

V-01
B/44/22/27

2023/06

LLB
SECOND SEMESTER
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-II
LLB - 201
(USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

SET
B

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. In whom are the powers of Judicial Review vested in India?
 - a. All the courts
 - b. Supreme Court and all the High Courts
 - c. President
 - d. Parliament
2. A Judge of the Supreme Court of India is to hold office until he attains the age of-
 - a. 58 years
 - b. 62 years
 - c. 60 years
 - d. 65 years
3. Who among the following has the Constitutional authority to make rules and regulations fixing the number of members of the UPSC?
 - a. Vice- President
 - b. President
 - c. Home Ministry
 - d. Cabinet Secretary
4. How many methods are there to amend the Constitution of India?
 - a. Three
 - b. Four
 - c. Five
 - d. Six
5. Article 352 of the Indian Constitution deal with-
 - a. Centre State Relation
 - b. Supreme Court
 - c. State emergency
 - d. National Emergency
6. The states enjoy exclusive jurisdiction over subjects of-
 - a. Union list
 - b. State list
 - c. Residuary List
 - d. Concurrent list
7. Chairman of the Finance Commission is appointed by the-
 - a. Prime Minister
 - b. Council of Ministers
 - c. President
 - d. Vice President
8. In the Indian federal system, residuary powers rest with the-
 - a. Local government
 - b. State
 - c. Judiciary
 - d. Centre

9. Article 301 to 307 of the Constitution deals with-
 - a. Emergency
 - b. Amendment
 - c. Judicial Review
 - d. Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse
10. The Doctrine of Pleasure is adopted in India from-
 - a. Germany
 - b. Russia
 - c. Italy
 - d. United Kingdom
11. A civil servant of the Union works at the pleasure of the President and a civil servant under a State works at the pleasure of the Governor of that State is provided in-
 - a. Article 309
 - b. Article 310
 - c. Article 311
 - d. Article 312
12. The Governor of a state is a-
 - a. Constitutional head
 - b. Real head
 - c. Hereditary head
 - d. Elected head
13. The Parliament of India consists of-
 - a. President, House of the People and Council of state
 - b. House of the People and Council of states
 - c. Vice President, House of People and Council of states
 - d. President, Vice President, House of the People and Council of States
14. The President of India is elected by-
 - a. Elected members of both Houses of Parliament
 - b. Members of both Houses of Parliament
 - c. Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and state legislative assemblies
 - d. Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and both Houses of the state legislatures
15. Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution of India?
 - a. Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - b. Dr B.R. Ambedkar
 - c. Dr Rajendra Prasad
 - d. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
16. Judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from offices by-
 - a. Executive order
 - b. Impeachment
 - c. Judicial order
 - d. Bureaucracy
17. Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is contained in-
 - a. Article 131
 - b. Article 129
 - c. Article 132
 - d. Article 136
18. Which writ give the meaning 'we command' in letters-
 - a. Habeas Corpus
 - b. Prohibition
 - c. Quo Warranto
 - d. Mandamus

19. The Constitution of India is-
- a. Rigid
 - b. flexible
 - c. Combination of rigidity and flexibility
 - d. None of the above
20. The President gives his resignation to the-
- a. Chief Justice
 - b. Parliament
 - c. Vice President
 - d. Prime Minister

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Discuss the procedure of impeachment of the President of India. Explain the constitutional responsibility of the President of India. 3+7=10
2. Discuss the Writ Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India. 10
3. Write short note on-
Judicial Review
Administrative relation between Centre and State 5+5=10
4. Discuss the Consolidated and Contingency funds of India. Briefly discuss the powers and functions of the Finance Commission as provided by the Constitution of India. 5+5=10
5. Analyse the Constitutional provisions relating to the various types of emergency in India with the help of case laws 10
6. Elucidate the various doctrines used for the interpretation of the three lists of the Constitution of India. 10
7. Write short note on-
Freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse
Effect of emergency upon the Fundamental rights 5+5=10
8. Discuss the Doctrine of Pleasure. Also explain the various safeguards to the civil servants as provided by the Constitution of India. 10

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