

GOA UNIVERSITY
G.R. KARE COLLEGE OF LAW
QUESTION PAPERS

FYLLM SEM-I

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - I

JUN 2015
JAN 2015
JULY 2014
JAN 2014
JUN 2013
JAN 2013
JUN 2012
JAN 2012,
JAN 2011,
JAN 2010,
JULY 2009,
JAN 2009,
JULY 2008,
JAN 2008,
JULY 2007,
JAN 2007,
JULY 2006,
JAN 2006,
FEB 2005,
AUGUST 2005,
2004,
2004,
2003,
OCT 2002,
2001,
2000,
1999,
1998

18/06/2015.

BSM - 112



LL.M. (Semester - I) Examination, June 2015
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - I

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instruction : Answer any five.

1. The object of Article 13 is to ensure that the fundamental rights should not be infringed or violated. However, the judicial pronouncement in Kesavandabharathi restricted its scope - Explain. (5x15=75)
2. Classification is a systematic arrangement of things into groups or classes based on some definite scheme. But any such classification cannot be arbitrary, artificial or evasive. Analyze the statement with the help of relevant case law.
3. Examine the role of Legislature in overturning the judgments of Supreme Court's pronouncements regulating reservation policy in India.
4. Preventive detention is per se against the principles of democracy. How far Indian Constitution provides safeguards to the persons detained under preventive detention laws in India ?
5. Does Press being given the status of Forth Estate enjoy any special privileges in terms of freedom of speech and expression under Indian Constitution ? What are the limitations on freedom of Press in India ?
6. Religious tolerance, equal treatment of all groups and protection of their life, property and places of their worship are an essential part of secularism enshrined in Indian Constitution - Explain.
7. Public interest litigation is not adversary litigation but it is a challenge and an opportunity to the Government and its officers to make basic rights meaningful to the vulnerable sections of the community. Explain.
8. Explain the following :
 - a) Suspension of fundamental rights.
 - b) Right against self-incrimination.

LL.M. (Semester – I) Examination, January 2015
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instruction : Answer any five.

(5×15=75)

1. The interpretation of the term 'other authorities' in Art. 12 has caused a good deal of difficulty and judicial opinion has undergone changes over time – Comment.
2. Classification made by a Legislature need not be scientifically perfect or logically complete. However, such classification cannot be arbitrary, artificial or evasive – Critically evaluate the statement.
3. Article 19 (2) connotes reasonable limitations imposed on freedom of speech – examine the relevancy of the statement in the light of various restrictions that could be imposed on freedom of speech under the Indian Constitution.
4. Reservation policy is more guided by the political mileage than the idea of bringing social and economic equality. Critically evaluate the statement and the role of Supreme Court in regulating the policy of reservations in India.
5. In Maneka Gandhi's case the Supreme Court's liberal interpretation of the term personal liberty heralded a new constitutional jurisprudence in matters of prison administration – Explain.
6. Religion has been a very volatile subject in India both before and after independence. How far Indian Constitution ensures state neutrality in the area of religious freedom ?
7. Article 31 B contains a device for saving laws from challenge on the ground of violation of Fundamental Rights. Explain.
8. Explain the following :
 - a) Rights of Arrested Person
 - b) Public Interest Litigation.

First Semester LL.M. Examination, July 2014
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

Instructions : 1) Answer **any five** questions.
2) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.

1. What are Fundamental Rights ? Examine the justifications for constitutional incorporation of Fundamental Rights.
 2. Explain with reference to the decisions of the Supreme Court, special provisions in respect of backward classes of citizens.
 3. Discuss the scope and content of freedom of speech and expression underlying the constitution.
 4. Examine with reference to the decision in Maneka Gandhi V Union of India, the powers of the state to restrict individuals personal liberty.
 5. Discuss the scope of freedom of conscience and right to profess, practice and propagate religion in the light of ever increasing religious conversions in India.
 6. Examine the scope and extent of right to constitutional remedies in the light of parliaments power to amend fundamental right.
 7. Discuss the dynamic approach of the Supreme Court in enforcing fundamental rights through public interest litigations.
 8. Write explanatory notes on **any two** of the following :
 - a) Test of infringement of Fundamental rights
 - b) Administration discretion and equality.
 - c) Freedom of association.
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BSM – 120

First Semester LL.M. Examination, January 2014
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

Instructions : 1) Answer **any five** questions.
2) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.

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- ① Examine the nature of the concept of state action underlying Article 12 of the Constitution.
- ② Discuss the scope and content of Right to Equality incorporated into the Article 14 of the Constitution.
- ③ Discuss the desirability of the provisions for reservations in promotions to promote educational and social upliftment of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as a class.
4. Examine the scope of freedom of associations and freedom to form unions in the era of globalisation.
- ⑤ Explain various Constitutional safeguards against misuse of preventive detention.
6. Discuss the use and abuse of rights of linguistic and religious minorities in India.
7. Explain constitutional limitations on the Right to Constitutional Remedies guaranteed under Article 32 of the Constitution.
8. Write explanatory notes on **any two** of the following :
 - a) Doctrine of eclipse
 - b) Secularism and religious freedom
 - c) Public interest litigation.

