

(Please write your Exam Roll No.)

Exam Roll No.

END TERM EXAMINATION

SECOND SEMESTER [LLB] JUNE 2024

Paper Code: LLB-106

Subject: Constitutional Law-I

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 60

Note: Attempt five questions in all including Q.No.1 of Part A which is compulsory. Select one question from each unit of Part B.

PART-A

Q1 Write short notes (Any Four):

(4x5=20)

- Rule of Law.
- Constitutionalism.
- Pardoning Power of the President.
- Repromulgation of Ordinances.
- Doctrine of Territorial Nexus.
- Inter-State Council.
- Special Leave Petition.
- Parliamentary Privileges.

PART-B

UNIT-I

Q2 "Federalism has in recent years witnessed a change from the dogmatic to dynamic approach." Discuss the changing approach and point out the main deviations in the working of the Constitution of India. (10)

Q3 The Constitution of India is often referred to as a "bag of borrowings." Discuss the reasons behind this characterization, highlighting the key influences and sources from which the Indian Constitution has drawn its features. (10)

UNIT-II

Q4 Explain the constitutional provisions for the appointment of judges to the Supreme Court of India with the relevant cases laws, and illustrate how do they ensure judicial independence? (10)

Q5 Explain the power and functions of the Governor of the States with the help of the recent developments in this regards. (10)

UNIT-III

Q6 "The Constitutional scheme of the distribution of legislative powers weighs heavily in favour of the Union Parliament." Elucidate with the help of relevant Constitutional provisions and judicial decisions. (10)

Q7 Explain and illustrate the Administrative relations between the Union and the State. Elucidate your answer with case laws. (10)

UNIT-IV

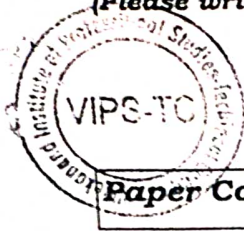
Q8 What are the grounds, duration and consequences of the proclamation issued by the President of India pertaining to the failure of the Constitutional Machinery in the States? (10)

Q9 "Article 368 does not enable Parliament to alter the basic structure or framework of the Constitution." Explain with the relevant case laws. (10)

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END TERM EXAMINATION

THIRD SEMESTER [LLB] JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2023

Paper Code: LLB203

Subject: Constitutional Law-I

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt five questions in all including Q.No.1 of Part A which is compulsory. Select one question from each unit of Part B.

PART-A

Q1 Write short notes on the following:

(5x5=25)

- a) Doctrine of colorable legislation
- b) Independence of Judiciary
- c) Theory of Territorial Nexus
- d) Executive Powers of President
- e) Concept of Secularism in India



PART-B

UNIT I

Q2 "Federalism has in recent years witnessed a change from the dogmatic to dynamic approach". Discuss this changing approach while pointing out the main deviations in the working of the Constitution of India. (12.5)

Q3 Enumerate the salient features of the Constitution of India. (12.5)

UNIT II

Q4 "The Constitutional scheme of the distribution of legislative powers weigh heavily in favour of Union Parliament". Elucidate this proposition with the help of constitutional provisions and judicial decisions. (12.5)

Q5 Write short note on the following: (12.5)
a) Doctrine of Harmonious Construction
b) Doctrine of Pith and Substance

UNIT III

Q6 Discuss the scope of the Original and Advisory jurisdictions of the Supreme Court of India. (12.5)

Q7 a) "The issue of Parliamentary Privileges has been a bone of contention between the Parliament and Judiciary". Critically examine it in the light of the decided cases. (6.25)
b) Explain the concept of Parliamentary Sovereignty (6.25)

UNIT IV

Q8 What are the grounds, duration and consequences of the Proclamation issued by the President of India pertaining to the failure of the Constitutional Machinery of the state? (12.5)

Q9 'Article 368' does not enable Parliament to alter the basic structure of the framework of the Constitution. Explain. (12.5)



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END TERM EXAMINATION

SECOND SEMESTER [LLB] JULY 2023

Paper Code: LLB106

Subject: Constitutional Law-I

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt five questions in all including Q.No.1 of Part-A which is compulsory. Select one question from each unit of Part-B.

PART-A

- Q1 Write short notes on all of the following (5x5=25)
- Classification of constitutions.
 - Conventions of the Constitution
 - Doctrine of Repugnancy
 - Nature of Executive Power
 - Amendability of Indian Constitution

PART-B

UNIT-I

- Q2 "Indian Constitution is a repository of democratic experimentation done across the globe." Explain the salient features of the Indian Constitution in the light of the above statement. (12.5)
- Q3 "Indian Constitution has been said to be a fare-weather federal system, which in case of troubled time turns into a unitary constitution". Do you agree with the statement. Explain giving examples.

