

Practice Set
End Semester Examination, Spring- 2026

Program: LLB
Semester: II
Subject: Constitution II
Subject Code: 24D.106

Course Outcome:

On the completion of the Course, the students will be able to:

Course Outcomes	Description
CO1	Demonstrate understanding of the Indian Constitution's origin, values, and framework.
CO2	Analyze doctrines governing legislative powers and their judicial interpretations.
CO3	Evaluate constitutional amendments and emergency provisions in light of landmark judgments.
CO4	Apply constitutional principles and reasoning to contemporary legal and political issues.

UNIT I
Section A (10 marks)

1. Discuss the nature, scope, and limitations of parliamentary privileges in India, with reference to constitutional principles and judicial interpretation. (CO1) (Understand)(LOT)
2. Examine the constitutional position of the President of India as a nominal executive and evaluate the extent of discretionary powers. (CO1) (Analyse)(HOT)
3. Discuss the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers and its significance in maintaining constitutional accountability. (CO1) (Understand)(LOT)

4. Evaluate the constitutional provisions relating to the impeachment of the President and assess their practical relevance. (CO1) (Evaluate)(LOT)
5. Critically examine the independence of the judiciary in India with special reference to constitutional safeguards. (CO1) (Analyse)(HOT)
6. Discuss the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India and evaluate its role as the guardian of the Constitution. (CO1) (Understand)(LOT)
7. Describe the constitutional role and jurisdiction of High Courts in preserving federal balance. (CO1) (Remember)(LOT)
8. Evaluate the system of checks and balances among the three organs of government under the Indian Constitution. (CO1) (Evaluate)(HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

9. Critically examine whether the President of India is merely a ceremonial head or exercises real executive authority, in light of constitutional provisions and judicial interpretations such as *Shamsher Singh v. State of Punjab* (1974) and *Ram Jawaya Kapur v. State of Punjab* (1955). (CO1) (Analyse)(HOT)
10. Critically evaluate the effectiveness of the system of checks and balances in India in maintaining constitutional equilibrium. To what extent has it succeeded in preventing institutional overreach, and where has it revealed limitations, particularly in light of cases like *Kesavananda Bharati*, *Indira Nehru Gandhi*, and *Minerva Mills*? (CO1) (Evaluate)(HOT)
11. Critically analyze the constitutional safeguards ensuring judicial independence in India, with reference to key cases such as *Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association v. Union of India* (1993), and discuss contemporary challenges to its effective functioning. (CO1) (Analyse)(HOT)

UNIT II

Section A (10 marks)

12. Critically analyze the constitutional framework governing administrative relations between the Union and the States. How does it reflect the principle of cooperative federalism? (CO2) (Analyse)(HOT)
13. In the context of the GST regime, States claim erosion of their taxation powers. Critically evaluate the impact of GST on fiscal federalism in India. (CO2) (Evaluate)(HOT)
14. Discuss the constitutional limitations imposed on the fiscal autonomy of States. (CO2) (Understand)(LOT)
15. Critically examine the role of the Finance Commission in balancing equity and efficiency in resource distribution between the Union and the States. (CO2) (Analyse)(HOT)

16. Outline the challenges in Centre-State financial relations in the context of contemporary governance. (CO2) (Understand)(LOT)
17. Critically examine the concept of cooperative federalism in India with reference to administrative relations. (CO2) (Analyse)(HOT)
18. Discuss the constitutional provisions governing grants-in-aid and their impact on State autonomy. (CO2) (Understand)(LOT)

Section B (20 marks)

19. Critically assess whether India's administrative and financial relations promote cooperative federalism or reflect a unitary bias, with reference to constitutional provisions and cases like *S.R. Bommai v. Union of India* (1994). (CO2) (Evaluate)(HOT)
20. Critically evaluate the mechanisms for resolving inter-State river water disputes in India, including tribunals and Article 131, with reference to cases like *State of Karnataka v. State of Tamil Nadu*. (year) (CO2) (Evaluate)(HOT)

UNIT III

Section A (10 MARKS)

