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Reg. No.....

Name.....

**FIVE YEAR B.A., LL.B. (HONOURS)/B.B.A., LL.B. (HONOURS)/B.Com., LL.B.  
(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2025**

**Second Semester**

**F.L.3—CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—II**

(2024 Admissions—Regular/2018 to 2023 Admissions—Supplementary)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

*Write short notes on any five of the following.  
Each question carries 3 marks.*

1. Formation of new States in India.
2. Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019.
3. Constitutional safeguards provided to civil servants in India.
4. Distinction between Money Bill and Financial Bill.
5. Role of Speaker of Lok Sabha.
6. Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. .

(5 × 3 = 15 marks)

**Part B**

*Answer any three of the following problems.  
Each question carries 10 marks.*

7. 'X', a Member of Parliament, was put under preventive detention while the Parliament was in session. 'X' challenges his detention order on the ground that a Member of Parliament cannot be detained so as to prevent him from exercising his constitutional rights as a Member of Parliament. Decide whether the detention order will be quashed or not.
8. The Governor of a State promulgated an Ordinance in the year 2022 and re-promulgated the same several times thereafter. Referring to judicial decisions, decide whether such exercise of the Ordinance making power under Article 213 of the Constitution of India is valid.

Turn over

9. 'R', an activist of the ruling political party was convicted and sentenced to undergo life imprisonment for the murder of 'T', the leader of a rival political party. Later on, the Governor of the State exercised power under Article 161 of the Constitution and granted remission of the unexpired sentence of 'R'. A writ petition was, thereupon, filed by the son of 'T' alleging that the grant of remission was illegal and based on irrelevant and extraneous materials. It was contended on behalf of 'R' that in the matter of remission of sentence, scope of judicial review was very much limited and the writ was liable to be dismissed. Examine to what extent the exercise of the power of executive clemency can be challenged in Court.
10. States 'A' and 'B' are not able to arrive at a settlement of an issue regarding inter-state water dispute between them. Discuss, referring to constitutional provisions, the scope of Supreme Court's jurisdiction in the matter if it is brought before it.

(3 × 10 = 30 marks)

### Part C

*Answer any two of the following questions.*

*Each question carries 15 marks.*

11. Discuss the doctrinal bases of 'citizenship' and explain the constitutional and legal provisions in India relating to citizenship. What are the circumstances which will deprive a citizen of her citizenship?
12. Explain the concepts of 'Federalism' and 'Cooperative Federalism'. What is the nature of the Indian Constitution? Do you think it is a Federal Constitution? Examine critically the view of Prof. K. C. Wheare that the Constitution of India is heavily biased in favour of the Centre and is a quasi-federal one, referring to constitutional developments.
13. Discuss the constitutional position and powers of the President of India. What is the relationship between the President and the Council of Ministers? Is the President bound to accept the advice of the Council of Ministers? Discuss in detail.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)