UNIT-II

- Q4 What is Parliamentary sovereignty? Does the concepts like Supremacy of Parliament available in UK are applicable to India as well. Explain giving reasons. (12.5)
- Q5 What do you understand by 'Independence of Judiciary'? Whether Indian Constitution makes certain provisions for the purpose of ensuring 'Independence of Judiciary'? Explain with the help of constitutional provisions and decided cases on the subject.

UNIT-III

- Q6 In the distribution of legislative powers under Indian Constitution there appears to be a clear bent towards center, so much so that Parliament of India is authorized to legislate from State list in more than one case. Explain the distribution of Legislative powers between center and the states in the light of the above observation. (12.5)
- Q7 Explain the Doctrine of Pith and Substance with the help of decided cases on the subject.

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Exam Roll No.

END TERM EXAMINATION

THIRD SEMESTER [LLB] NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2019

Paper Code: LLB-203

Subject: Constitutional Law-I

(Batch 2014 Onwards)

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt all questions from Part A and B as directed. Internal choice is indicated.

PART-A

(5x5=25)

- Q1 Write short notes on the following:
- (a) Sources and Framing of the Indian Constitution
 - (b) Parliamentary Sovereignty
 - (c) Doctrine of Pith and Substance
 - (d) Article 360
 - (e) Office of Profit

PART-B

UNIT-I

- Q2 Discuss in detail salient features of Indian Constitution. (12.5)

OR

- Q3 Define Constitution and Constitutional Law. On what basis you will classify the Indian Constitution? (12.5)

UNIT-II

- Q4 "Though the executive power is vested in the President but he exercises this power with the aid and advice of Council of Ministers." Justify this statement. Also explain the various powers of President in detail. (12.5)

OR

- Q5 Why it is said that Supreme Court of India is the Guardian of the Constitution? Also discuss about the Jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India. (12.5)

UNIT-III

- Q6 The Constitution of India makes two fold distributions of legislative powers. Elucidate by explaining Legislative Relations between Union and State. (12.5)

OR

- Q7 "No system can be successful unless both Union and the States have at their disposal adequate financial resources to enable them to discharge their respective responsibilities under the Constitution." Justify. (12.5)

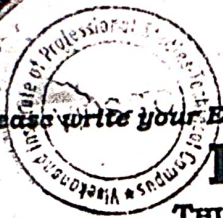
UNIT-IV

- Q8 Explain Procedure of Amendment of the Constitution and Doctrine of Basic Structure. (12.5)

OR

- Q9 "Emergency Provisions vest a very great power in the Executive". Discuss the statement in detail. (12.5)

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END TERM EXAMINATION

THIRD SEMESTER [LLB] NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 2017

aper Code: LLB-203

Subject: Constitutional Law-I
(2014 Onwards)

Time: 3 Hours

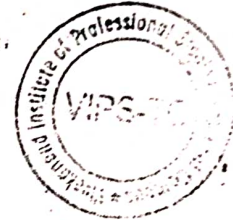
Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt any five questions including Q no.1 of Part A which is compulsory. Select one question from each unit of Part B.

PART-A

(5x5=25)

- Q1 Write short notes on the following:-
- (a) Doctrine of Pith and substance
 - (b) Parliamentary Sovereignty
 - (c) Independence of Judiciary
 - (d) Article 370 of Indian constitution
 - (e) Executive powers of Governor



PART-B

UNIT-I

- Q2 Discuss the extent to which the federal principles have been incorporated into the Indian Constitution. Refer to its operationalisation with the help of case law. (12.5)
- Q3 What are the salient features of Indian Constitution? Discuss the case law to explain the judicial approach in preserving the basic structure of the constitution. (12.5)

UNIT-II

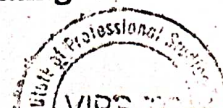
- Q4 "The issue of Parliamentary privileges has been bone of contention and conflict between the parliament and judiciary." Critically examine in the light of the decided cases. (12.5)
- Q5 Discuss the powers of the executive to legislate through Ordinances and the limitations forced in the constitution on this power. (12.5)

UNIT-III

- Q6 Explain and illustrate the legislative relations between union and the states with the help of decided cases. (12.5)
- Q7 (a) Discuss the doctrine of Harmonious Construction. (6)
(b) Write short note on doctrine of Colourable Legislation. (6.5)

UNIT-IV

- Q8 What are the grounds, duration and consequences of the proclamation issued by the president of India pertaining to the failure of constitutional machinery in states? (12.5)
- Q9 Define 'Customs' and explain how do they become basis of law. Give an analytical view on the role of customs in regulating functioning of society. (12.5)





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END TERM EXAMINATION

THIRD SEMESTER [LLB] NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2016

Paper Code: LLB-203

Subject: Constitutional Law-I

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt any five questions including Q.No 1 of Part A which is compulsory. Select one question from each unit of Part B.