21. Define the scheme of distribution of legislative powers under the Indian Constitution. How does it maintain a balance between national unity and regional autonomy? (CO3) (Remember)(LOT)
22. Clarify the significance of the Union, State, and Concurrent Lists in shaping legislative competence. How have judicial interpretations influenced their operation? (CO3) (Understand)(LOT)
23. Discuss the concept of territorial and extra-territorial jurisdiction. Evaluate its implications for legislative sovereignty in a globalized legal order. (CO3) (Understand)(LOT)
24. Critically analyze the doctrine of territorial nexus. How has it been used by courts to validate State legislation with extra-territorial elements? (CO3) (Analyse)(HOT)
25. Analyze the doctrine of harmonious construction. To what extent does it contribute to preserving constitutional coherence in cases of conflicting provisions? (CO3) (Analyse)(HOT)
26. Justify the role of the judiciary in interpreting and adjudicating disputes relating to legislative competence between the Centre and the States. (CO3) (Evaluate)(HOT)
27. Discuss the significance of residuary powers in the Indian Constitution. How do they affect the federal balance of power? (CO3) (Understand)(LOT)

28. Evaluate the impact of constitutional doctrines on maintaining equilibrium in legislative relations. Are these doctrines sufficient in addressing modern governance challenges? (CO3) (Evaluate)(HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

29. In the context of the imposition of President's Rule under Article 356 of the Indian Constitution during the period of Indira Gandhi, as seen in *State of Rajasthan v. Union of India (1977)*, analyze how such use of emergency provisions alters the distribution of legislative powers and impacts the federal structure, and examine whether such centralization is justified in light of democratic and federal values. (CO3) (Apply)(HOT)
30. Critically evaluate the role of constitutional doctrines in maintaining legislative balance in a rapidly evolving socio-economic context. Are these doctrines sufficient? (CO3) (Evaluate)(HOT)

UNIT IV

Section A (10 marks)

31. Critically analyze the emergency provisions under Articles 352–360 and their impact on federalism. (CO4) (Analyse)(HOT)
32. Discuss the constitutional framework governing National Emergency and evaluate its misuse in the past through a case law. (CO4) (Understand)(LOT)
33. State the provisions relating to State Emergency (President's Rule) and assess their constitutional validity. (CO4) (Remember)(LOT)
34. Examine the role of Parliament and State Legislatures in the amendment process under Article 368 of the Indian Constitution. Critically assess whether the procedure upholds the spirit of federalism. (CO4) (Analyse)(HOT)
35. Discuss the classification of constitutional amendments and their procedural requirements. (CO4) (Understand)(LOT)
36. Evaluate the doctrine of basic structure and its significance in limiting Parliament's amending power along with case laws. (CO4) (Evaluate)(HOT)
37. In *Golak Nath v. State of Punjab (1967)*, the Supreme Court ruled that Parliament cannot amend Fundamental Rights. Following this judgment, Parliament passes a Constitutional Amendment that curtails certain Fundamental Rights in order to implement socio-economic reforms. A citizen challenges this amendment in court. Discuss the validity of this amendment and explain whether the position laid down in *Golak Nath* still holds the field in light of subsequent judgments. (CO4) (Apply)(LOT)
38. Illustrate the role of the judiciary in safeguarding constitutional values against majoritarian excess. (CO4) (Understand)(LOT)

Section B (20 marks)

39. President's Rule is imposed in a State following political instability, despite the possibility of forming an alternative government. Critically analyse the constitutional validity of such action in light of judicial precedents. (CO4) (Analyse)(HOT)
40. In a constitutional democracy, Parliament passes an amendment that seeks to limit judicial review and place certain laws beyond court scrutiny, citing the need for efficient governance and parliamentary supremacy, raising concerns similar to those in *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)* in this context, critically analyze whether such an amendment would withstand judicial scrutiny under the basic structure doctrine while examining the balance between parliamentary sovereignty and judicial review in preserving constitutional values. (CO4) (Analyse)(HOT)

Summary Sheet CO Wise

CO	Q. No	Marks
CO1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	140
CO2	12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20	120
CO3	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30	130
CO4	31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40	110
Total		500

Unit Wise

Unit	Q. No	Marks
Unit 1	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11	140
Unit 2	12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,20	120
Unit 3	21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30	130
Unit 4	31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40	110
Total		500

Blooms Taxonomy Level (BTL) Wise

BTL	Q. No	Marks
LOT	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 14, 16, 18, 21, 22, 23, 27, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38	180
HOT	2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 36, 39, 40	320
	Total	500

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Disclaimer: -This is a Practice set. The Question in End term examination will differ from the Practice set. This Practice set is meant for practice only.