

**GOA UNIVERSITY,  
G.R. KARE COLLEGE OF LAW  
FYLLM SEM-II  
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II**

**Jun 2015  
Jan 2015  
July 2014  
Jan 2014  
Jan 2013  
June/July 2012  
Jan 2012  
JULY 2011,  
JAN 2011,  
Jan 2010,  
2009  
JULY 2008.  
JAN 2008.  
JULY 2007,  
JAN 2007,  
JULY 2006,  
JAN 2006,  
2005,  
JULY 2004  
JAN 2004,  
JULY 2002,  
JAN 2002,  
2001,  
JULY 2000,  
JAN 2000,  
1999**

LL.M. (Semester – II) Examination, June 2015  
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

**Instructions :** I) Answer any five questions.

II) Each question carries 15 marks.

1. Critically evaluate the statement that, "It is essential to evolve and establish a healthy conventions so as to exclude the arbitrary interference of executive in the matter of appointment of judges of higher judiciary".
2. Discuss the statement that 'the perennial source of friction between parliament and judiciary is the area of parliamentary privileges'.
3. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India is one such provision which has not been properly utilized in the constitutional jurisprudence of India. Discuss.
4. Regulatory measures including imposition of compensatory taxes in the use of trading facilities do not come within the purview of the restrictions contemplated by Article 301 of the constitution – Elucidate.
5. What is national emergency ? Discuss the impact of national emergency on the federal structure of the country.
6. Explain in detail the constitutional safeguards to civil servants.
7. Write a detailed note on judicial activism and judicial self restraint.
8. Write short notes on :
  - 1) Inter-state council
  - 2) Office of profit.

---



**BSM – 122**

**LL.M. (Semester – II) Examination, January 2015**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II**

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

**Instructions :** i) Answer **any five** questions.  
ii) **All** answer carry **equal** marks.

1. Briefly discuss the procedure for appointment of Judges of High Court and Supreme Court and transfer in appointment.
2. Explain Constitutional scheme of centre-state relations with reference to legislative relations with case laws.
3. Explain and discuss the role of Governor in a federal set up of country.
4. Explain and discuss the concept of office of profit.
5. Explain different type of emergencies envisaged under Indian Constitution and to what extent it affects federal structure.
6. The Constitution does not permit levy of any tax outside tax entries. Elucidate your answer in the light of recommendation made by Sarkaria Commission.
7. The law relating to defections was expected to check floor crossing by elected representatives for ulterior consideration. Analyse in detail to what extent antidefection law control the behaviour of elected representatives.
8. Write short notes on :
  - 1) Immunities of members of parliament
  - 2) Establishment of Inter-state Council.

---



**DBK – 120**

**LL.M. (Semester – II) Examination, July 2014**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II**

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

**Instructions :** i) Answer **any five** questions.  
ii) **Each** question carries **15** marks.

1. Briefly discuss the functions of President of India.
  2. State and discuss the advisory jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India with its significance.
  3. Explain : Indian Constitution is neither federal nor unitary but promotes cooperative federalism.
  4. Explain and discuss the powers of Parliament to amend the constitution with various situations and development.
  5. Explain and discuss the role of Election Commission of India with emerging trends.
  6. Explain and discuss the various authorities and bodies under Indian Constitution with reference to functions of Parliament.
  7. Evil of political defection is a matter of national concern. Explain nature perception and rationale of antidefection laws.
  8. Write short notes :
    - 1) National emergency
    - 2) Inter-state valley and water disputes.
-



BSM – 112

LL.M. (Semester – II) Examination, January 2014  
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

**Instructions :** I) Answer **any five** questions.  
II) **All** answer carry **equal** marks.

(5×15=75)

- I. Critically examine the privileges and immunities of members of Parliament.
- II. Explain and discuss the financial relations between centre and state.
- III. Explain and discuss :
  - a) President : Power to impose emergency
  - b) Effect of emergency on amendments of Constitution.
- IV. Explain and discuss the contracted liability of government.
- V. The Indian constitution lays down the scheme of freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse protecting the interest of state in a federal scheme. Elucidate.
- VI. Explain and discuss the merits and demerits of cabinet form (parliamentary form) as distinct from Presidential form of government.
- VII. Briefly discuss the appellate jurisdiction of supreme court and writ jurisdiction.
- VIII. Write short notes on **any two** :
  - 1) Right to property
  - 2) Doctrine of repugnancy
  - 3) Parliament's power to amend.





