

CONSTITUTION LAW - I

EXAM PREPARATION GUIDE

25 Questions (2 Marks) | 15 Questions (14 Marks) | 15 Case Laws (15 Marks)

No.	QUESTION	ANSWER (2 MARKS)
Q1	What is a Constitution?	A Constitution is the supreme law of a country that defines the framework of government, fundamental rights of citizens, and the relationship between the state and individuals.
Q2	What is Constituent Assembly?	The Constituent Assembly was the body elected to draft the Indian Constitution. It first met on 9th Dec 1946. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.
Q3	What is Preamble?	The Preamble is the introductory statement of the Constitution. It declares India as a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic and secures Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity to citizens.
Q4	What is Federalism?	Federalism is a system of government where power is divided between a central (Union) government and regional (State) governments. India follows 'quasi-federal' or 'federal with unitary features' system.
Q5	What are Fundamental Rights?	Fundamental Rights are basic human rights guaranteed to all citizens under Part III (Articles 12-35) of the Constitution. They are justiciable and enforceable in courts.
Q6	What is Article 32?	Article 32 is the 'Right to Constitutional Remedies'. It allows citizens to move the Supreme Court directly for enforcement of Fundamental Rights. Called the 'Heart and Soul' of the Constitution by Dr. Ambedkar.
Q7	What is Habeas Corpus?	Habeas Corpus is a writ meaning 'you shall have the body'. It is issued to release a person who has been unlawfully detained. It protects individual liberty against arbitrary arrest.
Q8	What is Mandamus?	Mandamus is a writ meaning 'we command'. It is issued by a superior court to a lower court, tribunal, or public authority directing it to perform its public duty.
Q9	What is Certiorari?	Certiorari is a writ issued by a superior court to quash the order of a lower court or tribunal that has acted without jurisdiction or in excess of jurisdiction.
Q10	What is Prohibition?	Prohibition is a writ issued by a superior court to prevent a lower court or tribunal from exceeding its jurisdiction. It is a preventive writ (unlike Certiorari which is curative).

Q11	What is Quo Warranto?	Quo Warranto is a writ meaning 'by what authority'. It is issued to enquire into the legality of a person's claim to a public office and to oust them if they are not legally entitled.
Q12	What is Right to Equality (Art. 14)?	Article 14 guarantees equality before law and equal protection of laws to all persons within the territory of India. It embodies the concept of rule of law.
Q13	What is Article 19?	Article 19 guarantees six freedoms to citizens: (a) Speech & Expression, (b) Assembly, (c) Association, (d) Movement, (e) Residence, (f) Profession/Trade/Business.
Q14	What is Article 21?	Article 21 provides that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. Interpreted broadly to include right to live with dignity.
Q15	What is Right against Exploitation?	Articles 23-24 protect against exploitation. Art. 23 prohibits trafficking and forced labour. Art. 24 prohibits employment of children below 14 years in factories, mines or hazardous work.
Q16	What is Right to Freedom of Religion?	Articles 25-28 guarantee freedom of religion. Art. 25 gives freedom of conscience and religion to individuals. Art. 26 gives freedom to manage religious affairs. Art. 28 prohibits religious instruction in state-funded institutions.
Q17	What are Directive Principles?	Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV, Art. 36-51) are non-justiciable guidelines for the state to achieve socio-economic justice. They represent positive obligations of the state.
Q18	What is Article 356?	Article 356 (President's Rule) empowers the President to assume the governance of a State when the Constitutional machinery fails. It is a major tool of Central government over States.
Q19	What is Judicial Review?	Judicial Review is the power of the Supreme Court and High Courts to examine the constitutionality of legislative and executive actions and to declare them void if they violate the Constitution.
Q20	What is the concept of Rule of Law?	Rule of Law means: (1) Supremacy of law, (2) Equality before law, (3) Predominance of legal spirit. A.V. Dicey propounded this concept. Article 14 embodies this in the Indian Constitution.
Q21	What is Secularism in Indian Constitution?	Secularism in India means equal respect and tolerance for all religions. The State has no official religion. Added to Preamble by 42nd Amendment 1976. Articles 25-28 protect religious freedom.
Q22	What is Amendment Procedure?	Article 368 provides for amendment of the Constitution. Simple majority, special majority (2/3 members present and voting + majority of total membership), or special majority + ratification by half the States.
Q23	What is Basic Structure Doctrine?	The Basic Structure Doctrine (Kesavananda Bharati case, 1973) holds that Parliament cannot amend the Constitution so as to destroy its basic features like supremacy of Constitution, judicial review, federalism, etc.
Q24	What is Public Interest Litigation (PIL)?	PIL is a legal action filed in a court of law for protection of public interest. Any citizen can file a PIL. Evolved through judicial activism in India. Relaxes the rule of

