

**LLM**  
**FIRST SEMESTER**  
**CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE**  
**LLM-1.6 (CAL-3)**

(Use separate answer scripts for Objective & Descriptive)

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

[ PART-A: Objective ]

Time : 20 min.

Marks : 20

*Choose the correct answer from the following:*

*1X20=20*

1. Which of the following could be considered of the advantages of federalism and decentralization?
  - a. It allows different localities to adapt their policies to the needs and wishes of local populations
  - b. It prevents governmental over-reach and takeovers
  - c. It prevents the state from being able to carry out its basic functions
  - d. Few political scientists today see many advantages in federalism and decentralization
2. Which of the following most closely reflects the idea of parliamentary sovereignty?
  - a. The parliament has the final responsibility for border control
  - b. All judicial rulings are subject to legislative approval
  - c. Parliament makes wars
  - d. Laws passed by the legislature are not subject to judicial
3. Which of the following subjects is not included in the Union list?
  - a. Defence
  - b. Police
  - c. Foreign affairs
  - d. Banking
4. Who makes laws on the subjects contained in the Concurrent List?
  - a. Union Government
  - b. State government
  - c. Both (a) and (b)
  - d. None of the above
5. Which of the following will characterize a constitution that is relatively rigid?
  - a. Difficulty in ensuring judicial review
  - b. Difficulty in making amendments
  - c. A very rigid culture, more generally speaking
  - d. Insistence that paper copies of the constitution be available during any major debate in the legislature
6. The emergence of constitutionalism is associated with which of the following?
  - a. The emergence of contracts between rulers and ruled
  - b. Greater agricultural productivity
  - c. Increasing theocracy
  - d. The emergence of totalitarianism
7. What is the originally provided system of Constitution of India?
  - a. A single-tier system of government
  - b. A three tier system of government
  - c. A two-tier system of government
  - d. A four tier system of government
8. Which language is recognised as the national language by the Constitution of India?
  - a. Hindi
  - b. English
  - c. Tamil
  - d. None of the above

9. Which system would be considered most distinct from 'Unitarism'?
- Constitutionalism
  - Fiscalism
  - Federalism
  - Parliamentarianism
10. Which of the following is true regarding the right of the Centre to make law?
- Parliament can legislate for the whole or any part of the territory of India implement and treaty or international agreement with any country.
  - For this purpose, any law passed by the parliament cannot be held illegal on the basis of its relation to the subject mentioned in the State list.
- Both A and B
  - Only A
  - Only B
  - Either of A and B
11. Which of the following is a form of indirect tax?
- Income tax
  - Wealth tax
  - Corporation tax
  - Sales tax
12. Which of the following taxes are abolished by the Goods and Services Tax?
- Property tax
  - Corporation tax
  - VAT
  - None of the above
13. Which of the following is not imposed by the Central Government?
- Agriculture tax
  - Sales tax
  - Corporation tax
  - Custom duty
14. In federal system, central government cannot order the:
- Principal
  - State government
  - Local government
  - None of the above
15. To make India a strong federation, we need:
- Independent judiciary
  - Written constitution
  - Rigid constitution
  - All of the above
16. What is true regarding sources of revenue in a federal system?
- States have no financial powers or independent sources of revenue
  - States are dependent on revenue or funds on the central government
  - Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy
  - States have no financial autonomy
17. In which year NITI Aayog came into being?
- 2014
  - 2015
  - 2016
  - 2017
18. Who has jurisdiction over inter state water dispute in India?
- Supreme Court
  - High Court
  - Inter State water dispute tribunal
  - None of the above
19. The doctrine of inter-governmental immunities which is a contribution of \_\_\_\_\_ Judiciary to the law of federalism seeks to ensure that government at one level operates without unduly restricting operations and instrumentalities of the governments at the other level.
- American
  - British
  - Indian
  - Canadian

20. Finance Commission of India is provided in:

- a. Article 280
- c. Article 282

- b. Article 281
- d. Article 282

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( PART-B : Descriptive )

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

[ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ]

1. Write a note on the uniqueness of the Indian federal structure. 10
2. The federal Constitution pre-supposes that the Constitution should impose mutual obligations between the Centre and the states. How far this has been achieved in the Constitution of India and U.S.A.? 10
3. Discuss in detail the scheme of distribution of legislative powers provided under the Constitution of India. 10
4. Examine inter-government tax immunities. 10
5. Discuss the Inter-Governmental financial relationship in a federalism which is vital and touches the heart of federalism. 10
6. Elucidate distribution of taxing revenues between union and state. 10
7. Write short notes on:  
A. Grant-in Aid  
B. Borrowing power of the Union Government and state 10
8. Write short notes on the following:  
A. Inter-state water dispute  
B. National Integration council 5+5=10

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