	10	CO1	BT2

PART C: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
8	A statutory corporation, "XYZ Ltd.", is 51% owned by the Union Government, receives annual budgetary grants, and its Board of Directors is largely nominated by the Central Government, though it is registered as a company under the Companies Act and operates on commercial lines in competition with private players. (a) Applying the tests evolved in various cases, analyze whether XYZ Ltd. would fall within the definition of "State" under Article 12. (b) Critically evaluate whether the "instrumentality or agency" test adopted by the courts has expanded Article 12 to a point where it blurs the distinction between public and private bodies, and discuss the implications of this for the enforceability of Fundamental Rights.	10	CO2	BT3

PTO (Please Turn Over)

9	A hypothetical pre-constitutional statute, Trade Restriction Act, 1946, contained Section 5 (restricting entry into a trade without a license) and Section 9 (imposing a blanket ban on a category of trade altogether). In 1950, Section 9 was held inconsistent with Part III, while Section 5 survived judicial scrutiny. In 1963, Parliament amended Section 9 of the Act to remove the inconsistency. (a) Applying the Doctrine of Eclipse, analyze whether Section 9 revives after the 1963 amendment, and explain the doctrinal basis for the same. (b) Distinguish the Doctrine of Eclipse from the Doctrine of Severability.	10	CO2	BT3

PART D: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M				
Q.N.	**Questions**	**M**	**CO**	**BT**
10	Discuss the meaning and scope of the right to equality guaranteed under Article 14 of the Constitution. In your answer, explain: (a) the traditional twin-test of reasonable classification, and, (b) the doctrine of non-arbitrariness Critically examine how these two tests differ in their approach to determining a violation of Article 14, with reference to relevant case laws.	10	CO3	BT3
11	Discuss the constitutional provisions relating to citizenship contained in Articles 5 to 11 of the Constitution of India. Critically examine how the Citizenship Act, 1955 supplements these provisions by providing for acquisition of citizenship on various grounds. Also discuss India's adoption of the principle of single citizenship.	10	CO2	BT3

PART E: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M				
Q.N.	**Questions**	**M**	**CO**	**BT**
12	The State enacts a law reserving 30% of seats in State-run medical colleges exclusively for women candidates. A male candidate challenges the law as violative of Article 15(1). Examine the constitutional validity of such reservation with reference to Article 15(3) and relevant case laws.	10	CO3	BT3
13	Discuss the scope of the right to equality of opportunity in matters of public employment guaranteed under Article 16 of the Constitution. Critically examine the constitutional validity of reservation in promotions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, with reference to Indra Sawhney v. Union of India along with other case laws, and the relevant constitutional amendments.	10	CO3	BT3