Roll No.												

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

End - Term Examinations – December 2025

Date: 15-12-2025 **Time:** 09.30am to 12.30pm

School: SOL	**Program:** BA.LLB/BBA.LLB/B.COMLLB (Hons)	
Course Code: LAW4005	**Course Name:** Comparative Constitution	
Semester: IX	**Max Marks**: 100	**Weightage**: 50%

CO - Levels	**CO1**	**CO2**	**CO3**	**CO4**	**CO5**
Marks	**14**	**16**	**14**	**32**	**24**

Instructions:

(i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.

(ii) Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.

Part A

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2marks. **10Q x 2M=20M**

1.	Define the term "constitutionalism" and mention its core purpose.	2 Marks	L1	CO1
2.	Identify two essential features of the Rule of Law.	2 Marks	L1	CO1
3.	Mention two significant powers of the U.S. President.	2 Marks	L1	CO2
4.	Explain briefly the principle of Separation of Powers.	2 Marks	L2	CO2
5.	List two features that distinguish the federal structure of India from that of the USA.	2 Marks	L1	CO3
6.	Explain briefly the concept of "cooperative federalism.	2 Marks	L2	CO3
7.	State any two fundamental rights common to India and the United States.	2 Marks	L1	CO4
8.	Explain briefly the concept of Judicial Review.	2 Marks	L2	CO2
9.	Mention two ways in which citizens participate in constitutional governance.	2 Marks	L1	CO5
10.	Explain how public interest litigation strengthens constitutional democracy.	2 Marks	L2	CO5

Part B

Answer the Questions. **Total Marks 80M**

11.	**a.**	Identify two essential elements of constitutionalism.	2+3+5=10 Marks	L1	CO1
	b.	Discuss how the Rule of Law operates as a restraint on arbitrary power.		L2	CO1
	c.	A State government has increasingly begun to exercise powers in a manner that sidelines the legislative assembly. Key policy decisions are being implemented through executive orders without legislative debate, and the legislature's role in law-making and oversight has been substantially weakened. This has raised serious concerns about the erosion of democratic accountability and the imbalance between organs of the State. In a State where the executive overrides legislative authority, apply the doctrine of constitutionalism to suggest corrective measures.		L3	CO1
		Or			
12.	**a.**	Mention two key differences between written and unwritten constitutions.	2+3+5=10 Marks	L1	CO1
	b.	Explain how constitutionalism has evolved in the United Kingdom.		L2	CO1
	c.	A newly independent nation is in the process of drafting its first Constitution. The constitutional assembly is concerned about preventing concentration of power and ensuring long-term democratic stability. In this context, apply the core principles of constitutionalism to recommend appropriate structural safeguards that should be incorporated to preserve and strengthen democracy.		L3	CO1

13.	**a.**	Identify any two characteristics of the Parliamentary system of government.	2+3+5=10 Marks	L1	CO2
	b.	Compare the relationship between the executive and legislature in India and the USA.		L2	CO2
	c.	The Prime Minister has recently lost a crucial vote in the Lok Sabha, signaling that they no longer enjoy the confidence of the House. Despite this loss of confidence, the Prime Minister refuses to step down and continues to occupy office. Considering this situation, apply the relevant constitutional principles and conventions to determine the proper course of action.		L3	CO2

		Or			
14.	**a.**	List two ways in which separation of powers is maintained in the U.S. Constitution.	2+3+5=10 Marks	L1	CO2
	b.	Explain the significance of checks and balances in ensuring accountability.		L2	CO2
	c.	A severe national crisis prompts Parliament to enact a new statute that confers wide-ranging and extraordinary powers on the executive, allowing it to take swift unilateral actions during emergencies. Several constitutional scholars argue that these provisions undermine institutional checks and balances. Apply the doctrine of separation of powers to assess the validity of such legislation.		L3	CO2

