


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
UPES End Semester Examination, May 2025			
Course: Comparative Federalism Program: BA/BBA/BCom LLB Constitutional Law (Hons) Course Code: CLCC4003		Semester: VIII Time: 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100	
Instructions: 1. Read the instructions carefully, if any, attached to each section. 2. Please adhere to the maximum word limit for each question: Section A: 150-200 words; Section B: 400-500 words; Section C: 600-700 words. 3. Any ambiguity is intentional and has been left open for the students to interpret and argue. 4. Keep your answers to the point, read the questions very carefully and answer in according to the need of the question.			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	List key features that enable federal systems to accommodate distinct cultural, linguistic, or ethnic groups.	2	CO1
Q 2	Define the term “plurinational federation.”	2	CO1
Q 3	What is meant by “group accommodation” in the context of federalism?	2	CO1
Q 4	What were the Meech Lake and Charlottetown Accords?	2	CO1
Q 5	List the main treaties that have shaped the constitutional development of the European Union.	2	CO1
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
Q 6	Briefly explain the reasons why some federations succeed while others fail, as discussed in several papers in the class.	5	CO2
Q 7	What role does constitutional flexibility play in the survival of federal states?	5	CO2
Q 8	Briefly describe two historical examples of failed federations as discussed in several papers in the class.	5	CO2
Q 9	Name the factors based on experiences of at least two federations in terms of how they accommodate religious or linguistic minorities.	5	CO2
SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			

Q 10	EU is a “federal process” rather than a full-fledged federal system. Interpret.	10	CO3
Q 11	Drawing from the discussion on various federal structures around the world, examine how the design of court systems (e.g., unified vs. dual court systems) affects federal dynamics.	10	CO4
SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)			
	<p>“...If we recall Franck’s important essay entitled ‘Why Federations Fail’, we are reminded that his comparative analysis of federal failures in East Africa, Malaysia, the West Indies and Central Africa did not enable him to identify a list of prerequisites that, if not possessed more or less equally by all the parts of a proposed federation, would assure its failure. Indeed, he denied that such a list could be made. The analytical and interpretive difficulties defied neat causal classification. The best that one could do was much more modest: it was to concede that the sharing of such things as culture, language and other socioeconomic factors, while helpful to the cause of federation, could not assure its success. They could never be an ultimate guarantee against failure.”</p> <p>- <i>The success and failure of federation</i>, Comparative Federalism: Theory and Practice, Michael Burgess, Routledge, 2006</p> <p>Q12. Critically analyze Franck’s categorization of federal motivation into primary, secondary, and tertiary goal-factors along with his four hypotheses. (25 Marks)</p> <p>Q13. The author claims that federations are often built in the aftermath of crisis. Evaluate this argument using historical or contemporary federations discussed throughout the course. (25 Marks)</p>	50	CO4