PART-A

- Q1 Write short notes on the following:-
- (a) Classification of the Constitution
 - (b) Doctrine of Harmonious construction
 - (c) Power of the President
 - (d) Union power to give directions to the states
 - (e) Colourable legislation

(5x5=25)

PART-B

UNIT-I

- Q2 Explain the salient features of Federalism. Is the Indian constitution Federal in nature? What are the challenges faced by the India Federalism? (12.5)
- Q3 Critically examine the salient features of Indian Constitution with the help of judicial decisions on the subject. (12.5)

UNIT-II

- Q4 "Parliamentary privileges is a subject of tremendous significance, however no effort has ever been made by the system for codification of Parliamentary privileges". Explain the nature and kinds of privileges that have been provided for under Indian Constitution and why no effort has been made to codify parliamentary privileges. (12.5)
- Q5 The jurisdiction of Supreme Court is plenary and wide ranging, however the ambit of the jurisdiction of the High Court is more as compared to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Elucidate. (12.5)

UNIT-III

- Q6 Critically examine the distribution of administrative powers between the Union and the States under Indian Constitution. (12.5)
- Q7 Define and explain the rule of territorial nexus with the help of decided case law on the point. 1A 301 (12.5)

UNIT-IV

- Q8 What is the impact of 'National Emergency' on fundamental rights? Explain and elucidate with the help of decided case law. (12.5)
- Q9 The provisions relating to amendment process in the Constitution have undergone substantial changes in course of time. Explain the scheme of constitutional amendments and the change that have been introduced therein. (12.5)



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END TERM EXAMINATION

THIRD SEMESTER [LLB] DECEMBER-2015

Paper Code: LLB 205

Subject: Constitutional Law-I

Maximum Marks : 75

Time : 3 Hours

Note: Attempt any five questions including Q.No1 of Part A which is compulsory. Select one question from each unit of Part B.

Part-A

(5x5=25)

- Q1. Write short note on the following:
- Nature of Constitution of India
 - Rule of Law
 - Executive Power
 - Legislative Power of the President and the Governor
 - Judicial Review

Part-B

Unit-I

- Q2. Enumerate the salient features of the Constitution of India. (12.5)
- Q3. 'The true meaning of separation of the three great departments of Government is that the whole power of one of these departments should not be exercised by the same hands which possess the whole power of either of the other departments; and that such exercise of the whole would subvert the principles of the Constitution'. Explain. (12.5)

Unit-II

- Q4. 'It is well settled that the validity of an Act is not affected if it incidentally trenches on matters outside the authorized field, and therefore it is necessary to inquire in each case what is the pith and substance of the Act impugned'. Discuss. (12.5)
- Q5. 'Repugnancy is said to arise when: (i) there is clear and direct inconsistency between the Central and the State Acts; (ii) such inconsistency is irreconcilable, or brings the State Act in direct collision with the Central Act or brings about a situation where obeying the one would lead to disobeying the other'. Elaborate. (12.5)

Unit-III

- Q6. 'Power means the ability to do something or to act in a particular way... **Privilege** is a special right, advantage or benefit conferred on a particular person.. **Immunity** is an exemption or freedom from general obligation, duty, burden or penalty'. Explain in the context of Parliamentary Privileges. (12.5)
- Q7. Write short notes on the following:- (2x6.25=12.5)
- Independence of Judiciary
 - Anti-Defection law

Unit-IV

- Q8. Describe the provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery in States. Is the Presidential Proclamation immune from judicial review? (12.5)
- Q9. 'Article 368 does not enable Parliament to alter the basic structure or framework of the Constitution'. Explain. (12.5)

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Exam Roll No. 9

END TERM EXAMINATION

THIRD SEMESTER [LLB] DECEMBER-2015

Paper Code: LLB203

Subject: Constitutional Law-I

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt any five questions including Q no.1 of Part A which is compulsory. Select one question from each unit of Part B.

