

PARUL UNIVERSITY**FACULTY OF LAW****B.A. LLB Supplementary Winter 2017 – 18 Examination****Semester: 2****Date: 22/12/ 2017****Subject Code: 17300151****Time: 10.30 am to 1.00 pm****Subject Name: Constitutional Law- I****Total Marks: 60****Instructions:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

Q.1 Do as directed.(MCQ, True or False, Definitions, Explain terms) (1 marks each. All Compulsory)**Write the code of appropriate answer from questions no. 1 to 10 given below in the answer book. (10)**

- (i). How does the Constitution of India describe India as
 - (a) A federation of States and Union Territories
 - (b) A Union of States
 - (c) Bharatvarsh
 - (d) A federated nation
- (ii). Which of the following is not a condition for becoming a citizen of India ?
 - (a) Birth
 - (b) Acquiring property
 - (c) Descent
 - (d) Naturalisation
- (iii). Which one of the following Constitutional System India follows ?
 - (a) USA
 - (b) UK
 - (c) Switzerland
 - (d) Russia
- (iv) The number of Union Territories in India is
 - (a) 5
 - (b) 6
 - (c) 7
 - (d) 8
- (v) The inspiration of 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' was derived from
 - (a) American revolution
 - (b) Russian revolution
 - (c) French revolution
 - (d) Italy revolution
- (vi) Which one of the following describes India as a secular state ?
 - (a) Fundamental Rights
 - (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
 - (c) Fifth Schedule
 - (d) Preamble of the Constitution
- (vii) Which one of the following is true with respect to Fundamental Rights of Indian Constitution ?
 - (a) Sovereignty of the people
 - (b) Equality of opportunity for all resident
 - (c) Limited government
 - (d) Democracy
- (viii) Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth is a fundamental right classifiable under
 - (a) Right to freedom of religion
 - (b) Right to equality
 - (c) Right against exploitation
 - (d) None of these
- (ix) In which part of Indian Constitution Fundamental rights are provided ?
 - (a) Part II
 - (b) Part III
 - (c) Part IV
 - (d) Part V
- (x) The Constitution guarantees that all citizens will be equal before law. It is provided in
 - (a) Article 11
 - (b) Article 12
 - (c) Article 13
 - (d) Article 14

Define the concept in one sentence (05)

- (xi) Fundamental Rights
- (xii) Preamble
- (xiii) Directive Principles of the State Policy
- (xiv) Federalism
- (xv) Quasi Federal

Q.2 Write short notes on (Each of three mark) (15)

1. Basic Structure theory
2. Curative Petition under Art. 32
3. Citizenship under the Constitution of India
4. Protection against Ex Post Facto Law;
5. Protection against Double Jeopardy

Q.3 A) Explain in detail Different freedoms available under Art. 19 of the Constitution of India (08)

OR

Different fundamental duties under Indian Constitution

B) Supreme Court of India has widened the scope of Art. 21 : right to life in various cases. Discus. (07)

OR

Describe the Importance of Preamble and basic structure theory under Indian Constitution

Q.4 A) Practical problem solving

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words (07)

1. Distribution of Powers is an essential feature of _____ .
2. A federal State derives its existence from the _____ .
3. British Constitution is oral while Indian Constitution is _____.
4. In a rigid Constitution the procedure of amendment is very _____ .
5. The Governors of the States are appointed by the _____.
6. Indian Constitution provides for the provision of emergency of ____ types.
7. Rule of Law embodies _____ .

B) Write Short notes on (Any four; Each of two mark) (08)

1. Writ of Quo-Warranto,
2. Writ of Prohibition
3. Prohibition against self incrimination
4. Writ of Mandamus;
5. Writ of Certiorari
6. Locus Standi