		locus standi.
Q25	What is the 42nd Amendment?	The 42nd Constitutional Amendment (1976) is called 'Mini Constitution'. It added words 'Socialist', 'Secular', 'Integrity' to Preamble; added Fundamental Duties; extended Emergency provisions, etc.

PART B — 14 MARKS QUESTIONS (15 Questions)

No.	QUESTION	KEY POINTS FOR ANSWER
Q1	Explain the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. What are its objectives and significance?	- Preamble: Introductory statement declaring nature and objectives of the Constitution - Key words: Sovereign (independent), Socialist (mixed economy + social equality), Secular (no state religion), Democratic (elected government), Republic (elected head of state) - Objectives: Justice (social, economic, political), Liberty (thought, expression, belief), Equality (status and opportunity), Fraternity (unity and dignity) 42nd Amendment 1976 added 'Socialist', 'Secular', 'Integrity' - Berubari Case (1960): Preamble is not part of Constitution, cannot override articles - Kesavananda Bharati (1973): Preamble is part of Constitution and can be amended - In Re: Berubari Case - Preamble is key to open mind of makers - Significance: Reflects philosophy, aids interpretation, declares basic features - LIC of India v. Consumer Education Research Centre - Preamble embodies spirit - Cannot confer justiciable rights but guides constitutional interpretation
Q2	Explain the Doctrine of Basic Structure with relevant case laws.	- Origin: Golak Nath v. State of Punjab (1967) - Fundamental Rights cannot be amended - Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973) - Landmark 13-judge bench decision - Held: Parliament can amend any part of Constitution but cannot destroy basic structure - Basic Features include: Supremacy of Constitution, Republican & Democratic form, Secular character, Separation of Powers, Federal character, Judicial Review, Rule of Law - Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain (1975) - Free and fair elections are basic structure - Minerva Mills v. Union of India (1980) - Judicial review is basic structure; Art. 31C limited - Waman Rao v. Union of India (1981) - Prospective application of basic structure doctrine - S.R. Bommai v. Union of India (1994) - Secularism and federalism are basic structure - I.R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu (2007) - Even 9th Schedule laws subject to basic structure - Significance: Protects fundamental rights, prevents authoritarian amendments
Q3	Explain the Right to Life under Article 21 and its judicial expansion.	- Original meaning: Procedure established by law (A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras, 1950) - Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978) - Expanded to 'due process of law'; procedure must be fair, just and reasonable - Right to live with human dignity (Francis Coralie Mullin v. Administrator, 1981) - Right to livelihood (Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1985) - Right to health and medical care (Paramanand Katara v. Union of India, 1989) - Right to education (Mohini Jain v. State of Karnataka, 1992) - later given Art. 21A

