

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 50

Answer ANY FIVE questions. **Question No: VIII is compulsory.** Each question carries TEN marks.
(Credit for reference to relevant case law)

(5 x 10 = 50)

- I. Discuss the powers and functions of the President under the Indian Constitution and compare the same with that of the Governor
- ~~II.~~ Examine the scope and extent of the parliamentary privileges under the Indian Constitution
- ~~III.~~ Write notes on the following:
(a) *Alagaapuram R Mohanraj v. TN Legislative Assembly* AIR 2016 SC 867
(b) *B.P. Singhal v. Union of India* (2010) 6 SCC 331
- ~~IV.~~ Discuss the process of removal of judges of the higher judiciary and its relation with the concept of judicial independence.
- ~~V.~~ Examine the various types of jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
- ~~VI.~~ Define federalism. Critically examine the Indian federalism
- VII. Examine with special reference to administrative relationship under the Indian constitution and discuss whether states enjoy federal independence.
- ~~VIII.~~ The State 'X', a state in the Indian Union, badly hit by the menace of ragging passed the Ragging Prohibition Act by which Ragging within or without any educational institution is prohibited". Ragging was defined as "doing of any act, by disorderly conduct, to a student of an educational institution, which causes or is likely to cause physical or psychological harm or raising apprehension or fear or shame or embarrassment to that student and includes-
(i) teasing, abusing or paying practical jokes on, or causing hurt to, such student; or (ii) asking a student to do any act or perform something which such student will not, in the ordinary course willingly, do."
- Prohibition of ragging.- *17 v. SI Hary (widest amplitude) Prafulla Kumar Mukerjee v. Bank of India (P & Subs)*
- Ram a student of an Engineering College who was charged under the Act challenged the vires of the Act *inter alia* on the ground that the law was beyond the legislative powers of the State. The State argues that the law is valid. Decide applying the relevant principles of interpretation
- The legislative entries in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution he referred to were:
- List I:
- Entry 64. Institutions for scientific or technical education financed by the Government of India wholly or in part and declared by Parliament by law to be institutions of national importance.

(Turn over)

Entry 66. Co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research and scientific and technical institutions

List II

Entry 1. Public order (but not including 3[the use of any naval, military or air force or any other armed force of the Union or of any other force subject to the control of the Union or of any contingent or unit thereof] in aid of the civil power).

Entry 2. Police (including railway and village police) subject to the provisions of entry 2A of List I

Entry 25. Education, including technical education, medical education and universities, subject to the provisions of entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of List I; vocational and technical training of labour.

List III

Entry 1 Criminal law, including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the commencement of this Constitution but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II and excluding the use of naval, military or air forces or any other armed forces of the Union in aid of the civil power.