PART-A

Q1 Write short notes on the following:-

(5x5=25)

- (a) Doctrine of Repugnancy
- (b) Independence of Judiciary
- (c) Constitutionalism
- (d) Adult Franchise
- (e) Executive Powers of President

PART-B

UNIT-I

Q2 "Constitution of India is neither purely federal nor purely federal but is a combination of both." Discuss. (12.5)

Q3 Discuss the salient features of the Indian Constitution. Also explain judicial approach in preserving the basic structure of the constitution. (12.5)

UNIT-II

Q4 Discuss the scope of the original and Advisory Jurisdictions of the Supreme Court of India. (12.5)

Q5 Write short notes on the following:-

(2x6.25=12.5)

- (a) Parliamentary Sovereignty
- (b) Parliamentary Privileges.

UNIT-III

Q6 Explain and illustrate the Administrative relations between the Union and the State. Elucidate your answer with case law. (12.5)

Q7 (a) Discuss the doctrine of Pith and substance with the help of case law. (12.5)
(b) "What you cannot do directly, you cannot do indirectly". Discuss and comment on the theory of colorable legislation.

UNIT-IV

Q8 What is the meaning of 'failure of constitutional machinery in a state? To what extent the Supreme Court has put a check on motivated and arbitrary dismissal of state governments by the centre under Article 356? Discuss. (12.5)

Q9 Explain the procedure of the amendment of the Constitution. What are the scope of the amending power of the Parliament vis-à-vis the Fundamental Rights of the citizen. Support your answer with help of case law. (12.5)

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END TERM EXAMINATION

THIRD SEMESTER [LLB] SEPTEMBER 2014

Subject: Constitutional Law-I

Maximum Marks: 75

Paper Code: LLB205

Time: 3 Hours

Note: Attempt any five questions including Part A which is compulsory. Select one question from each unit of Part B.

PART-A

Write short notes on the following:-

(5x5=25)

- (a) Definition of Constitution of India and its nature with regard to its amending process.
- (b) Public Interest Litigation
- (c) Salient features of Indian Constitution
- (d) Legislative Powers of the President and the Governor
- (e) Doctrine of Repugnancy

PART-B**UNIT-I**

Explain the Conventions of the Constitution, their sources and functions. (12.5)
Identify the Convention which operate in India.

'Rule of law as a concept finds no place in our Constitution, but has been characterized as a basic feature of our Constitution which cannot be abrogated or destroyed even by the Parliament ad in fact binds the Parliament'. Elaborate. (12.5)

UNIT-II

Write a detailed note on the Legislative relationship between the Union parliament and State legislature? (12.5)

Discuss administrative relation between the Union executive and state Executives? (12.5)

UNIT-III

List the constitutional provisions dealing with the independence of judiciary. Is it mandatory to obtain the consent of a sitting Judge of a High Court before he is transferred to another High Court? Explain the present position with regard to appointment of Judges of the High Court. (12.5)

Briefly explain the provisions of Anti Defection Law. Is any remedy available to a legislator who is disqualified by the Speaker under the said law in view of the fact that Para 6 (1) embodies finality to the Speaker's order and Para 7 bars jurisdiction of court in regard thereto? (12.5)

UNIT-IV

What do you understand by 'President's-Rule'? Is the action of the President judicially reviewable? (12.5)

'Article 368 does not debar the Parliament to amend either expressly or even impliedly any of the Articles of the Constitution of India but the Summit Court has read limitations on the power of Parliament in a series of judgements beginning from the Fundamental Right case'. Explain. (12.5)



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Exam Roll No.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

THIRD SEMESTER [LLB] SEPTEMBER-2013

Paper Code: LLB-205

Subject: Constitutional law-I

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks :75

Note: Part A is compulsory. Attempt one question from each unit in part B.

Part-A

1. Write short notes on the following

(5x5=25)

- Define Constitution
- Doctrine of Territoriality
- Meaning of Executive Power
- Collective Responsibility of the Cabinet
- Separation of powers

Part-B

(12.5x4=50)

Unit-I

2. Constitutional conventions are the founding stones of the Constitutional practices and for the practice of Indian Constitutional experiment, the British parliamentary conventions came very handy for the framers of Indian Constitution. Explain and elaborate the concept of Constitutional conventions in the light of the above statement, quoting examples of Indian Constitutional practices.

3. "Rule of law connotes a limited government and some higher kind of law which is reasonable just and non-discriminatory." Critically discuss the Rule of Law in the light of the above statement.

