

**PARUL UNIVERSITY**  
**FACULTY OF LAW**  
**LL.B. Summer 2018 – 19 Examination**

**Semester: 1****Subject Code: 17100103****Subject Name: Constitutional Law-I****Date: 26/04/2019****Time: 10:30 am to 01:00 pm****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.****(15)**

(1 marks each. All Compulsory)

1. The Indian Constitution was came in to force fully on  
(A) 26 Jan 1950      (B) 26 Nov 1950  
(C) 26 Jan 1949      (D) 26 Nov
2. Total Time taken in making of Indian Constitution was-  
(A) 2 Years 11 months 18 Days      (B) 3 Years 11 months 18 Days  
(C) 4 Years 10 months 18 Days      (D) 5 Years 10 months 18 Days
3. The provision of Fundamental Rights is given in Part-V of Indian Constitution.  
(a) True.  
(b) False.
4. The provision of Fundamental Duties is given in Part-III of Indian Constitution.  
(a) True.  
(b) False.
5. Terms Integrity was added in the Preamble of Indian Constitution by 42nd Constitutional (Amendment) Act, 1976.  
(a) True.  
(b) False.
6. Terms Secular and Socialist were present in the Preamble of Indian Constitution since it was newly drafted.  
(a) True.  
(b) False.
7. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was Chairman of drafting committee of Indian Constitution.  
(a) True.  
(b) False.
8. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was Chairman of Constituent Assembly of Indian Constitution.  
(a) True.  
(b) False.
9. Right to Education is a Fundamental Right.  
(a) True.  
(b) False.
10. The provision of Citizenship is given in Part-II of Indian Constitution.  
(a) True.  
(b) False.
11. Article 13 of Indian Constitution defines 'State'.  
(a) True.  
(b) False.
12. The provision of Directive Principles of State Policy is given in Part-IV of Indian Constitution.  
(a) True.  
(b) False.
13. Indian Citizenship can not be acquired by Foreign Nationals.  
(a) True.  
(b) False.
14. According to the judgment pronounced in Keshvananda Bharati case, Preamble is not an integral part of Indian Constitution.  
(a) True.  
(b) False.

15. According to the judgment pronounced in Berubari case, Preamble is an integral part of Indian Constitution.

(a) True.

(b) False.

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

1. Adult Suffrage.
2. Directive Principles of State Policy.
3. Uniform Civil Code.
4. Freedom of Speech and Expression
5. Right to Education.

**Q.3 A) Discuss the provisions of Fundamental Rights under Indian Constitution. (08)**

**OR**

**A) Discuss various salient features of Indian Constitution. (08)**

**B) Discuss Article-19 of Indian Constitution. (07)**

**OR**

**B) Discuss relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. (07)**

**Q.4 A) In Kesvananda Bharati Vs State of Kerala case, a landmark judgment was pronounced which brought revolution in Indian Constitutional Law. Discuss in detail. (07)**

**B) Answer any 04 of the following (Each of two mark) (08)**

1. Briefly explain any 02 fundamental duties.
2. Briefly explain any 02 Directive Principles of State Policy.
3. Briefly explain Written Constitution.
4. Briefly explain modes of acquiring Indian Citizenship.
5. Briefly explain Republic State.