		• Right against handcuffing (Prem Shankar Shukla v. Delhi Administration, 1980) • Right against solitary confinement (Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration, 1978) • Right to speedy trial (Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar, 1979) • Right to privacy (Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India, 2017) - 9-judge bench • Right to die with dignity - passive euthanasia allowed (Common Cause v. UOI, 2018)
Q4	Write about Freedom of Speech and Expression under Article 19(1)(a) and its restrictions.	• Art. 19(1)(a): All citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression • Includes: Freedom of press, right to broadcast, right to information, commercial speech • Romesh Thapar v. State of Madras (1950) - Freedom of press is part of 19(1)(a) • Indian Express v. Union of India (1985) - Press freedom is essential for democracy • Sakal Papers v. Union of India (1962) - Cannot restrict circulation of newspapers • Restrictions under Art. 19(2): Sovereignty & integrity of India, security of State, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency, morality, contempt of court, defamation • Restrictions must be reasonable - not arbitrary • S. Rangarajan v. P. Jagjivan Ram (1989) - Movie cannot be banned unless causing public disorder • Shreya Singhal v. Union of India (2015) - Sec. 66A of IT Act struck down • Hate speech, pornography, obscenity - not protected • Right to silence also protected (National Anthem case)
Q5	Explain Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) and their relationship with Fundamental Rights.	• DPSP: Part IV (Art. 36-51) - Non-justiciable socio-economic guidelines for State • Types: Socialistic (Art. 39, 41, 42), Gandhian (Art. 40, 43, 46, 47, 48), Liberal-Intellectual (Art. 44, 45, 48A) • Art. 39(b)(c): Distribution of material resources, prevention of concentration of wealth • Art. 44: Uniform Civil Code; Art. 45: Free compulsory education (now Art. 21A) • Conflict: State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan (1951) - FRs prevail over DPSPs • Parliament responded with constitutional amendments to give effect to DPSPs • Kesavananda Bharati (1973): Both FRs and DPSPs are fundamental; must be harmonized • Minerva Mills (1980): Balance between FRs and DPSPs is basic structure • Art. 31C (25th Amendment): Laws giving effect to Art. 39(b)(c) not void for violating Art. 14, 19 • State of Kerala v. N.M. Thomas (1976) - Harmonious construction of FRs and DPSPs • DPSPs help achieve Welfare State goals mentioned in Preamble
Q6	Explain the Federal features of the Indian Constitution and how it differs from USA.	• Federal features: Written Constitution, Division of powers (7th Schedule - Union/State/Concurrent lists), Independent Judiciary, Bicameral Legislature, Supremacy of Constitution • Unitary features: Single citizenship, Integrated judiciary, All-India Services, Emergency provisions, Power of Parliament over State Legislature • K.C. Wheare: India is 'quasi-federal' • USA: Coordinate federalism - State sovereignty preserved

		• India: Indestructible Union with destructible States (Art. 3 - Parliament can change State boundaries) • Residuary powers: USA - States; India - Union (Art. 248 + List I Entry 97) • Governor: In USA elected; in India appointed by President (agent of Centre) • Emergency: India has Art. 352, 356, 360 which can convert federation into unitary state • S.R. Bommai v. Union of India (1994): Federalism is basic structure; Art. 356 use curtailed • Trade and commerce: Both have provisions; India Art. 301-307 • Financial relations: India's Union has more control - Finance Commission, grants-in-aid
Q7	Explain the concept of Judicial Review in India with important cases.	• Definition: Power of courts to examine constitutionality of legislative/executive actions • Constitutional basis: Art. 13, 32, 226, 136, 141, 246 • Marbury v. Madison (1803) - USA origin of judicial review • Art. 13: Laws inconsistent with FRs are void to the extent of inconsistency • A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras (1950) - Early limited approach • Maneka Gandhi v. UOI (1978) - Expanded judicial review to include fairness • Kesavananda Bharati (1973) - Judicial review is basic structure • Scope: Pre-legislative (no), Post-legislative (yes); executive actions (yes) • Limitation: Cannot review policy decisions, purely political questions • Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain (1975) - 39th Amendment struck down - election dispute • Minerva Mills (1980) - Art. 368(4)(5) removed - Parliament cannot exclude judicial review • Procedural review vs. Substantive review • Role in protecting Fundamental Rights and maintaining constitutional supremacy
Q8	Write about Emergency Provisions in the Indian Constitution.	• Three types: National Emergency (Art. 352), State Emergency/President's Rule (Art. 356), Financial Emergency (Art. 360) • Art. 352 - National Emergency: War, external aggression, or armed rebellion (44th Amend changed 'internal disturbance' to 'armed rebellion') • Effect of Art. 352: Parliament can legislate on State List; FRs suspended (Art. 358, 359); Art. 19 suspended automatically • Art. 356 - President's Rule: Failure of constitutional machinery in State; Imposed on Governor's report or otherwise • S.R. Bommai v. UOI (1994): Art. 356 is subject to judicial review; floor test mandatory; President's Rule should be last resort • 44th Amendment Act 1978: Safeguards added - Cabinet must advise in writing; Lok Sabha can disapprove; suspension of Art. 20, 21 not allowed • Art. 360 - Financial Emergency: Threat to financial stability/credit of India; Never been proclaimed • Emergency Proclamations: 1962 (Chinese War), 1965 (Pakistan War), 1971 (Bangladesh War), 1975-77 (Internal Emergency) • ADM Jabalpur v. Shivakant Shukla (1976) - Controversial case during Emergency • Justice H.R. Khanna's dissent in ADM Jabalpur - Right to life

