

**PARUL UNIVERSITY**  
**FACULTY OF LAW**  
**LL.B (Unitary), Winter 2018– 19 Examination**

**Semester: 1****Subject Code: 17100103****Subject Name: Constitutional Law -1****Date: 28/11/2018****Time: 10:30am to 1:00pm****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.** (1 mark each. All Compulsory)**(15)**

1. The Chairman of Constituent Assembly of Indian Constitution was-

- (A) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru      (B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
(C) Dr. BR Ambedkar          (D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

2. 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 1949

3. 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

4. The Chairman of drafting committee of Indian Constitution was-

- (A) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru      (B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
(C) Dr. BR Ambedkar          (D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

5. Article 14 of Indian Constitution defines 'State'. (State True or False)

6. The provision of Fundamental Rights is given in Part-III of Indian Constitution. (State True or False)

7. Fundamental Rights are not enforceable (non-justifiable) by law. (State True or False)

8. The Directive Principles of State are enforceable by law. (State True or False)

9. The provision of Directive Principles of State Policy is given in Part-IV of Indian Constitution. (State True or False)

10. The provision of Citizenship is given in Part-III of Indian Constitution. (State True or False)

11. Indian Citizenship can be acquired by Foreign Nationals. (State True or False)

12. Terms Secular, Socialist and Integrity were added in the Preamble of Indian Constitution by 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976. (State True or False)

13. According to the judgment pronounced in Berubari case, Preamble is an integral part of Indian Constitution. (State True or False)

14. What do you mean by Sovereign?

15. What do you mean by Socialist?

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

1. Article-12 of Indian Constitution.
2. Judicial Review
3. Nature of Indian Constitution
4. Article-2 Vs Article-3 of Indian Constitution
5. Universal Adult Suffrage

**Q.3 A) Explain salient features of Indian Constitution. (08)**

**OR**

**A) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy are Supplementary and complementary to each other. Discuss this statement. (08)**

**B) Explain the Preamble of Indian Constitution. Whether Preamble is part of the Constitution or not? Cite case laws in support of your response. (07)**

**OR**

**B) Explain Article-19 of Indian Constitution. Discuss various restrictions in this Article. (07)**

**Q.4 A) Discuss case study of Keshvananda Bharti Vs State of Kerala, a landmark judgement in Indian Legal system. (07)**

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

1. Secular State
2. Republic State
3. Democratic State
4. Fundamental Rights Vs Directive Principles of State Policy
5. Right to Education
6. Fundamental Duties