2025/12

SET A

BBA LLB
THIRD SEMESTER
INDIAN FEDERALISM
INCLUDING LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT
BBLB - 306H$_1$ CL

[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

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

Objective

Time: 30 min. **Marks: 20**

Choose the correct answer from the following: ***1×20=20***

1. What is the primary doctrine that determines the jurisdiction of a law based on its geographical scope?
   a. Doctrine of Pith and Substance
   b. Doctrine of Territorial Nexus
   c. Doctrine of Repugnancy
   d. Doctrine of Harmonious Construction

2. What power allows Parliament to legislate on matters in the State List under extraordinary circumstances?
   a. Residuary Powers
   b. Emergency Powers
   c. Concurrent Powers
   d. Delegated Legislation

3. Which amendment of the Indian Constitution introduced the Panchayati Raj Institutions in India?
   a. 42nd Amendment
   b. 73rd Amendment
   c. 74th Amendment
   d. 44th Amendment

4. The concept of "Co-operative Federalism" in India emphasizes:
   a. Central dominance
   b. State autonomy
   c. Collaboration between Union and States
   d. Judicial supremacy

5. The distribution of tax revenues between the Union and States is governed by:
   a. Finance Commission
   b. NITI Ayog
   c. Election Commission
   d. Union Cabinet

6. The 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution of India were enacted to strengthen:
   a. Union powers
   b. State autonomy
   c. Judicial authority
   d. Local self-governance

7. The 74th Constitutional Amendment deals with:
   a. Panchayats
   b. Municipalities
   c. State Emergency
   d. Legislative Relations

8. Which case law established the doctrine of basic structure of the Constitution?
   a. Bommai v. Union of India
   b. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
   c. S.R. Bommai v. Union of India
   d. Dip Nayar v. Union of India

9. Which list in the Constitution includes subjects like education and forests?
   a. Union List
   b. State List
   c. Concurrent List
   d. Residuary List

10. Which amendment added Part IX to the Constitution of India?
   a. 73rdamendment
   b. 74thamendment
   c. 42ndamendment
   d. 44thamendment

11. The concept of Zilla Panchayat is associated with:
   a. State governance
   b. District governance
   c. Municipal governance
   d. Union governance

12. The Gram Nyayalaya Act was enacted in:
   a. 2005
   b. 2008
   c. 2010
   d. 2012

13. The nature of Indian federalism is best described as:
   a. Unitary
   b. Fully federal
   c. Quasi-federal
   d. Confederate

14. The Governor's role during a State Emergency is:
   a. Minimal
   b. Supervisory
   c. Legislative
   d. Financial

15. The Sarkaria Commission was established in:
   a. 1983
   b. 1990
   c. 1995
   d. 2000

16. The Contingency Fund of India is replenished by:
   a. Parliament
   b. State Governments
   c. Reserve Bank
   d. Finance Commission

17. The Gram Nyayalaya Act aims to:
   a. Strengthen judiciary at the village level
   b. Enhance State powers
   c. Promote Union control
   d. Reform local taxation

18. The Punchhi Commission Focused on:
   a. Financial relations
   b. Centre state relations
   c. Local governance
   d. Judicial interpretation

19. How does the concept of Co-operative federalism manifest in the financial relations between the union and states?
   a. Through complete State autonomy in taxation
   b. Via collaborative financial planning and grands
   c. By centralizing all financial powers
   d. Through judicial interventions

20. The doctrine of Repugnancy applies when there is a conflict between:

a. Two states laws
b. Union law and international law
c. Union and state law on Concurrent list subjects
d. All of the above

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Descriptive

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min. **Marks : 50**

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

1. Explain the concept of federalism in the Indian Constitution with reference to its unitary features. Discuss how the doctrine of Pith and Substance and the doctrine of Harmonious Construction help in resolving conflicts between Union and State laws. **4+3+3 =10**

2. Critically evaluate the legislative relations between the Centre and the States as outlined in the Constitution of India. Discuss the principles of interpretation of lists and their significance in maintaining federal balance. **5+5=10**

3. Discuss the historical growth of Panchayati Raj Institutions in India. How have the 73rd and74th Constitutional Amendments strengthened the concept of local self-government **4+6=10**

4. Explain the concept of Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat, Zilla Panchayat, and Municipal Corporation as outlined in the Constitution. How do these institutions ensure participatory democracy at the grassroots level? **7+3=10**

5. Discuss the comparative analysis of the concept of federalism in India with other countries like the USA and Canada. Highlight the unique features of Indian federalism that distinguish it from these models **5+5=10**

6. Discuss the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission and the Punchhi Commission on Center-State relations. How have these recommendations influenced the evolution of Indian federalism? **7+3=10**

7. Explain the Gandhian concept of Gram Swaraj and its relevance to the modern Panchayati Raj system in India. How does it align with the principles of local self-government? **7+3=10**

8. Evaluate the impact of emergencies on the distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States. How does it alter the federal structure of governance in India? **6+4=10**

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