9/1/13 wednesday



BSM-1312

**LL.M. (Semester – II) Examination, January 2013**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II**

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

**Instructions :** i) Answer **any five**.  
ii) **All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Explain the concept of Parliamentary and Presidential Forms of Government with specific references to the UK and US Constitutions.
  2. Examine the nature of the Jurisdiction of both the Supreme Court and the State High Courts under the Indian Constitution with references made relating to the Constitutional provisions of law.
  3. "Article 217 provides that every judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President". In view of the above statement, highlight the procedures enshrined under the Indian Constitution regarding the Appointment of Judges.
  4. "Judicial Activism and self-restraint are facets of courageous activity and pragmatic wisdom". Elucidate the concept in relation to few case-laws.
  5. Discuss in detail the scope and ambit of the emergency powers of the President of India.
  6. Provide in detail the federal characteristics of the Indian Constitution.
  7. Explain the Administrative Relations between a Union and States according to the principles laid down by the Constitutional standards in India.
  8. Write short note on the following :
    - a) Ordinance Making power
    - b) Finance Commission.
-



LL.M. (Semester – II) Examination, June/July 2012  
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

**Instructions :** 1) Answer **any five** questions.  
2) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.

1. Explain the concept of "Federalism". Evaluate the salient features of Federalism in Indian Constitution.
2. Critically examine the concept of Centre-State Relations under the Indian Constitution.
3. Judicial Review is the interposition of judicial restraint on the legislature as well as the Executive Organs of the Government". Elucidate.
4. "Article 32 confers writ jurisdiction on the Supreme Court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights". In the light of this statement, discuss the various kinds of writs that are available under the Indian Constitution.
5. "Article 310 of the Indian Constitution incorporates the Common Law Doctrine of Pleasure". Stipulate the various Constitutional Safeguards that are granted to a civil servant in relation to their term of office.
6. Evaluate in detail the various constitutional provisions relating to freedom of trade and commerce along with exceptions if any.
7. "In India, a proclamation of an emergency under Article 352 of the Indian Constitution affects the very basic fundamental rights of the citizens in a more drastic situation". Critically analyse this statement.
8. Write short notes on the following :
  - a) Pardoning Power
  - b) Judicial Activism.

[Total No. of Questions : 8]

LL.M. (Semester - II) Examination, January - 2012

**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - II**

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

Instructions : 1) Answer any five of the following:  
2) All question carry equal marks.

[5 × 15 = 75]

- Q1) It is the essence of parliamentary system of Government that people's representatives should be free to express themselves without fear of legal consequences - explain the statement and state the exception to such freedom under Indian Constitution.
- Q2) Of late anti defection Law was used for political purposes - Explain the statement with relevant case law.
- Q3) Appointment of Judges to Supreme Court and High Courts is not an executive act but the result of Constitutional process which must be observed in word and spirit. Explain the impact of Supreme Court rulings on appointment of Judges.
- Q4) Explain the circumstances in which parliament can legislate on State subjects.
- Q5) Explain the Constitutional States of Right to Property.
- Q6) "The Government has a right to expect its servants of certain standards of decency and morality both in public and private life". Critically evaluate Doctrine of pleasure in the light of above statement.
- Q7) Examine Constitutional implications of proclamation emergency in a state.
- Q8) Write a short note on the following:  
a) Pardoning power of the president.  
b) Advisory Jurisdiction.



[Total No. of Questions : 8]

**LL.M. (Semester - II) Examination, July 2011**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - II**

Duration : 3 Hours

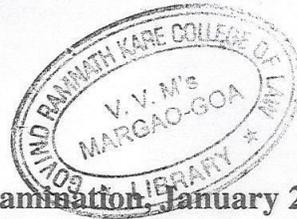
Total Marks : 75

*Instructions :* 1) *Answer any five of the following.*  
2) *All questions carry equal marks.*

(5 × 15 = 75)

- Q1)* The constitution of India confers very vast powers on the president. However, these powers are subject to the approval of Council of Ministers? Explain.
- Q2)* Critically examine the privileges endorsed by the members of the legislature in India.
- Q3)* Explain the appellate Jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India.
- Q4)* The constitution of India incorporates a very elaborate scheme of financial relations between Centre and States. Explain.
- Q5)* Explain the contractual liability of Government of India.
- Q6)* The underlying object of Art 301 is freeflow of trade, Commerce and inter course as between different parts without any barriers. Explain and state the exceptions if any.
- Q7)* Explain various safeguards available under Indian constitution to a Civil servants in relation to their tenure of office.
- Q8)* Write short note on the following :
- a) Failure of constitutional machinery.
  - b) Right to property.

