



PRACTICE SET
End Semester Examination, May 2026

Program: LLM

Semester: II

Subject: Centre-State Relations and Constitutional Governance

Subject Code: 24H.203

Course Outcome:

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

Course Outcomes	Description
CO1	Discuss the different forms of government and explain the features and the distinction between them.
CO2	Discuss the Legislative relations, Administrative and financial relations between the Centre and the States.
CO3	Discuss the relations of Centre and the States during emergency.

UNIT I

Section A (10 marks)

1. List any five unique features of the Indian Constitution that distinguish it from other constitutions (CO1) (Remember) (LOT)
2. Explain the significance of Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Rights in ensuring socio-economic and political justice in India. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
3. Discuss the Doctrine of Eclipse in relation to the inviolability of Fundamental Rights under Article 13 of the Indian Constitution, 1950. How does it affect the enforcement of laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights? (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
4. Define “Federalism” and list the key federal features of the Indian Constitution. (CO1) (Remember) (LOT)
5. Explain the principle of “Constitutionalism” as recognized by the Supreme Court in *I.R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu (2007) 2 SCC*. How does this principle ensure control over

governmental powers and protect democratic values, including Fundamental Rights? Illustrate your answer with the concepts of separation of powers and checks and balances. (CO2) (Understand) (LOT)

6. 'The Indian Constitution provides an effective framework for balancing the powers and responsibilities between the Centre and the States while safeguarding national unity.' Critically evaluate this statement with reference to the Union, State, and Concurrent Lists, relevant constitutional provisions, emergency powers, and judicial decisions, citing the case of *State of Rajasthan v. Union of India [AIR 1977 SC 136]*. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)
7. The Indian Constitution is a federation with a strong unitary bias, designed to ensure national integration and stability." Critically evaluate this statement in the light of emergency provisions, distribution of powers, and judicial interpretation. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)
8. Critically analyze how the Indian Constitution plays a foundational role in structuring, regulating, and balancing the relations between the Centre and the States. Support your answer with references to the Union, State, and Concurrent Lists, and relevant case laws (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

9. A state legislature enacts a law on a subject included in the State List, which conflicts with an existing Union law on the same subject in the Concurrent List. In the context of Indian federalism, explain which law will prevail and provide the reasoning for your answer. (CO1) (Apply) (HOT)
10. 'Constitutionalism is a concept that limits the powers of the government and ensures that it functions within prescribed boundaries.' Critically assess the significance of constitutionalism in the Indian context, with reference to the powers of the legislature, executive, and judiciary. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)
11. *S.R. Bommai v. Union of India (1994) 3 SCC*, reinforced the principle of federalism by limiting the central government's ability to undermine state governments. Examine the statement in light of the concept of federalism in India. (CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)

UNIT II

Section A (10 marks)

12. "A statute should be read as a whole" In this statement describe the Doctrine of Harmonious construction. (CO3) (Remember) (LOT)
13. Explain the concept of "Incidental or Ancillary Encroachment" in the context of Indian federalism. How did the Supreme Court apply this principle in *Prafulla Kumar Mukherjee*

v. The Bank of Commerce AIR 1947 to determine the validity of a State Legislature enactment affecting the Union List? (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)

14. Why is the doctrine of “Colourable Legislation” often referred to as “Fraud on the Constitution”? Explain the principle and its significance in ensuring that legislatures do not exceed their constitutional powers. Support your answer with relevant examples from Indian case law. (CO3) (Remember) (LOT)
15. If the authority exceeds the power delegated, then the court will certainly declare it to be ultra vires. Justify the statement using relevant case laws. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)
16. Describe the residuary power of legislation as provided under the Indian Constitution, 1950. (CO3) (Remember) (LOT)
17. In case of Inconsistency between laws made by Parliament and laws made by the Legislatures of States. Analyze which law will prevail in case of such inconsistency between the two laws using relevant case laws. (CO1) (Analyze) (HOT)
18. Analyze the application of the doctrine of ‘pith and substance’ in resolving conflicts between Union and State legislations in India. Using the cases of relevant judicial interpretation examine how the courts determine whether incidental encroachment renders a state enactment invalid. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)
19. Critically assess the scope and limits of the power of Parliament under Article 249 to legislate on subjects enumerated in the State List in the national interest. Illustrate your answer with relevant judicial interpretations and examples. (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

20. Analyze the concept of delegated legislation in India and the USA. Compare how the Indian Constitution and the U.S. Constitution regulate the delegation of legislative powers, and examine the safeguards in place to prevent abuse of this power. Illustrate your answer with relevant doctrines and landmark case laws. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)
21. Critically evaluate the Doctrine of Territorial Nexus with reference to *State of Bombay v. RMDC AIR 1957 SC* discussing the circumstances under which extra-territorial operation can be invoked and its implications for state taxation powers. In your answer, analyze how this doctrine balances the interests of states with the rights of taxpayers (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)

UNIT III
Section A (10 marks)

