

**B. A. LAW (5 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-V (2009 COURSE)
: SUMMER - 2018**

SUBJECT : OPTIONAL-I – (a) INDIAN FEDERALISM

Day : **Wednesday**
Date : **11/04/2018**

Time : **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**
Max. Marks : 80.

S-2018-1327

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY SIX** in all including Q. No. 1 which is **COMPULSORY**.
 - 2) Q. No. 1 carries 20 marks and all other question carry 12 marks each.
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Q.1 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following:

- a) Terrorism
- b) Financial emergency
- c) Doctrine of ancillary power
- d) Federal comity
- e) Doctrine of colorable legislation
- f) Rajasthan v. Union of India

Q.2 Indian federalism is a combination of unitary and federal mechanism. Discuss with the nature, scope and essential features of the Indian federalism.

Q.3 “The legislative powers of the parliament are not plenary, but are restricted to these conferred upon it by the constitution and are subject to the limitation imposed by the Indian constitution.” Elaborate in detail the legislative relationship between center and the state.

Q.4 “Federalism is a part of the basic structure and foundation of the constitution.” Discuss the Keshvanand Bharati case in detail.

Q.5 “The U.S. constitution adopts a very simple method for the center and state distribution of powers.” Explain.

Q.6 Discuss the provisions of financial relation between center and state under Indian constitution.

Q.7 “The exercise of power under article 356 under Indian Constitution is an extraordinary one and needs to be used sparingly when the situation contemplated by article 356.” Explain.

Q.8 Comparatively analyze the concept and essential characteristics of Indian and Australian federalism.

Q.9 Explain the provisions related to emergency with the special reference to S. R. Bommai’s case.

Q.10 Discuss the role of American judiciary in protection and promotion of federalism.

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