2025/09

SET A

LLM
FIRST SEMESTER
CENTRE STATE RELATIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENCE
LLM - 1.6 CAL [SPECIAL REPEAT]

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs. **Full Marks: 70**

(Objective) **Marks: 20**

Time: 30 min. ***1X20=20***

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1. The distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the States in India is provided under which Schedule of the Constitution?
   a. Sixth Schedule
   b. Seventh Schedule
   c. Eighth Schedule
   d. Ninh Schedule

2. Who has the final authority to resolve disputes relating to Centre-State legislative competence?
   a. President of India
   b Parliament
   c. Supreme Court of India
   d. Prime Minister of India

3. Which provision governs the delegation of judiciary powers between the Union and the States?
   a. Article 265
   b. Article 256-258
   c. Article 263
   d. None of the above

4. How does Indian federalism differ from the classical model of federalism in the U.S.?
   a. India follows a rigid separation of powers.
   b. India ensures greater state autonomy compared to the U.S.
   c. Indian federalism is quasi-federal with a strong unitary bias.
   d. Indian federalism has no concept of concurrent powers

5. What is the primary basis for determining the distribution of fiscal powers in the Indian Constitution?
   a. Administrative efficiency
   b. Economic federalism
   c. Provisions laid down in the Seventh Schedule and Articles 268-293
   d. Principles of natural justice

6. In what way does Article 275 help in maintaining financial balance between the Centre and States
   a. It allows states to collect and utilize taxes exclusively
   b. It provides for grants-in-aid to states in need of financial assistance
   c. It centralizes financial resources for national projects.
   d. It redistributes taxes collected by the Union to states.

7. How does Article 280 aim to strengthen the principles of fiscal federalism

a. To empower the states to borrow without restrictions
b. To establish a mechanism for equitable distribution of revenues between Union and States
c. To centralize all tax revenues for national security
d. To protect the financial autonomy of states

8. What significance does the GST Council hold in shaping India's financial structure?

a. It governs direct taxation across states.
b. It ensures harmonized indirect tax policy across the Union and States
c. It redistributes wealth collected by the Union
d. It enforces state-specific fiscal policies

9. What is the constitutional limitation on the Union's borrowing powers?

a. It must comply with fiscal autonomy of the states
b. It is regulated under Article 292
c. It is restricted under the Seventh Schedule
d. It is determined by the Finance Commission

10. Which constitutional body reviews and makes recommendations on financial transfers to local bodies?

a. Finance Commission
b. GST Council
c. Inter-State Council
d. None of the above

11. The doctrine of pith and substance is used in India to:

a. Resolve conflicts between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
b. Determine legislative competence
c. Enforce Fundamental Duties
d. Interpret emergency provisions

12. Which of the following best describes cooperative federalism in India?

a. A model where Union and States share power equally
b. A centralized system of taxation
c. A legal framework for enforcing state autonomy
d. A governance model emphasizing collaboration between Union and States

13. How does NITI Aayog ensure cooperative federalism?

a. By mandating fiscal targets for states
b. By promoting participation of states in national policymaking
c. By redistributing taxes directly to states
d. By replacing state-level planning bodies

14. In case of conflict between Union List and State List on the same matter:

a. Union law prevails
b. State law prevails
c. Both remain valid
d. The Governor decides

15. Which Article empowers Parliament to legislate on a matter in the State List in national interest?

a. Article248
b. Article 249
c. Article 250
d. Article 251

16. Under which situation can Parliament legislate on State List subjects?

a. National emergency
b. When Rajya Sabha passes a resolution under Article 249
c. With consent of two or more States (Article 252
d. All of the above

17. Which doctrine interprets disputes over legislative competence?

a. Doctrine of basic structure
b. Doctrine of Harmonious construction
c. Doctrine of eclipse
d. Doctrine of pith and Substance

18. TheGSTwas introduced through which Constitutional Amendment?

a. 100th Amendment
b. 101st Amendment
c. 102nd Amendment
d. 103rd Amendment

19. The state List in the Indian Constitution includes subjects such as:

a. Education, forests, trade unions, marriages, adoption, and succession
b. Police, trade, commerce, agriculture, and irrigation
c. Residuary subjects like computer software
d. Defense, foreign affairs, banking, currency, and coinage

20. The Panchayati Raj system in India operates at which levels?

a. Village, State, and Union levels
b. Village, District, and State levels
c. Village and State levels
d. Village, Block, and District levels

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Descriptive

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min. Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Critically examine Indian federalism with special reference to the distribution of legislative powers under the Seventh Schedule. How does the Constitution strike a balance between Union supremacy and State autonomy while retaining a unitary tilt? 10

2. Critically evaluate the scheme of taxation powers under the Indian Constitution. How do Articles 265–293 along with the Seventh Schedule ensure fiscal federalism? 10

3. Discuss the emergency provisions of the Constitution and their impact on Centre-State legislative relations. Does it compromise the federal character of India? 6+4=10

4. Examine the role of Article 356 (President's Rule) in Centre-State relations. Is it a safeguard for national integrity or a threat to State autonomy 10

5. Critically examine whether Indian federalism is "quasi-federal" in nature. Support your answer with constitutional provisions and Supreme Court judgments 6+4=10

6. Examine the constitutional basis of borrowing powers of the Union and the States under Articles 292-293. How do they affect fiscal autonomy of States? 6+4=10

7. Assess the introduction of GST and the role of the GST Council in transforming fiscal federalism in India. How does it affect the fiscal independence of States? 5+5=10

8. Examine the constitutional mechanisms like the Inter-State Council, Zonal Councils, and NITI Aayog in strengthening cooperative federalism. How effective are they in preventing and resolving inter-state disputes? 10

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