



Even Semester End Term Examination, May / June 2026

Date: 12/05/2026

Time: 09.30 AM - 12.30 PM

Course Code: LAW3003

Course Name: Constitutional Law- II

Semester: Fourth Semester

Max. Marks: 100

Weightage: 50%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO5
Marks	38	72	40	30

PART A: Answer Following Questions. 20 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
1	State the composition of the Electoral College for the election of the President of India.	2	CO1	BT2
2	Explain the reason for describing the Rajya Sabha as the Permanent House of Parliament.	2	CO2	BT2
3	Briefly state the constitutional provision regarding the CAG under the Constitution of India.	2	CO2	BT2
4	Define "Quasi-federal".	2	CO1	BT1
5	Explain the concept of "Collective Responsibility".	2	CO1	BT1
6	Define the "Council of Ministers".	2	CO1	BT1
7	Define "Bicameral Legislature".	2	CO2	BT1
8	Explain briefly the dissenting opinion in the NJAC case and identify the judge who delivered it.	2	CO2	BT2
9	Define "Anti-defection".	2	CO2	BT1
10	Define "Office of Profit".	2	CO2	BT1

PART B: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
11	<i>The role of the Speaker is crucial for maintaining parliamentary democracy. Analyse the statement in light of the applicable provisions of the Indian Constitution.</i>	10	CO2	BT3

12	<i>"Defections and intra-party splits in India have raised complex constitutional and judicial issues under the Tenth Schedule."</i> Critically examine these issues with reference to recent developments involving the Shiv Sena and the Nationalist Congress Party in Maharashtra.	10	CO2	BT4
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PART C: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
13	<i>The Constitution establishes a strong Union with unitary features.</i> Analyse the statement in light of the applicable provisions of the Indian Constitution.	10	CO3	BT4
14	<i>"The constitutional position of the President of India has evolved from a potentially discretionary authority to a largely bound constitutional head with limited scope for reconsideration."</i> Critically examine this transformation with reference to the position before the 42nd Constitutional Amendment and after the 42nd and 44th Constitutional Amendments.	10	CO3	BT4

PART D: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
15	<i>"Judicial independence is a basic feature of the Constitution."</i> Analyse the statement in light of the applicable provisions of the Indian Constitution.	10	CO3	BT4
16	<i>"The Supreme Court, as the apex judicial body, plays a crucial role in safeguarding the Constitution through its diverse jurisdictions."</i> Analyse the statement in light of the applicable provisions of the Indian Constitution.	10	CO3	BT4

PART E: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 15 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
17	<i>"Indian federalism is characterised by strong central control over states."</i> Evaluate this statement with reference to legislative relations.	15	CO1	BT2
18	Analyse the financial relations between the Union and the States and evaluate their impact on cooperative federalism.	15	CO1	BT2

PART F: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 15 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
19	"Critically examine the judgment of the Supreme Court in <i>ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla</i> . Why is it often described as a 'black day' in Indian constitutional history? Illustrate the constitutional and	15	CO5	BT6

	judicial developments that followed this decision?"			
20	<i>"The amendability of the Indian Constitution reflects its dynamic and evolving character; however, such power is subject to inherent limitations."</i> Discuss this statement in the light of the Basic Structure Doctrine with special reference to <i>Minerva Mills v. Union of India</i>.	15	CO5	BT5

PART G: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 20 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
21	Critically examine the powers and privileges of Parliament under the Constitution of India. In the context of the Mahua Moitra expulsion case, analyse the limits of parliamentary privilege.	20	CO2	BT5
22	Analyse the constitutional procedure involved in the passing of an Ordinary Bill and discuss the respective roles played by the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the President in this process.	20	CO2	BT5