

LLM
FIRST SEMESTER
CENTRE STATE RELATIONS &
CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE
LLM – 1.6 CAL-3 [REPEAT]
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

SET
A

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

[Objective]

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. Indian Constitution presents three lists for the distribution of power between centre and states. Which two Articles regulate that distribution?
 - a. Article 43 and 45
 - b. Article 56 and 57
 - c. Article 141 and 142
 - d. Article 245 and 246
2. The financial relations between the Union Government and States have been discussed under
 - a. Article 168 to 171
 - b. Article 268 to 281
 - c. Article 278 to 291
 - d. Article 289 to 295
3. Article 249 of the Indian Constitution deals with-
 - a. Emergency Power of the President
 - b. Dissolution of the Lok Sabha
 - c. Administrative Power of the Parliament
 - d. Legislative Powers of the Parliament with respect to matter in the State List
4. Relation of Centre-State lies in which of the following Schedules?
 - a. 7th
 - b. 8th
 - c. 6th
 - d. 9th
5. In which part of the Indian Constitution, legislative relations between Centre and States are given?
 - a. Part X
 - b. Part XI
 - c. Part XII
 - d. Part XIII
6. Who is vested with the residuary powers in Indian Constitutions?
 - a. President
 - b. State
 - c. Central Cabinet
 - d. Parliament
7. Taxes that are levied on any Intra-State purchase are?
 - a. IGST
 - b. CGST and SGST
 - c. SGST
 - d. None of the above
8. What does "I" in IGST stands for?
 - a. Internal
 - b. Integrated
 - c. Internal
 - d. Intra

9. Who serves as Chairman of NITI Aayog?
 - a. President
 - b. Governor
 - c. Chief minister
 - d. Prime minister
10. Which of the following statement is correct about the NITI Aayog?
 - a. NITI Aayog was Formed 25 January 2016
 - b. NITI Aayog comes under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry
 - c. The full form of NITI Aayog is National institute for Transforming India
 - d. The NITI Aayog is a policy think tank of the Government of India
11. The zonal council discusses matters-
 - a. Transport
 - b. Economic and social planning
 - c. Border dispute
 - d. All of the above
12. When was the National Integration Council constituted?
 - a. 1947
 - b. 1950
 - c. 1962
 - d. 1961
13. Which of the following problems is not considered or confronted by the National Integration Council?
 - a. Linguism
 - b. Casteism
 - c. Cyber-security threat
 - d. Threat of regional violence
14. Which one of the following Articles of Indian Constitution provides that "it shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance"?
 - a. Article 215
 - b. Article 275
 - c. Article 325
 - d. None of the above
15. Which one of the following is the time limit for the ratification of an Emergency period by the Parliament?
 - a. 14 days
 - b. 1 month
 - c. 3 months
 - d. 6 months
16. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution President's Rule can be imposed in a State?
 - a. Article 370
 - b. Article 368
 - c. Article 356
 - d. Article 352
17. Who has special power in administering the Union Territories in India?
 - a. Central Government
 - b. Chief Minister
 - c. President
 - d. Governor
18. President can proclaim a state of financial emergency under which among the following articles?
 - a. 350
 - b. 356
 - c. 352
 - d. 360

19. Which of the following Inter-State water disputes tribunals is not correct-
- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal (1969-1976). | b. Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal (1969-1979) |
| c. Tung Bhadra Water Dispute Tribunal (1979-1984) | d. Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (1990-2007). |
20. Major step towards decentralisation in India was taken up in-
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a. 1992 | b. 1993 |
| c. 1991 | d. 1990 |

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. "Federalism is no longer the fault line of Centre-State relations but the definition of a new partnership of Team India."- Justify the statement. 2+4+4
=10
2. What makes India a federal country? Explain the reason for growth of Indian federalism. 10
3. Describe the administrative relation between Centre and State. 10
4. "NITI Ayog is an action tank than just a think tank"-examine in brief along with its difference with the planning commission. 4+6=10
5. Explain in brief the amendments made in the Indian Constitution relating to taxes with special focus to GST and its types. 10
6. What are zonal councils? Describe the composition and role of such councils. 10
7. Explain federalism and interstate river water governance in India referring to the famous Cauvery dispute. 10
8. Write short note on: 5+5=10
 - a) Doctrine of territorial nexus
 - b) Doctrine of pith and substance

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