XXXX



**BM – 52**

**LL.M. Semester – II Examination, January 2011  
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Answer any five :

(5×15=75)

1. Explain fully the legislative procedure under Indian Constitution.
2. Indian Constitution embodies cooperative federalism for a smooth and proper functioning of the administrative machinery at the Centre and the State – Explain.
3. Compartmentalization of government functions as sovereign and non sovereign is against the public interest. Explain the judicial trends in tortious liability of the government for the torts committed by its servants.
4. Freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse shall be free with in the territory of India – Explain.
5. Proclamation of national emergency results into serious consequences. Therefore, the constitution of India prescribes a strict procedure to impose such emergency. Explain the circumstances in which such an emergency can be imposed and its effect.
6. What are privileges enjoyed by the Legislature. Are these privileges subject to judicial review ?
7. Examine various instances in which centre can legislate on state subjects.
8. Explain the following :
  - a) Pardoning power of the President of India.
  - b) Right to property.



NNK – 22

LL.M. (Semester – II) Examination, 2010  
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II

Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

- Instructions:** 1) Answer any 5 questions.  
2) Refer to Constitutional Provisions, Amendments and Judicial Decisions.  
3) All questions carry equal marks.

1. Explain and discuss the features of Unitary scheme of Indian Constitution and the Federal character with particular reference to the British Model and American Constitution.
  2. How the conflict management between the different units (States) and the Center is resolved ? Explain with reference to the distribution of powers and exercise of center's control over State legislature.
  3. The Indian Constitution lays down the scheme of freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse protecting the interests of the States in a federal scheme. Elucidate.
  4. Explain the various organs of fiscal and revenue instrumentalities, namely role of Finance Commission, role of Planning Commission with reference to their functions and distribution of revenue.
  5. Do you believe or accept the proposition that the Prime Minister of India have more exercise of freedom and functions than the President of U.S.A ? Explain in detail the scheme of the functions and powers in a cabinet form of government.
  6. The President of India can be removed only by an impeachment process. Explain in brief the role of Parliament and the procedure in the impeachment with reference to experiences obtainable from any other countries.
  7. Explain and discuss the legislative privileges of Parliament with illustrative case laws.
  8. Write short notes on :
    - a) Judicial Activism
    - b) Doctrine of Pleasure.
-



NNK – 21

**LL.M. (Semester – II) Examination, 2009**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II**

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

- Instructions :** 1) *Answer any 5 questions.*  
2) *Refer to constitutional provisions, amendments and judicial decisions.*  
3) *All questions carry equal marks.*

1. Critically examine the federal features of the constitution of India. Explain in brief with illustrious cases.
  2. Explain in brief the distribution of powers between the Center and the States.
  3. Explain and examine the objective and rationale of freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse under the constitution of India with relevant case laws.
  4. Discuss the emergency provisions in brief and explain the repercussions and effects in terms of invocation of such provisions with relevant case laws.
  5. Explain and discuss the nature and concept of presidential form of government as distinct from parliamentary form of government in Indian context.
  6. Explain in brief the powers of the President with respect to ordinance making and the extent of the power in the executive capacity. Discuss the nature of parliamentary control and use of such power in its historical background.
  7. Explain and discuss the disqualification of the members with reference to "Office of Profit".
  8. Write a critical note on :
    - a) Advisory jurisdiction of Supreme Court
    - b) Judicial Review.
-



NNK – 34

**LL.M. (Semester – II) Examination, July 2008**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

*Instructions: 1) Answer any five questions.*  
*2) All carry equal marks.*

1. "Members of the Parliament have been given wider freedom on speech than an ordinary citizen". Critically examine the statement in the light of various judicial decisions and state exception to such freedom of speech if any.
  2. Critically evaluate the powers and position of President of India under the Indian Constitution.
  3. Discuss the rationale, philosophy and objectives of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse guaranteed under Art 301 and its impact on the federal structure of the Constitution.
  4. Explain critically the procedure for appointment of Judges of High Court and Supreme Court.
  5. Indian Constitution incorporated elaborate scheme of Centre State financial relations to avoid the possibility of overlapping and multiple taxation. – Discuss.
  6. How far the doctrine of pleasure enables the government to interfere and regulate the employment conditions of government servants ?
  7. Explain formal and informal methods of amending Constitution of India. Can parliament amend any part of the Constitution ?
  8. Write short note on :
    - a) State emergency.
    - b) Role of Governor.
-

TNY - 2

LL.M. (Sem. - II) Examination, January 2008  
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - II

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

*Instructions :* a) Answer any five questions.  
b) All questions carry equal marks.

