

Reg. No. :

Name :

**Fifth Semester B.A. LL.B./B.Com. LL.B./B.B.A. LL.B. (Five Year Integrated)
Degree Examination, June 2026**

Paper V : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II

(2020 Admission Onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

PART – A

- I. Explain any **six** of the following. Each question carries **2** marks. Answers should not exceed **50** words.
1. Doctrine of colourable legislation.
 2. Collective responsibility.
 3. Attorney General.
 4. Judicial review.
 5. Writs.
 6. Doctrine of pleasure.
 7. Legislative Council.
 8. Election Commission of India.

(6 × 2 = 12 Marks)

PART – B

- II. Explain any **four** of the following. Each question carries **5** marks. Answers should not exceed 150 words each.
9. How is the President of India elected?
 10. What role does the Finance Commission play?

P.T.O.

11. What is the difference between doctrine of pith and substance and the doctrine of occupied field?
12. What are the qualifications for a person to be appointed as the Judge of a High Court?
13. How does the Constitution ensure independence of judiciary?
14. What is the role of the Governor in a federal system?

(4 × 5 = 20 Marks)

PART – C

- III. Answer any **four** of the following. Each question carries **6** marks.
15. The President of India promulgates an Ordinance when the Parliament was not in session. The Parliament, on its reassembly, on the very first day passes a resolution disapproving the Ordinance. The President claims that even with this disapproval of the Parliament, the Ordinance remains in force for six weeks from the date of re-assembly. Decide.
 16. A non-member of the Parliament was appointed as a Cabinet Minister by the Government. He failed to get himself elected to the Parliament during the next six months. He steps down, but is appointed again as the Minister. This is challenged. Decide.
 17. The Bombay Prohibition Act, 1950 imposed a ban on the manufacture, production, carriage, consumption or use of intoxicating liquors within the territory of Bombay. The Act was enacted by the Bombay legislature with respect to Entry 8 of List II, which provided "intoxicating liquors, their manufacture, production, possession, purchase, transport or sale etc". The Act was challenged on the ground, *inter alia*, that it encroached upon "import and export of liquors", a matter contained in Entry 41 of List I, and therefore argued to be beyond the competence of state legislature. Discuss which principle would come in handy in this situation.
 18. In the State of Kerala, a memorandum was submitted by the teachers to the Government and as a result of an understanding between the teachers and the Government, the Government issued an Order raising the retirement age of teachers from 55 to 58 years. Consequently the *Kerala Education Act, 1958* was amended to give effect to this change. Subsequently, the Government passed another Order reducing the age of retirement of teachers from 58 to 55 years and thus again amended the *Kerala Education Act, 1958*. This is challenged. Decide.
 19. The President of India declares emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution on receipt of a telephonic communication from the Prime Minister. Is the President's action valid?

(4 × 6 = 24 Marks)

PART – D

IV. Answer any **two** of the following. Each question carries **12** marks.

20. Elaborate on the different kinds of jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.

21. Elaborate on emergency powers provided under the Constitution of India.

22. Elaborate on the rights and duties of civil servants under the Constitution of India.

(2 × 12 = 24 Marks)

Mar Gregorios College of Law Library