


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
UPES End Semester Examination, May 2023			
Course: Constitutional Law II Program: LL.B. (Hons.) Course Code: CLCC 1028		Semester: II Time: 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100	
Instructions:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cite authorities and use illustrations and examples wherever needed. 2. Adhere to word limit. Section A – Not more than 50 words, Section B – Not more than 150 words, Section C – Not more than 300 words, Section D – Not more than 500 words. 			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	List two facts regarding the Attorney General of India.	02	CO1
Q 2	What is a Curative Petition?	02	CO1
Q 3	What is Financial Emergency?	02	CO1
Q 4	How is the Rajya Sabha constituted?	02	CO1
Q 5	What is the composition of the GST Council?	02	CO1
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
Q 6	Explain the procedure for removal of the President of India	05	CO2
Q 7	Explain the Doctrine of Pith and Substance	05	CO2
Q 8	How are the members of the Vidhan Parishad elected or selected.	05	CO2
Q 9	Comment on the Doctrine of Repugnancy.	05	CO2
SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q 10	In any Federal Democracy it is imperative that there exist an apex court that could adjudicate any dispute between the federal and the constituent units. This is true for the Supreme Court of India too. However, the Indian Supreme Court performs functions beyond merely adjudicating disputes between the Centre and the States. Its powers are much wider and broader.	10	CO3

	In the light of the statement above, analyse the full scope of Appellate and Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.		
Q 11	Your government has decided that it would like to make sweeping changes to various direct taxes in the country. As a consequence, it was decided that a Money bill would be introduced for the same. However, the same Bill also contains p/rovisions that make changes to the various Direct Tax Tribunals, their composition, jurisdiction etc. Explain what a Money Bill is. Subsequently, analyse the above facts and state if the governments' actions are correct or not.	10	CO3
SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)			
Q 12	The National Emergency of the 1976-78 period ensured that civil rights in India would never again be at the mercy of the whims and fancies of the government. What does the above statement mean? What was the position earlier and how has it changed now? Comprehensively apply the provisions of the Constitution of India pertaining to National Emergency to comment on the above statement.	25	CO4
Q 13	The Assembly of a state in India was dismissed on the grounds that the State government was unable to maintain law and order, was not following instructions given by the Central Government, and that there was severe corruption. These statements were made by the Governor to the media, but a formal report was never submitted. Decide the Constitutionality of the factual matrix above on the basis of appropriate authorities.	25	CO4