(15×5=75)

1. For a developing country like India, Presidential form of government, which ensures stable government, is more suitable than the present Parliamentary form of government – Critically examine this statement.
  2. The framers of the Constitution felt that in an emergency, the Centre should have overriding powers to control and direct all aspects of administration and legislation throughout the country” – Comment.
  3. Examine the relationship between Parliament and the Judiciary in matters of privileges of members of the Parliament.
  4. Freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse is an absolute necessity for economic unity of India. Explain.
  5. Indian constitution vests more financial powers with the union, which affects the essential federal structure. Elucidate this statement with reference to constitutional scheme of distribution of financial relations between centre and State.
  6. Explain original and advisory jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India.
  7. Discuss the doctrine of pleasure as enshrined in the Indian Constitution. Enumerate various constitutional safeguards available to the civil servants.
  8. Write short note on :
    - a) Appointment of judges
    - b) Power of the President to grant Pardon.
-

TNY – 02

LL.M. (Semester – II) Examination, July 2007  
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

*Instructions: A) Answer any five questions.*

*B) All questions carry equal marks.*

(5×15=75)

1. Federalism seeks to reconcile unity with multiplicity, centralization with decentralization and nationalism with localism-Elucidate
  2. Explain elaborately various functions of the Parliament.
  3. Discuss the various provisions of the Indian constitution dealing with cooperative federalism.
  4. Discuss the scope of “office of Profit” as a ground of disequilibrium for members of legislatures.
  5. Write an explanatory note on appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.
  6. Proclamation of National Emergency is a very serious matter as it disturbs the normal fabric of the Constitution and adversely affects the rights of the people – Comment.
  7. Freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse shall be free throughout the territory of India – Explain. How far regulatory measures are regarded as violative of the freedom guaranteed by Art. 301 of the Indian Constitution ?
  8. Write short note on :
    - a) Repugnancy
    - b) Contractual liability of the government
-

18/1107

MAH - 5

LL.M. Semester - II Examination, January 2007  
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - II

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

*Instructions :* 1) Answer any five questions.  
2) Each question carries 15 marks.

(5×15=75)

1. 'Members of Parliament have been given wider personal liberty and freedom of speech than an ordinary citizen'. Critically examine the statement in the light of various privileges conferred by the Constitution to the Members of Parliament.
2. Examine the rationale, philosophy and objectives of freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse granted under Art. 301 and its impact on the federal system of the Constitution.
3. 'In the light of constitution provision, the Presidential form of government as prevailing in USA is ruled out, it is Parliamentary type of Government which is provided by the Constitution of India'. Comment.
4. Explain different types of emergencies envisaged under the Indian Constitution and find out to what extent it affect the federal structure.
5. 'Law relating to defection was expected to check party hopping or floor crossing by elected representatives for ulterior considerations'. Analyse in detail to what extent Anti defection law control the behaviour of elected representatives.
6. 'The Union Parliament assumes legislative authority over subjects in the State list. Distribution of legislative powers make the Center strong to meet any abnormal situation'. Mention in detail legislative competency of Parliament over State subjects.
7. 'The constitution doesn't permit levy of any tax outside the tax entries'. Elucidate your answer in the light of recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission.
8. Write a critical note on :
  - i) Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court
  - ii) Establishment of Inter State Council.

20/7/06 (2)

MAH - 106

LL.M. Sem. - II Examination, 2006  
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - II

Duration: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

Answer any five.

