



All the three wings of the State are creatures of the Constitution and are bound by it. As coordinate organs of the State there is to be complementarity among the Constitutional institutions and no one institution can claim superiority over the other. For the progress of the nation it is imperative that all the three wings of the state function in complete harmony.

The Judiciary has the power of judicial review as per the Constitution. While adjudicating, Courts have to review the constitutionality of the law and interpret its scope vis-a-vis the powers given under the Constitution.

The judiciary acts where there is legislative vacuum in the field of human rights and that its action only strengthened democracy and the common man's faith in the rule of law.

The Parliament has the right to amend the Constitution within the provisions of the Constitution. Sometime back (in 1951) the Supreme Court opined that the Parliament had unfettered power to amend the Constitution including the Fundamental Rights. But in 1967, it opined that Fundamental Rights cannot be abrogated even by an amendment of the Constitution. Later in 1973, it held that the Constitution has certain basic features that cannot be altered or destroyed at all through the amendments. The basic features that the Supreme Court held are (i) Fundamental Rights; (ii) Federal Character of the Constitution; (iii) Secular Character of the Constitution; (iv) Democratic Character of Polity; (v) Unity and integrity of the nation; (vi) Supremacy of the Construction.

The Parliament has, thus, limited powers and does not go against the basic structure of the Constitution. If the Parliament enacts laws following the norms of the basic structure of the Constitution, the Judiciary has no right to interfere and there is no need for judicial review. Hence, in India, it is clear that the Constitution of India is supreme.

- 1) What is the function of the Parliament ?
- 2) Explain the role of the Judiciary.
- 3) What are the basic features of the Constitution ?
- 4) In what sense the Parliament has limited powers ?
- 5) Is the Parliament or Judiciary Superior ? Discuss your view.

Marks : 2×5=10

**I Semester 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (Maj.-Min.)/B.B.A. LL.B./I Semester 5 Year
B.Com. LL.B. Examination, December 2019
GENERAL ENGLISH
(2018 and 2019 Batch)**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :** 1. Answer Section **A** and Section **B** completely.
2. Section **A** and Section **B** consist of **40** marks each.
3. Figure to the **right** indicate marks.
4. Write **neatly** and **clearly**.

SECTION – A

Marks : 10×4=40

- Q. No. 1. Briefly explain the personality of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.
- Q. No. 2. Why does Dr. S. Radhakrishnan state that there is lack of spiritual note in the modern civilization ?
- Q. No. 3. Explain M.K. Gandhi's preparation to England.
- Q. No. 4. Explain Dada Abdulah's Case.
- Q. No. 5. Why does Gandhi plead for the severest penalty upon his conviction for sedition ?
- Q. No. 6. Explain Gandhi's views on legal ethics.
- Q. No. 7. Explain Gandhi's journey to South Africa.

SECTION – B

- Q. No. 8. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions/articles (**any five**) :

Marks : 1×5=5

- A) i) 1) It is _____ very good book.
- 2) Susan got _____ first rank.
- 3) _____ Constitution of India is a masterpiece.

P.T.O.



- 4) John went _____ London for his higher studies.
- 5) Rahul is knocking _____ the door.
- 6) Idea of Panchayat Raj was first mooted _____ Mahatma Gandhi.

ii) Do as directed (**any 5**) :

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) He is greater than I
(change to Negative)
- 2) We all know why he is popular.
(change to simple)
- 3) He pleaded not guilty.
(change to complex)
- 4) The bell rang, the students made noise.
(use No sooner ----- than)
- 5) He is a rogue. He is a madman.
(use both and)
- 6) This news is too good to be true.
(Use so that)

B) i) Change the voice of the following (**any five**) :

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) I am bringing the box.
- 2) Give the order.
- 3) Why should you suspect me ?
- 4) The match had been won by them.
- 5) He will be delighted by the sight.
- 6) His father is known to me.

ii) Change into direct/indirect speech (**any 5**) :

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) He said, "I have finished my work".
- 2) He said, "Have you seen him anywhere ?"
- 3) The tourists said, "what a lovely place !"
- 4) He shouted, "Be quiet and listen to my words".
- 5) My friend asked me whether I took my meal.
- 6) He said that man is mortal.



Q. No. 9. A) Frame sentences of your own using **any 5** legal words given below :

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) Amendment
- 2) Document
- 3) Fraud
- 4) Litigation
- 5) Proviso
- 6) Statute.

B) Frame sentences using **any 5** idioms bringing out their meaning :

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) At sixes and sevens.
- 2) Bring to book.
- 3) Hand in Glove.
- 4) Keep one's promise.
- 5) Over and over again.
- 6) Yeoman's Service.

C) Write a letter applying for the post of a legal advisor to Global Law Firm situated in Chennai.

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OR

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below :

We, the people of India have resolved to govern ourselves in the manner in which human rights and democratic accountability are sought to be achieved under a federal policy. In the final analysis in any Constitutional democracy, power resides with the people and it is exercised through the rule of law reflecting their collective will.

Constitutional institutions are only instruments that exercise limited power in a system where power is divided and operated through checks and balances.

Parliament is the organ which enacts laws. Does the Parliament can enact anything which it wants ? If the Parliament goes against the Constitution, which power has to safeguard the Constitution ? Here comes the judiciary to protect the Constitution.