

TIME: 3 (Three) Hours

Full Marks: 100

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW  
GROUP-A  
(Compulsory Group)

Q.No.1. Attempt any 10(ten) question from the following: 10x2=20

- a. Describe Doctrine of Colourable Legislation.
- b. "Rule of equality forbids discrimination but admits classification." Discuss.
- c. Explain in brief the inter-relation between Art. 19 (1)(G) and Art. 301 of the Constitution of India.
- d. Explain the Doctrine of Prospective Overruling.
- e. Discuss the Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation.
- f. Discuss the concept of Federalism as adopted by the Indian Constitution.
- g. Explain the meaning of Office of Profit.
- h. Discuss the Writ of *Quo Warranto*.
- i. Discuss in brief the Procedure of removal of Supreme Court Judge.
- j. Preamble to the Constitution of India.
- k. Explain in brief the scope of the Prohibition against Self-Incrimination.
- l. Discuss the meaning of the term 'Other Authorities' under Article 12 of the Constitution with the help of cases decided by the Supreme Court.

GROUP-B

(Attempt any four questions from Group-B)

Q.No.2. Attempt any 4(four) from the following: (4x5=20)

- a. Explain in brief the constitutional scope of the ordinance making power of the President and Governor in India. Support your views with the help of judicial decisions on the subject.
- b. "The Supreme Court has characterized its power under Art.136 as an untrammelled reservoir of power incapable of being confined to definitional bounds; the discretion conferred on the Supreme Court being subjected to only one limitation, that is, the wisdom and good sense of justice of the Judges." In the light of above statements explain appeal by special leave to Supreme Court.
- c. Discuss with the help of decided cases the protection that Article 311 of the Constitution accords to Civil Servants.
- d. Explain in brief the inter-relationship of Article 14, Article 19 and Article 21 of the Indian Constitution with the help of law laid down by the Supreme Court.
- e. Explain Uniform Civil Code.
- f. Is the Supreme Court bound by its own previous decisions? Discuss in the light of decided cases by the Supreme Court.

Q.No.3. Attempt any 4(four) from the following: (4x5=20)

- a. How far can the Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Right be reconciled? State the observation of the Supreme Court on this subject.

- b. 'Equality is a dynamic concept with many aspects and dimensions, and it cannot be cribbed, cabined or confined within the traditional and doctrinaire limits. ' Discuss in brief the role of Indian judiciary to widened the scope of the right to equality by various landmark pronouncements.
- c. Write a critical note on the Secularism with the help of judicial decisions.
- d. Explain the Constitutional Protections against Preventive Detention as granted under Article 12 of the Constitution with the help of decided cases.
- e. Discuss the extent of Freedom of Speech and Expression available to the citizen even in the Cyberspace in the light of *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India*, AIR 2015 SC 1523.
- f. Critically examine the Article 15(4) and Article 16(4) of the Constitution in the light of various decisions of the Supreme Court.

**Q.No.4.** Attempt any 4(four) from the following: (4x5=20)

- a. What is a 'Money Bill'? Explain in brief the procedure prescribed in Constitution of India for the passing of Money Bill.
- b. Explain in brief the 'Advisory Jurisdiction' of Supreme Court of India.
- c. 'Judicial Review is one of the basic features of the Constitution.' How far do you subscribe with this view? Support your answer with the help of relevant case laws.
- d. 'Right to Constitutional Remedies under Article 32 has been called heart and soul of the Constitution.' Critically examine this statement.
- e. Discuss the circumstances under which 'financial emergency' can be proclaimed by the President of India and effects thereof.
- f. Explain the nature and scope of public interest litigation in India. How far do you agree with the view of the abuse of the public interest litigation by the people to defeat the purpose?

**Q.No.5.** Attempt any 4(four) from the following: (4x5=20)

- a. The theory of 'basic structure' has imposed a severe limitation on the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution of India. Discuss
- b. Explain in brief the Anti-Defection Law in the light of *Kihoto Hollohon v. Zachilhu* case and subsequent development.
- c. Does right to life include right to privacy under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution? Support your answer in the light of recent pronouncement of the Supreme Court.
- d. "The Indian Constitution has not accepted the federal principles in absolute rigidity as it is desired for union without unity." Discuss the above statement with the help of various cases decided by the Supreme Court of India.
- e. "The doctrine of pith and substances, introduces a degree of flexibility into the otherwise rigid scheme of distribution of legislative power under the Indian Constitution" Discuss this statement in the light of various decided cases.
- f. Write a critical note on Parliamentary Privilege.

**Q.No.6.** Discuss the provision of Article 356 of the Indian Constitution. Would you subscribe to the view that the power to impose President's Rule in a state is the most misused provision of the Constitution? Explain with the help of landmark cases decided by the Indian Courts on the subject.

**Q.No.7.** What do you understand by the term minority within the meaning of Constitution? Discuss the ambit of the right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of choice. Support your argument with the help of decided cases on the subject.  
(20)

**Q.No.8.** Critically Examine the appointment of judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts in India. Do you subscribe to the view of the collegiums and consultation is the most suitable method for the appointment? Explain your answer in the light of various cases decided by the Supreme Courts on the subject.  
(20)