(5×15=75)

1. X schedule intended to provide a remedy for the evil of unprincipled and unethical political defection – Examine the statement and explain the latest developments in anti defection law.
2. Explain the original and advisory jurisdiction of Supreme Court. Is the opinion expressed by the Supreme Court under advisory jurisdiction binding ?
3. Discuss the principles of interpretation evolved by the Supreme Court for resolving the disputes between centre and states in regard to legislative functions.
4. Indian constitution neither federal nor unitary but promotes co-operative federalism – Explain.
5. Indian constitution incorporated elaborate scheme of centre state financial relations to avoid the possibility of overlapping and multiple taxation – Discuss.
6. Examine critically the scope and content of freedom of interstate trade and commerce under the Indian constitution.
7. Explain formal and informal methods of amending of constitution. Can parliament amend any part of the constitution ?
8. Write a critical note on:
  - a) National Emergency
  - b) President's power to grant pardon.

5/1/06

**LL.M. Sem – II Examination – January 2006**

**Constitutional Law – II**

**Duration: 3Hours**

**Max. Marks: 75**

**Answer any FIVE**

**5 X 15 = 75**

1. Examine the position of President under Indian constitution.
2. Examine the qualifications and disqualifications of Members of Parliament.  
When a Member of Parliament be disqualified on ground of defection.
3. Examine critically the privileges of interpretation evolved by the apex court in reconciling the legislative conflicts under Indian constitution.
4. Indian Constitution lays down a flexible and permissive scheme of allocation of administrative responsibilities between centre and state – Comment
5. The concept of trade and commerce acquires greater significance and wider implications if such activity is considered in federal state. Critically examine this proposition in the light of constitutional provisions and judicial decisions.
6. Explain the constitutional safeguards available to a civil servant against arbitrary dismissal from service.
7. Critically analyze the powers of the president in imposing presidential rule in a state with the help of latest Supreme Court pronouncements.
8. Write a critical note on
  - a) Special Leave Petition
  - b) Money bill

— X — X — X —

**LL.M., SEM II EXAMINATION -2005**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - II**

Duration: 3 Hours

Marks: 75 ✓

- INSTRUCTIONS:**
1. Answer any **FIVE** questions.
  2. Each questions carries **15** marks

**5X15 = 75**

1. 'Evil of political defection has been a matter of national concern'. In the light of this statement examine the scope, extent and importance of Anti defection law in the present Indian society.
2. 'Art. 301 declares that trade, commerce and intercourse through out the territory of India shall be free. This is subjected to the exception laid down under the constitution'. Elucidate your answer with the help of judicial decisions.
3. 'Presidential powers have to be read and interpreted in the light of Parliamentary system of government'. Elucidate your answer in the light of position and powers of the President under the Indian Constitution.
4. 'A Public servant though works at the pleasure of the President or Governor but he does not work at his mercy'. Examine the statement in the light of limitations and exception as laid down under the Constitution of India.
5. 'Of late the supreme Court of India has been taking the sufferings of the poor sincerely and seriously'. Discuss this in the light of pro-active role played by the Supreme Court with judicial pronouncement
6. 'Federal constitution establishes a dual polity with Units at the center and the States at periphery, each empowered with sovereign power to be exercised in the field assigned to them respectively'. Examine the principles evolved in the distribution of legislative power between the Center and the State.
7. Critically analyze the powers of president in imposition of emergency in a State in case of failure of constitutional machinery. Mention the restrictions on the power of the President.
8. Write a critical note on:
  - i. Role of Election Commission and emerging trends
  - ii. Inter-state and Center-State Conflicts

18/8/04  
2

LL.M., SEMESTER—II EXAMINATION. 2004  
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW- II

Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

- Instructions: 1. Answer any FIVE questions  
2. All questions carry equal marks

5X15=75

1. Compare and contrast the status, position, powers and functions of the President under the Indian Constitution vis-à-vis the British Crown
2. Critically evaluate the use and misuse of parliamentary privileges under the Indian Constitution in the light of pronouncements of the Supreme Court
3. Analyze and evaluate the original and advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India as per the provisions of Indian Constitution and decisions of the court
4. Critically evaluate the nature of Center and State administrative relations envisaged under the Indian Constitution
5. Point out and evaluate the various unitary features of Indian Constitution and its impact on the concept of federalism
6. "The concept of trade and commerce acquires great significance and wide implications if such Activity is considered in a federal state". Critically examine this proposition in the light of constitutional provisions and judicial decisions
7. Evaluate the extent of power to amend the Constitution under the Indian Constitution. Can there be amendment to the Basic structure of the constitution.
8. Write a Critical note on:
  - a. Money Bill
  - b. Appointment of Judges