		cannot be suspended
Q9	Explain the Writs under Article 32 and 226 of the Constitution.	• Art. 32: SC can issue writs for enforcement of FRs - itself a Fundamental Right • Art. 226: HCs can issue writs for FRs and 'any other purpose' - wider scope than Art. 32 • Five writs: Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition, Quo Warranto • Habeas Corpus: Release from illegal detention; most important personal liberty writ; cannot be suspended even in Emergency (Art. 20, 21) • Mandamus: Command to perform public duty; not against President/Governor; not against private individuals • Certiorari: Quash order of inferior court/tribunal acting without/in excess of jurisdiction; Post-decisional writ • Prohibition: Prevent inferior court from exceeding jurisdiction; Pre-decisional writ • Quo Warranto: Challenge to public office; requires statutory public office • Difference Art. 32 vs Art. 226: 32 only for FRs; 226 for FRs + any legal right; 32 to SC only; 226 to HC in territorial jurisdiction • State of Madras v. V.G. Row (1952): SC is protector of FRs • Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras: Art. 32 - 'Heart and soul' of Constitution
Q10	Discuss the Fundamental Duties under Article 51A and their significance.	• Added by 42nd Amendment 1976 on recommendation of Swaran Singh Committee • Originally 10 duties; 86th Amendment 2002 added 11th duty (education for children) • Art. 51A(a): Abide by Constitution and respect national flag and anthem • Art. 51A(b): Cherish and follow noble ideals of freedom struggle • Art. 51A(c): Uphold and protect sovereignty, unity and integrity of India • Art. 51A(d): Defend the country and render national service when called upon • Art. 51A(g): Protect and improve natural environment • Art. 51A(h): Develop scientific temper, humanism and spirit of inquiry • Art. 51A(k): Who is parent/guardian to provide education to child aged 6-14 • Not justiciable - cannot be enforced by courts directly • Correlation with rights: Every right corresponds to a duty • AIIMS Students Union v. AIIMS (2002): Duties can be used to interpret FRs • Rangarajan Prasad v. Union of India - Fundamental duties used to sustain reasonable restrictions
Q11	Explain the Right to Equality under Articles 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18.	• Art. 14: Equality before law (negative) and equal protection of laws (positive) - available to all persons • Doctrine of Classification: Art. 14 permits reasonable classification based on intelligible differentia with rational nexus to object • E.P. Royappa v. State of Tamil Nadu (1974) - Arbitrariness is antithesis of equality • Maneka Gandhi (1978) - Art. 14 = right against arbitrariness • Art. 15: Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth • Art. 15(3): State can make special provisions for women and children • Art. 15(4): Added by 1st Amendment - special provisions for

