

School of Law

**Integrated Bachelor of Arts - Bachelor of Law
Semester End Examination - Jun 2024**

**Duration : 180 Minutes
Max Marks : 100**

Sem IV - J1UB401T- BLLB1021- J1UA201T - BLA01138 - BALB2025 - BLA02138 - BBLB2025

Constitutional Law-II*General Instructions*

Answer to the specific question asked

Draw neat, labelled diagrams wherever necessary

Approved data hand books are allowed subject to verification by the Invigilator

- 1) What is the tenure of the Judge of Supreme Court and High Court. K1(2)
- 2) What is the process of appointment of the Governor under Indian Constitution K2(4)
- 3) What do you understand by Parliamentary form of Government. K2(6)
- 4) Discuss the writ of Habeas corpus with the help of case laws. K3(9)
- 5) Discuss the procedure for removal of judges of Supreme Court and High Court K3(9)
- 6) In the State elections the Party of Mr. Talkua won by overwhelming majority. Mr Talkua is disqualified to be a member of the legislature. However, the Governor appoints him as the Chief Minister. Discuss the legality of the decision in light of decided cases. K5(10)
- 7) State of Haryana makes a law restricting the use of sound amplifiers near hospitals and dispensaries under Entry 6, List II : "Public Health and Sanitation". X who is being prosecuted for violating this law, challenges the legislative competence of the State Legislature. X argues that sound amplifier is an apparatus for broadcasting and communication on which only Parliament has the power to make a law under Entry 31, List I : "Post and Telegraphs, Telephones, Wireless Broadcasting and other like forms of communication". K4(12)
- 8) It is essential to have a council of ministers even at a time when the House of the People has been dissolved." Discuss it in light of Constitutional provisions and judicial pronouncement. K5(15)
- 9) India has President but not presidential form of government." Critically evaluate the position of president in light of decided cases. K5(15)
- 10) Under normal circumstances, when a political party has attained majority in the Lok Sabha, the President has no discretion in terms of appointing Prime Minister. However, if no single party gains absolute or workable majority and a "coalition government" is to be formed, the President can exercise a little discretion. Discuss. K6(18)