-----  
-----

22.1.04

LL.M., SEMESTER—II EXAMINATION, 2004  
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW- II

Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

- Instructions:** 1. Answer any FIVE questions  
2. All questions carry equal marks

5X15=75

1. Analyze and evaluate the status and role of the President under the Indian Constitution and compare his status with that of the President of the United States Constitution
2. In the light of recent amendment to the Anti Defection Law evaluate its impact on the political process in the Country
3. Explain and critic the procedure for appointment of Judges of High Court and Supreme Court in the light of various decided cases
4. Analyze and explain how far Indian Constitution could be considered as a federal constitution
5. Critically evaluate the financial inter dependence between the center and the State and extent of financial autonomy in the light of the relevant Articles of the Constitution with cases
6. Explain the idea of freedom of trade and commerce in the light of constitutional restrictions and the need for economic progress
7. How far the doctrine of pleasure enables the government to interfere and regulate the employment conditions of government servants.
8. Write a Critical note on:
  - a. National Emergency
  - b. Parliaments power to amend

S2

SRN - 112

**LL.M. (Sem. - II) Examination, 2002**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - II (Paper - I)**

Duration: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

- Instructions:* 1) Answer any five questions.  
2) All questions carry equal marks.  
3) Refer to Constitutional provisions, amendments and judicial decisions.

1. Explain critically the principles of interpretation invoked by the Supreme Court of India to ascertain the legislative competence set out in Art. 246 of the Constitution.
2. Discuss briefly the Constitutional restrictions on the power of the State Legislature to enact a tax law.
3. Discuss the status and scope of judicial review in Centre-State and inter-State conflicts.
4. Discuss the rationale, philosophy and objectives of Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse guaranteed under Art. 301 and its impact on the federal structure of the Constitution.
5. "In the light of Constitutional Provisions, the Presidential form of Government as prevailing in USA is ruled out, it is Parliamentary type of Government which is provided by the Constitution of India". Elucidate.
6. Discuss the gamut of ordinance making of power under the Constitution of India. Is there a shift in the judicial attitude in this regard?
7. Discuss diverse disqualifications of Legislatures under the Constitution of India.
8. Explain briefly the appellate jurisdictions of Supreme Court of India.

OCT 2001

RN - 6

F.Y. LL.M. (Semester - II) Examination, 2002  
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - II

Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75



Instructions: 1) Answer any five of the following.  
2) All questions carry equal marks.

(5×15 = 75)

1. "The originality of the federal system lies in that power is at one and the same time concentrated as well as divided". Discuss the correctness of the above statement in the light of Constitution of India.
2. Discuss the role of the Governor. Explain various recommendations suggested by Sarkaria Commission on the appointment and powers of the Governor.
3. Explain various appellate jurisdictions of the Supreme Court.
4. Explain the constitutional scheme of distribution of revenue between Centre and States.
5. Discuss various Constitutional safeguards against removal of a civil servant.
6. Discuss the need and necessity to amend the constitution. Can Parliament amend any part of the Indian constitution?
7. When can President proclaim national emergency? Discuss the impact of such emergency on the federal structure of the Indian Constitution.
8. Write short notes on the following:
  - a) Inter-state river valley and water disputes.
  - b) Disqualification on grounds of defection.

Centre, State  
relation  
financial  
sub

RPN - 76

LL.M. (Semester - II) Examination, 2001  
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - II

Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

*Instructions: 1) Answer any five of the following.*

*2) All questions carries equal marks.*

(5×15 = 75)

1. ✓ Explain position of President under the Indian Constitution with the help of relevant case laws, conventions and Amendments.
2. "Members of the Parliament have been given somewhat wider personal liberty and freedom of speech than an ordinary citizen". Explain the statement in the light of various privileges conferred by Constitution to the members of the Parliament.
3. ✓ Explain the original and advisory jurisdictions of Supreme Court. Is the opinion expressed by the Supreme Court under Advisory Jurisdiction binding.
4. Explain various norms developed by the Supreme Court to resolve the conflicts that may arise between the three lists in terms of legislative power.  
*Eg. Federalism*
5. "Indian constitution lays down a flexible and permissive scheme of allocation of administrative responsibilities between Centre and State". Comment.
6. Discuss the concept of freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse and compare it with American and Australian concepts.
7. What are formal and informal methods of amendment ? Discuss the power of the Parliament to amend Indian Constitution.
8. Write a short note on the following:
  - a) Role of Governor.
  - b) Contractual liability of the Government.

