

LLM
FIRST SEMESTER
CENTRE STATE RELATIONS &
CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE

**SET
A**

LLM - 1.6 CAL

(USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. What principle underlies the division of legislative powers in Indian federalism?
 - a. Separation of powers without overlap
 - b. Mutual exclusivity in legislative fields
 - c. Hierarchical relationship with Union supremacy in conflicts
 - d. Equal allocation of powers between Union and States
2. What is the significance of the residuary powers under Article 248 of the Indian Constitution?
 - a. They emphasize state autonomy in undefined areas
 - b. They confer exclusive power on the Union Parliament to legislate on subjects not enumerated in any List
 - c. They balance powers between Union and State on concurrent matters
 - d. They are shared between Union and States to ensure cooperative governance
3. Which provision governs the delegation of administrative powers between the Union and the States?
 - a. Article 265
 - b. Article 256-258
 - c. Article 263
 - d. Article 280
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. What is the significance of Article 275 in promoting fiscal equity?
 - 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. What is the primary objective of Article 280 in the context 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 is the role of the GST Council in India's fiscal 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 c. It is restricted under the Seventh Schedule	b. It is regulated under Article 292 d. It is determined by the Finance Commission
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10. Which constitutional body reviews and makes recommendations on financial transfers to local bodies?

a. Finance Commission c. Inter-State Council	b. GST Council d. None of the above
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11. What differentiates NITI Aayog from the Planning Commission?
 - a. NITI Aayog focuses on decentralized and cooperative federalism
 - b. NITI Aayog replaces the Finance Commission's functions
 - c. NITI Aayog centralizes economic policy-making.
 - d. NITI Aayog has legislative powers over states
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. How does the Inter-State Council promote cooperative federalism?

a. By legislating on concurrent subjects c. By providing a forum for consultation on inter-state disputes	b. By resolving disputes through judicial intervention d. By regulating financial transactions between states
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15. Which institution has replaced the Planning Commission to promote cooperative and competitive federalism?
- a. NITI Aayog
 - b. Finance Commission
 - c. GST Council
 - d. Inter-State Council
16. What is the most significant challenge to cooperative federalism in India?
- a. Excessive autonomy of the states
 - b. Limited fiscal capacity of the Union
 - c. Lack of effective inter-state coordination mechanisms
 - d. Constitutional restrictions on residuary powers of taxation
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. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) was introduced through which Constitutional Amendment?
- a. 100th Amendment
 - b. 101st Amendment
 - c. 102nd Amendment
 - d. 103rd Amendment
19. The Union 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 analyze the concept of Indian federalism in light of the division of legislative powers under the Seventh Schedule. How does the Constitution ensure a balance between Union and State powers while maintaining the unitary bias? 5+5=10
2. Examine the application of the doctrine of 'pith and substance' in resolving conflicts arising out of overlapping legislative powers. Support your answer with relevant judicial precedents 10
3. Discuss the role of Articles 245-254 in maintaining legislative harmony between the Union and the States. How effective are these provisions in resolving legislative conflicts in practice? 6+4=10
4. Critically evaluate the distribution of taxation powers under the Indian Constitution. How do Articles 265-293 and the Seventh Schedule ensure a fiscal balance between the Union and the States? 10
5. Analyze the interplay between Articles 268-281 of the Constitution in ensuring equitable distribution of revenue between the Union and States. Discuss the challenges in achieving financial equilibrium. 6+4=10
6. Evaluate the role of Goods and Services Tax (GST) and the GST Council in reshaping fiscal federalism in India. What challenges do they pose to state autonomy? 6+4=10
7. Critically assess the transition from the Planning Commission to NITI Aayog. How has this shift impacted India's approach to cooperative and competitive federalism? 5+5=10
8. Examine the concept of cooperative federalism in India with reference to constitutional mechanisms like the Inter-State Council, Zonal Councils, and NITI Aayog. Discuss their effectiveness in addressing inter-state conflicts. 10

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