		backward classes and SCs/STs • Art. 16: Equality of opportunity in public employment • Art. 16(4): Reservation for backward classes in services - Indra Sawhney v. UOI (Mandal case) - 50% cap on reservation • Art. 17: Abolition of untouchability - punishable offense - Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 • Art. 18: Abolition of titles - except military and academic distinctions • Doctrine of Protective Discrimination: Equality among equals, not between unequals
Q12	Explain the structure and functions of the Supreme Court of India.	• Established under Art. 124; highest court of India; seat at New Delhi • Composition: Chief Justice + not more than 33 judges (increased over time) - originally 7 • Appointment: President appoints after consultation with such judges as he deems necessary (collegium system in practice) • Collegium System: Three Judges Cases - S.P. Gupta (1981), Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record (1993), In Re Presidential Reference (1998) • Jurisdiction: Original (Art. 131 - disputes between States/Centre-State), Appellate, Advisory (Art. 143), Writ (Art. 32), Special Leave Petition (Art. 136) • Original jurisdiction: Inter-state disputes exclusive to SC; no original jurisdiction in matters of private parties • Advisory jurisdiction: President may refer questions of law/fact of public importance • Power of review: Art. 137 - SC can review its own judgment • Curative Petition: Post-review remedy (Rupa Ashok Hurra v. Ashok Hurra, 2002) • Art. 141: Law declared by SC is binding on all courts in India • Art. 142: SC can pass any order for complete justice • Judicial activism: PIL, expanding Art. 21 rights, environmental protection, governance issues
Q13	Write about Secularism in the Indian Constitution and relevant case laws.	• India is a 'Secular' state - added to Preamble by 42nd Amendment 1976 • Indian secularism = equal respect for all religions (not anti-religion like Western secularism) • Constitutional provisions: Art. 25 (freedom of conscience and religion), Art. 26 (manage religious affairs), Art. 27 (no compulsion to pay taxes for religion), Art. 28 (no religious instruction in state institutions) • Art. 44: Uniform Civil Code - still unimplemented directive principle • S.R. Bommai v. Union of India (1994): Secularism is basic structure; anti-secular activities justify Art. 356 • Ismail Faruqui v. Union of India (1994): Mosque not an essential part of Islam; acquisition valid • Shirur Mutt case (1954): What constitutes essential religious practice is decided by religion itself • Commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowments v. Sri Lakshmindra (1954) - Essential religious practices protected • State can regulate economic/commercial/secular activities of religious institutions • T.M.A. Pai Foundation v. State of Karnataka (2002) - Minority institutions rights • Sardar Syedna Taher Saifuddin v. State of Bombay (1962) - Excommunication struck down • Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala (1986) - Students cannot be compelled to sing National Anthem

Q14	Explain the Separation of Powers doctrine in the Indian Constitution.	• Doctrine attributed to Montesquieu - Spirit of Laws (1748) - three organs: Legislature, Executive, Judiciary • India: No strict separation; checks and balances system • Legislature: Parliament (Art. 79) and State Legislatures - law-making power • Executive: President/Governor (Arts. 52, 153) + Council of Ministers - implementation • Judiciary: SC (Art. 124), HCs (Art. 214), subordinate courts - interpretation and adjudication • Overlaps: President participates in legislation; Parliament can perform judicial functions (privilege, contempt); SC has rule-making power • Ram Jawaya Kapur v. State of Punjab (1955) - Constitution does not rigidly separate powers • Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain (1975) - Judicial review = doctrine of separation of powers • Kesavananda Bharati (1973) - Separation of powers is basic structure • P. Sambamurthy v. State of AP (1987) - Separation of powers requires independence of judiciary • Checks: Judicial review checks Legislature and Executive; Impeachment checks Judiciary • Parliamentary system: Executive drawn from and responsible to Legislature - partial overlap by design
Q15	Explain Right to Privacy as a Fundamental Right with relevant case laws.	• Right to Privacy not explicitly mentioned in Constitution • M.P. Sharma v. Satish Chandra (1954) - 8-judge bench - No fundamental right to privacy • Kharak Singh v. State of UP (1963) - 6-judge bench - No right to privacy under Constitution • Govind v. State of MP (1975) - Limited privacy right recognized • R. Rajagopal v. State of Tamil Nadu (1994) - Right to privacy in personal matters • PUCL v. Union of India (1997) - Telephone tapping violates right to privacy under Art. 21 • Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017) - 9-judge bench UNANIMOUSLY held: • Right to Privacy is a Fundamental Right under Art. 21 (life and liberty) • Overruled M.P. Sharma and Kharak Singh decisions • Privacy includes: informational privacy, bodily integrity, decisional autonomy • Not absolute - can be restricted by compelling state interest, legality, proportionality • Impact: Challenges to Aadhaar, Section 377, personal data protection • K.S. Puttaswamy v. UOI (Aadhaar case, 2018) - Applied privacy right to test Aadhaar Act