RPN - 89

48

LL.M. (Semester - II) Examination, 2000  
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - II

Duration : Three Hours

Max. Marks: 75

- Instructions :** 1) *Answer any FIVE questions choosing at least TWO questions in EACH Section.*  
2) *ALL questions carries EQUAL marks.*  
3) *Refer to Constitutional provisions, amendments and judicial decisions.*

SECTION I

1. "In a sense, therefore, the Indian Union is federal. But, the extent of federalism in it is largely watered down by the needs of progress and development of a country. (Beg. C.J.) Comment.
2. Discuss the philosophy and rationale behind Art. 301 to 307 of the Constitution of India and explain the concept and content of freedom of trade and commerce in the light of judicial pronouncements.
3. Examine critically, in the light of judicial pronouncements, the status and scope of ordinary original jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India under Art.131 of the Indian Constitution.
4. Explain diverse types of emergencies contemplated under the Indian Constitution and their impact on centre-state relations.

SECTION II

5. Discuss critically the pre-requisites and principles of parliamentary form of government and presidential form of government. In this regard how would you characterise the Indian Constitution and Why?
6. Discuss briefly the Doctrine of pleasure in the light of constitutional provisions and judicial pronouncements.
7. What are the legislative privileges available in India? In the matter of extent and existence of these privileges compare the Indian constitution with that of British Constitution.
8. "Of late Supreme Court of India has been taking the sufferings of the poor sincerely and seriously." Examine this statement in the light of pro-active role of the apex court.



LL.M. Semester - II Examination, 2000  
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - II

Duration: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

- Instructions:* 1) Answer any 5 questions.  
2) Answer at least 2 questions from each Section.  
3) Refer to Constitutional Provisions, Amendments and Judicial Decisions.  
4) All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION - I

1. "India, that is Bharat, shall be a union of states". Comment.
2. Briefly explain and critically evaluate the machinery setup under the Indian Constitution for resolving Inter state water disputes. Substantiate your answer with judicial decisions and Sakaria Commissions recommendations.
3. The concept of trade and commerce acquires greater significance and wider implications if such activity is considered in a federal state. Critically examine this proposition in the light of constitutional provisions and judicial decisions.
4. Critically examine and briefly evaluate the status and scope of ordinary original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India under the Indian Constitution.

SECTION - II

5. Compare and contrast the position of the Prime Minister under the Indian constitution with that of the President under the U.S. constitution.
  6. "Supreme Court of India has vast and wide jurisdiction under the Indian constitution". Comment.
  7. What are the legislative privileges available in India? In the matter of extent and existence of these privileges compare the Indian constitution with that of British constitution.
  8. "Of late Supreme Court of India has been taking the sufferings of the poor sincerely and seriously". Examine this statement in the light of pro-active role of the apex court.
-



RPN - 6

LL.M. (Semester - II) Examination, 1999  
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - II

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

- Instructions :*
- 1) Answer any 5 questions.
  - 2) Answer atleast 2 questions from each section.
  - 3) Refer to Constitutional Provisions, Amendments and Judicial Decisions.
  - 4) All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION - I

1. "The Federalism embodied in the Indian Constitution is Sui Generis". Elucidate.
2. Examine critically the principles of Interpretation evolved by the apex court in reconciling the legislative conflicts under the Indian Constitution.
3. Examine critically the constitutional conditions and restrictions of the power of the State Legislature while enacting a law relating to imposition of tax under the Indian Constitution.
4. Examine critically the scope and content of Inter State trade and commerce under the Indian Constitution. Bring out clearly Centre-State dimensions.

SECTION - II

5. Examine briefly the several grounds on which a member of the legislature can be disqualified under the Indian Constitution. Point out clearly the constitutional authorities who are authorised to decide these disqualifications and the procedure thereof. What is the role of the judiciary in adjudicating the aforesaid disqualifications?
6. What are the important features of Parliamentary form of government? Compare the position in U.K. and India in this regard and critically evaluate the same.
7. Critically examine the diverse jurisdictions of the Supreme Court of India under the Indian Constitution.
8. Critically examine the constitutional validity of the tenth schedule clearly bringing out the content of the doctrines invoked before the Supreme Court.