15.	**a.**	Mention two essential features of federalism.	2+3+5=10 Marks	L1	CO3
	b.	Compare the federal arrangements in India and the USA with reference to division of powers.		L2	CO3
	c.	A newly elected State Government asserts that the Central Government has exceeded its constitutional authority by asserting control over key natural resources located within the State's territory, including minerals, forests, and river waters. The State argues that such control undermines its autonomy and violates the federal balance. In this context, apply federal principles to evaluate the scope of the Central Government's authority over natural resources.		L3	CO3
		Or			
16.	**a.**	Identify two entries exclusive to the Union List under the Indian Constitution.	2+3+5=10 Marks	L1	CO3
	b.	Explain how the principle of cooperative federalism strengthens the functioning of government.		L2	CO3
	c.	A Union Ministry and a State Government both impose taxes on the same category of commercial transactions. A dispute arises when the State challenges the Union's levy as unconstitutional, claiming that the subject matter falls exclusively within the State List. The Union, in response, asserts that its taxation measure is valid under its legislative competencies. In this context, apply the relevant constitutional provisions to determine which authority has jurisdiction to resolve this dispute.		L3	CO3

17.	**a.**	Define judicial review and mention its importance.	2+3+10= 15 Marks	L1	CO4
	b.	Discuss how the U.S. Supreme Court case Marbury v. Madison influenced global constitutional jurisprudence.		L2	CO4
	c.	The Parliament has recently enacted a legislation that imposes significant restrictions on freedom of speech, citing threats to national security arising from increasing cross-border digital propaganda. Several civil society groups challenge the law, arguing that it disproportionately curtails constitutional freedoms. As a constitutional court, apply the principles of judicial review to assess whether this law is constitutionally valid.		L3	CO4
		Or			
18.	**a.**	Identify two similarities between the Indian and U.S. Bill of Rights.	2+3+10= 15 Marks	L1	CO4
	b.	Explain how the principle of reasonable restrictions balances individual rights and public interest.		L2	CO4
	c.	A State government issues an order prohibiting the broadcast of a particular documentary, asserting that its content offends public morality and may negatively influence viewers. Applying the relevant constitutional doctrines, examine whether such a restriction on media content would be valid.		L3	CO4

19.	**a.**	Mention two key interpretative approaches adopted by constitutional courts.	2+3+10= 15 Marks	L1	CO4
	b.	Compare the judicial appointment procedures in India and the United Kingdom.		L2	CO4
	c.	The Union Executive repeatedly withholds its concurrence to names recommended by the Collegium for appointment to the higher judiciary. It justifies the delay on the ground that its policy priorities differ from those reflected in the Collegium's choices. In this context, apply constitutional principles to analyze the implications for judicial independence.		L3	CO4
		Or			
20.	**a.**	State two types of writs used to enforce constitutional rights.	2+3+10= 15 Marks	L1	CO4
	b.	Explain the significance of public interest litigation in advancing constitutional justice.		L2	CO4
	c.	A group of citizens discovers that a recently enacted state law imposes differential treatment on individuals solely on the basis		L3	CO4

		of religion. They contend that the law violates their fundamental rights and approach the judiciary seeking relief. In light of the constitutional framework, apply the available constitutional remedies to propose an appropriate judicial response.			

21.	**a.**	Identify two forms of citizen participation in constitutional governance.	2+8+10= 20 Marks	L1	CO5
	b.	Discuss the importance of transparency and accountability in democratic institutions.		L2	CO5
	c.	A series of media investigations and whistle-blower disclosures have brought to light serious allegations of corruption within a prominent constitutional body. These revelations have led to public distrust, legislative concern, and demands for greater transparency and accountability. In this context, policymakers are considering comprehensive measures to strengthen democratic governance and restore institutional credibility. Allegations of corruption are raised against a constitutional body. Apply democratic principles to propose institutional reforms.		L3	CO5
		Or			
22.	**a.**	List two emerging constitutional challenges faced by democracies today.	2+8+10= 20 Marks	L1	CO5
	b.	Examine the impact of populism on constitutional governance.		L2	CO5
	c.	In a contemporary democracy where both the media and the judiciary are facing sustained political and institutional pressure, threatening their independence and credibility, analyze the situation by applying relevant constitutional doctrines and suggest appropriate measures to preserve democratic values.		L3	CO5