PART C — IMPORTANT CASE LAWS (15 Cases × 15 Marks)

No.	CASE NAME	FACTS	HELD / SIGNIFICANCE
1	Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)	Petitioner challenged Kerala land reform laws; validity of 24th, 25th, 29th Amendments questioned; 13-judge Constitution Bench (largest ever)	Basic Structure Doctrine established - Parliament can amend but not destroy basic features; Overruled Golak Nath; Preamble is part of Constitution; Judicial review, federalism, secularism are basic features
2	Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)	Petitioner's passport impounded without reasons; Art. 21 challenged - whether 'procedure established by law' = any procedure	Art. 21 procedure must be fair, just and reasonable (due process); Arts. 14, 19, 21 form a golden triangle; Overruled A.K. Gopalan; Law must satisfy reasonableness under Art. 14
3	Golak Nath v. State of Punjab (1967)	Punjab security of land tenure laws challenged; Whether Parliament can amend Fundamental Rights	Parliament has no power to abridge or abridge Fundamental Rights; Constitutional amendment is 'law' under Art. 13; Later overruled by Kesavananda Bharati
4	A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras (1950)	Petitioner detained under Preventive Detention Act; Challenged Articles 13, 14, 19, 21 together	Arts. 19 and 21 operate in separate fields; 'Procedure established by law' = any procedure laid down by legislature; Later overruled by Maneka Gandhi
5	S.R. Bommai v. Union of India (1994)	Presidential proclamation in Karnataka, Meghalaya, Nagaland, MP challenged; Scope of Art. 356 questioned in 9-judge bench	Federalism and secularism are basic structure; Art. 356 is subject to judicial review; Floor test must be held; Anti-secular parties disqualified from forming government; Court can restore dismissed government
6	Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain (1975)	Allahabad HC set aside PM Indira Gandhi's election; 39th Amendment placed PM's election beyond judicial review	39th Amendment struck down; Judicial review and free and fair elections are basic structure; Retrospective validation of election is unconstitutional; 'Rule of Law' is fundamental
7	Minerva Mills v. Union of India (1980)	Minerva Mills nationalized; Art. 31C (as amended by 42nd Amendment) gave DPSPs absolute primacy over FRs	Balance between FRs and DPSPs is basic structure; Arts. 368(4)(5) excluding judicial review struck down; Parliament cannot grant itself unlimited amending power; Judicial review is basic feature
8	Shreya Singhal v. Union of India (2015)	Section 66A of IT Act criminalizing online speech challenged; Section 79 intermediary liability also challenged	Section 66A struck down as unconstitutional - vague, overbroad, chilling effect on free speech; Distinguished between 'discussion', 'advocacy' and 'incitement'; Section 79 read down to comply with Art. 19
9	Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017)	Challenge to Aadhaar's biometric data collection; Whether right to privacy is a Fundamental Right; 9-judge Constitution Bench	Right to Privacy unanimously held as Fundamental Right under Art. 21; Overruled M.P. Sharma (1954) and Kharak Singh (1963); Privacy includes informational privacy, decisional autonomy, bodily integrity; Restrictions must satisfy: legality, legitimate aim, proportionality
10	Indra Sawhney v. Union of India (1992 (Mandal Case))	Mandal Commission report implemented; 27% reservation for OBCs in central services challenged; 9-judge Constitution Bench	50% cap on total reservations; Creamy layer excluded from OBC reservation; Reservation in promotions not valid (Art. 16(4A) later added); Backward class cannot be determined solely by caste; Separate treatment for SCs/STs
11	Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation (1985 (Pavement Dwellers Case))	BMC evicting pavement dwellers in Bombay; Whether right to livelihood is part of right to life	Right to livelihood is part of Right to Life under Art. 21; Pavement dwellers cannot be evicted without reasonable notice; State must consider rehabilitation; Deprivation of livelihood = deprivation of life

