

Roll No



**PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY  
BENGALURU**

**SET B**

**SCHOOL OF LAW  
END TERM EXAMINATION - JAN 2024**

**Semester :** Semester III - 2022

**Course Code :** LAW3003

**Course Name :** Constitutional Law II

**Program :** B.Com LLB Honors

**Date :** 10-JAN-2024

**Time :** 1:00 PM - 4:00 PM

**Max Marks :** 100

**Weightage :** 50%

**Instructions:**

- (i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.
- (ii) Question paper consists of 1 part.
- (iii) Scientific and non-programmable calculator are permitted.
- (iv) Do not write any information on the question paper other than Roll Number.

**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS**

**10 X 10M = 100M**

1. Chief Justice Subba Rao's dissenting viewpoint laid the groundwork for a comprehensive examination of the concept of Federalism. Evaluate the judicial approach and its perspective on federalism within the Indian context.  
(CO1) [Comprehension]
2. A bill is deemed a Money Bill if it exclusively contains provisions dealing with matters such as taxation, public expenditure, government borrowing, and matters incidental to these subjects. The Central Government has introduced the Aadhar Act as a Money Bill. Evaluate the same by listing out the features of a Money Bill in the Indian Constitution  
(CO2) [Comprehension]
3. Judicial supremacy is a concept that vestiges the most power to the judiciary of a country. In such a country, whatever directions and laws are undertaken by the judicial system, especially by the supreme judicial court of that system are paramount. Argue in favour of judicial supremacy with relevant case laws and historical instances  
(CO3) [Comprehension]
4. Decentralisation is a concept incorporated to improve co-operative federalism. Critically analyse the 74th Amendment regarding the same with its salient features.  
(CO4) [Comprehension]
5. Jurisdiction of a court refers to the legal authority or power that a court possesses to hear and decide cases. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction over several matters. Analyse the different types of jurisdiction of the supreme court.  
(CO5) [Comprehension]

6. The Parliament wishes to remove the fundamental right to life and personal liberty. The majority of the State Governments too agree to this as it is easier to rule a state where citizens do not have fundamental rights. Thus, the Constitution was amended to remove Art. 21 of the Constitution. Professor Dumbledore of Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry filed a PIL challenging the decision and seeks legal advice. Analyse the amending power of the Constitution with relevant case laws.

(CO1) [Application]

7. The phrase "doctrine of pleasure" can be interpreted in different contexts. Philosophy, ethics, government employment etc. With reference to Art. 311, explain the Doctrine of Pleasure with relevant case laws, its applicability and its exceptions

(CO2) [Application]

8. The principles of interpretation of lists are crucial for understanding the distribution of powers between the central government and the state governments. The Constitution of India provides for three lists in the Seventh Schedule, known as the Union List, State List, and Concurrent List, which enumerate the subjects on which the respective governments can legislate. Analyse the different principles of interpretation of lists.

(CO3) [Application]

9. The Finance Commission in India is a constitutional body that plays a crucial role in the fiscal federalism of the country. List the salient features of the Finance Commission

(CO4) [Application]

10. Cooperative federalism is a concept that emphasizes collaboration and cooperation between different levels of government within a federal system. Analyse the administrative relations between the central and state government.

(CO5) [Application]