22. Cite the terms, eligibility criteria and qualification for election as President under the Indian Constitution, 1950. (CO1) (Remember) (LOT)
23. 'A pardon may be absolute or conditional.' Illustrate the circumstances under which the president exercised its pardoning power under the Indian Constitution, 1950. (CO2) (Understand) (LOT)
24. Explain the executive powers of the Union as provided under the Indian Constitution, 1950. Illustrate your answer with reference to relevant judicial pronouncements. (CO2) (Remember) (LOT)
25. Describe the Procedure for impeachment of the President with the help of relevant case laws. (CO3) (Remember) (LOT)
26. Analyze the concept of inter-governmental delegation of powers in the context of Indian federalism. Outline how the Constitution allows the Union and State governments to delegate certain legislative or administrative powers to each other, and examine the impact of such delegation on the division of powers and the federal balance. (CO2) (Analyze) (LOT)
27. "The Parliamentary system contains structural factors which contribute to the Prime Minister's power and influence. Illustrate and explain this factors using relevant case laws." (CO3) (Apply) (HOT)
28. The All-India Service scheme helps to develop a feeling of unity among holders of higher-level posts in the states and under the Central Government and was formulated to serve the same purpose. Critically evaluate this statement using relevant judicial pronouncement. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

29. "A civil servant serving under the State Government was dismissed without any notice or inquiry, allegedly on the instructions of the Governor." Examine whether such dismissal is valid under the Doctrine of Pleasure as embodied in Article 310 of the Constitution of India. Assess the restrictions imposed on the Doctrine by the Constitution and discuss relevant case laws. (CO3) (Evaluate) (HOT)
30. "In the hypothetical situation, the Union Government refuses to approve the names of three High Court judges recommended by the Supreme Court Collegium for elevation to the Supreme Court. Advise on the constitutional position of the Union Government and the Supreme Court using relevant case laws. Explain how the Collegium ensures judicial independence in such a scenario. (CO2) (Apply) (HOT)

31. “State X and State Y share an inter-state river. Due to a severe drought, State X files an application before the Tribunal constituted under the Interstate River Water Disputes Act, 1956, seeking temporary allocation of water. State Y contends that under Article 262 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction to entertain such applications and only the Central Government can refer the dispute to a tribunal. As a legal advisor to State X, analyze the validity of the objection raised by State Y. Discuss the scope and limitations of Article 262, the powers of the Tribunal, and the role of the Central Government in adjudicating inter-state river disputes, referring to relevant case law, including the Cauvery Water Dispute. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)

UNIT IV

Section A (10 marks)

32. Outline the consequences of the proclamation of national emergency. (CO1) (Remember) (LOT)
33. Critically evaluate the Supreme Court’s decision in *ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla 1976 SCC*, and assess the implications of the ruling on the protection of fundamental rights under Article 21, the balance of power between the Executive and the Judiciary during the Emergency, and the long-term impact on Indian constitutional jurisprudence. (CO3) (Evaluate) (HOT)
34. Suppose the Union Government, citing a financial crisis under Article 360, directs the State of X to implement severity measures that significantly reduce salaries of state employees. As a legal advisor, apply the principles laid down in *State of Rajasthan v. Union of India AIR 1977 SC* to assess whether the State or its employees could challenge the Union’s directive in court. (CO2) (Apply) (LOT)
35. Analyze the circumstances under which Article 356 of the Indian Constitution is invoked. Further, differentiate between Article 352 (National Emergency) and Article 356 (President’s Rule in States) in terms of grounds, procedure, and impact on Centre-State relations. Support your answer with relevant case law and constitutional provision (CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)
36. Critically evaluate whether these financial emergency provisions give excessive power to the Union Government at the expense of the States, and assess the potential for misuse of this power. Support your answer with references to judicial pronouncements (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)
37. Explain the concept of Financial Emergency under Article 360 of the Indian Constitution. Discuss the conditions under which it can be declared, the procedure and its effects on the

Centre-State financial relations and employees' salaries. Support your answer with example relevant provisions and judicial interpretation. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)

38. Explain the concept of National Emergency under the Indian Constitution, 1950. What are the grounds on which a National Emergency can be proclaimed? (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)

Section B (20 marks)

39. The emergency provisions in the constitutions of India, the USA, and the UK reflect each country's unique historical, political, and legal contexts. Compare and analyze the grounds, procedures and limitations under the constitution of each country. (CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)
40. Considering the recent political developments in Manipur, where the state government faces instability due to coalition breakdowns and law-and-order challenges, apply President's Rule to advise how the President may intervene. Discuss the procedure, role of the Union Government, and safeguards under the Constitution. Support your answer with relevant judicial precedents and recent news events. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)

Summary Sheet

CO Wise

CO	Q. No	Mark s
CO1	1,2,3,4,9,13,17,19,21,22,32,36,37,38	160
CO2	5,6,7,8,10,15,18,20,23,24,26,27,28,30,31,34,40	210
CO3	11,12,14,16,25,29,33,35,39	130
Total		500

Unit Wise

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

Blooms Taxonomy Level (BTL) Wise

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