12	State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan (1951)	Madras communal GO reserving seats in state medical and engineering colleges challenged under Art. 15 and 29	Communal GO struck down - violated Art. 29(2); FRs prevail over DPSPs; Led to First Constitutional Amendment adding Art. 15(4) to allow reservation for backward classes
13	Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar (1979)	PIL regarding undertrial prisoners in Bihar languishing in jail without trial for years exceeding sentence period	Right to speedy trial is Fundamental Right under Art. 21; Free legal aid is part of Art. 21; Bail should be granted where trial cannot be held promptly; Ordered release of over 40,000 undertrial prisoners
14	Romesh Thapar v. State of Madras (1950)	Entry and circulation of journal banned in Madras state; challenged under Art. 19(1)(a)	Freedom of press is part of Art. 19(1)(a); Restrictions must fall within constitutional grounds; Restriction on ground of 'public order' not valid unless threatening security of State; Struck down Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act
15	ADM Jabalpur v. Shivakant Shukla (1976 (<i>Habeas Corpus Case</i>))	During 1975 Emergency, detentions challenged; Whether Art. 21 rights enforceable during Emergency	4:1 majority held Art. 21 suspended during Emergency; Right to move court for Habeas Corpus suspended; Justice H.R. Khanna's lone dissent: Right to life cannot be suspended even during Emergency; Overruled by 44th Amendment; Called darkest chapter of Indian judiciary

QUICK REVISION TIPS

Top Cases to Remember for Exam:

1. Kesavananda Bharati (1973) - Basic Structure Doctrine [Most Important]
2. Maneka Gandhi (1978) - Art. 21 expansion, Golden Triangle [Very Important]
3. S.R. Bommai (1994) - Art. 356, Secularism as Basic Structure
4. Indra Sawhney (1992) - 50% cap on reservations, Mandal Case
5. Puttaswamy (2017) - Right to Privacy as Fundamental Right
6. ADM Jabalpur (1976) - Emergency, Habeas Corpus, Justice Khanna's dissent
7. Golak Nath (1967) - Parliament cannot amend FRs (later overruled)
8. Minerva Mills (1980) - Balance of FRs and DPSPs is basic structure
9. Shreya Singhal (2015) - Sec 66A IT Act struck down, Art. 19(1)(a)
10. Olga Tellis (1985) - Right to livelihood under Art. 21

Important Articles to Remember:

Art. 12-35: Fundamental Rights | Art. 13: Laws inconsistent with FRs void
Art. 14: Equality | Art. 19: Six Freedoms | Art. 21: Life & Liberty
Art. 32: Writs in SC (Heart & Soul) | Art. 226: Writs in HC
Art. 36-51: DPSP | Art. 51A: Fundamental Duties
Art. 124: Supreme Court | Art. 214: High Courts
Art. 352: National Emergency | Art. 356: President's Rule | Art. 360: Financial Emergency
Art. 368: Amendment Procedure | Art. 370: J&K (now revoked)