Unit-II

4. Define and elucidate the "Rule of Harmonious Construction" with the help of the decided case law on the point.

5. "For the purpose of smooth transaction of business of the Union the primacy of the Union in distribution of powers has been maintained under the Indian Constitution". Critically examine the administrative relations between Union and the States in the light of the above statement.

Unit-III

6. Elaborate the measures that have been employed by the Constitution of India in ensuring the independence of Judiciary.

7. What do you understand by the expression 'Parliamentary Privileges'? Critically examine the privileges that are available to members of Parliament in India.

Unit-IV

8. "Everything changes except the Rule of Change and therefore a Constitution which constitutes and governs the political life of a community cannot be made un-amendable". How far the Constitution of India is amendable? Elaborate in the light of the above statement.

9. What do you understand by the expression 'Basic Structure'? Explain with the help of decided case law on the point.

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END TERM EXAMINATION

THIRD SEMESTER [LLB] DEC 2011 – JAN 2012

Paper Code: LLB-205

Exam Roll No. _____

Subject: Constitutional Law-I

(Batch 2004-2010)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 75

Note: Part A is compulsory. Attempt one question from each unit in Part B.

PART - A

Q1 Write short notes on the following:-

(5x5=25)

- (a) Constitution and Constitutionalism
- (b) Division of Powers and Separation of Powers.
- (c) Independence of Judiciary
- (d) Pocket veto of President of India
- (e) Doctrine of Basic structure

PART - B

UNIT-I

Q2 Rule of law runs like a golden thread throughout the provisions of Indian Constitution. Examine critically. (12.5)

Q3 "No constitution can either be wholly written or wholly unwritten constitution and constitutional conventions play a major role in all constitutions across the globe. Discuss the role of constitutional conventions in India in the light of the above statement.

UNIT-II

Q4 Discuss and elaborate the instances where union parliament can make laws from the state list. (12.5)

Q5 Critically examine the principle of "Harmonious Construction" under Indian constitution with the help of decided case law on the point.

UNIT-III

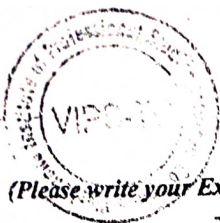
Q6 "President of India is merely a titular head under the scheme of Indian Constitution as he has to act as per the aid and advice of his Council of Ministers". Do you agree? Elucidate. (12.5)

Q7 Critically examine the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India, with the help of decided case law.

UNIT-IV

Q8 Discuss and elaborate the safeguards that have been introduced by 44th Constitutional Amendment with a view to prevent the misuse of Emergency Provisions by the Ruling Party at the Centre. (12.5)

Q9 "The amending powers of the constitution in the hands of union parliament are not unlimited". Discuss with the decided case law.



(Please write your Exam Roll No.)



19

Exam Roll No.



END TERM EXAMINATION

THIRD SEMESTER [LLB] DECEMBER 2008

Paper Code: LLB205

Paper ID: 38205

Time : 3 Hours

Subject: Constitution Law-I
(Batch 2005-2007)

Maximum Marks : 75

Note: Part-A is compulsory. Attempt any four questions from Part-B, selecting one from each Unit.

PART-A

(5x5=25)

- Q1. (a) What are the sources of a Constitution?
(b) Why is a Constitution necessary for the governance of a country? Should there be only written principles of a constitution?
(c) Enumerate the basic features of the Indian Constitution.
(d) Explain the doctrine of separation of powers.
(e) What is meant by the expression 'Rule of Law'?

PART-B

UNIT-I

(12.5x4=50)

- Q2. Critically examine the basic structure of the Indian Constitution as defined by the Supreme Court of India through its various judicial pronouncements.
Q3. Discuss the power of the Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Indian Constitution in protecting the fundamental rights of the people of India.

UNIT-II

- Q4. Explain the scheme of distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and States under the Indian Constitution.
Q5. Write short notes on the following:-
(a) Doctrine of Harmonious Construction
(b) Doctrine of Repugnancy

UNIT-III

- Q6. Examine the scope of writ jurisdiction of the High Court of India.
Q7. 'The main objective of juridical review is to prevent and control arbitrary actions of the executive'.
Discuss the above statement with the help of decided case law.

UNIT-IV

- Q8. State the constitutional provisions under which National Emergency can be imposed in our country. Give examples.
Q9. Write explanatory notes on any two of the following:-
(a) Amendment of the Indian constitution.
(b) Public Interest litigation
(c) Anti-defection law
(d) Parliamentary Privileges