LL.M. (Semester – I) Examination, June 2013
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions : i) Answer *any five*.

ii) *All questions carry equal marks.*

(5×15=75)

1. The Preamble to the constitution set out the ideology, objective of the Indian Nation with respect to aims and aspiration of people. Discuss.
2. Discuss the various characteristics and ingredients of right to equality and equal protection of law with reference to case laws.
3. Discuss in the light of Mandal Commission and Judgment of Indira Sawhney the position of reservation and development in the regards.
4. How far the right of freedom of speech and expression and restriction on the right to enforce the democratic values in modern life and Socio-political Environs. Discuss.
5. Does Art. 21 in its due process and substantive analysis give liberty and life a multifarious dimensions. Discuss.
6. Discuss the importance and significance of Art. 32 of our constitution.
7. How far state has done justice through Directive Principles of State Policy. Express and discuss its enforceability and implementation.
8. Write short note on **any two** of the following :
 - a) Right to Privacy
 - b) Preventive detention and safeguards under Indian Constitution
 - c) Doctrine of Prospective Overruling
 - d) IX Schedule of Constitution.

LL.M. (Semester – I) Examination, January 2013

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I

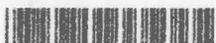
Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

- Instructions :** i) Answer any five.
ii) All questions carry equal marks.

(5×15=75)

1. Discuss and explain the following cases and position of right to education and cultural rights with in its latest development.
 - a) In Re Mohini Jain V/s State of Karnataka (1992) 3 SCC 666.
 - b) In Re Uni Krishnan P.J. V/s State of A.P. (1993) 4 SCC 111.
 - c) TMA Pai Foundation case.
2. Explain and significance of Right of Religion with reference to Art. 25 to 28 of Indian constitution with special reference to state neutrality, individual, faith and conscience and prevention of religious institutions, culture and secularism.
3. Explain and discuss the concept of due process post Maneka Gandhi Judgment of Supreme Court.
4. Examine role of Supreme Court in protecting freedom of fourth state.
5. Distinguish between :
 - a) Constituent power and legislative power
 - b) Fundamental Rights and directive principle of state policy
 - c) Locus standii and public interest litigation.
6. Who is minority ? To what extend minority rights are protected under Indian constitution ?
7. Whether non-citizen are entitled to right to life ? Discuss in the light of decided judgment and case laws.
8. Write critical notes on any two :
 - a) Status of Human Rights during proclamation of emergency
 - b) Indian Citizenship
 - c) Fundamental duties
 - d) Creamy layer.



LL.M. (Semester – I) Examination, June 2012
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instruction : Answer any five.

(5×15=75)

1. The spirit and the ideology behind the Constitution was crystalized in the Preamble. Examine how far the ideology of the Preamble is reflected in the Constitution of India ?
 2. The expression “reasonable restrictions” connotes that the limitation imposed on freedom of speech must not be arbitrary or of an excessive nature – examine the relevancy of the statement in the light of various restrictions that could be imposed on freedom of speech under the Indian Constitution.
 3. Classification made by a Legislature need not be scientifically perfect or logically complete. However such classification cannot be arbitrary, artificial or evasive – Critically evaluate the statement.
 4. The characteristic feature of Common Law criminal jurisprudence is that the accused need not make any admission or statement against his own free will. How far such a right is guaranteed under the Indian Constitution ?
 5. In Maneka Gandhi’s case the Supreme Court’s liberal interpretation of the term personal liberty heralded a new constitutional jurisprudence in matters of privacy Explain.
 6. Religious tolerance, equal treatment of all groups and protection of their life, property and places of their worship are an essential part of secularism enshrined in Indian Constitution. Explain.
 7. The Directive Principles differ from Fundamental Rights in this respect that while Fundamental Rights are justiciable, Directive Principles are non-justiciable. However, the liberal interpretation of Fundamental Rights by Supreme Court of India, this line of difference is obliterated. Explain.
 8. Explain the following :
 - a) Right to Education
 - b) Suspension of Fundamental Rights.
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LL.M. (Semester – I) Examination, January 2011
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instruction : Answer any five.

(5×15=75)

1. The object of Article 13 is to ensure that the fundamental rights should not be infringed or violated. However, the judicial pronouncement in Kesavandabharathi restricted its scope – Explain.
2. Classification made by a Legislature need not be scientifically perfect or logically complete. However such classification cannot be arbitrary, artificial or evasive – Critically evaluate the statement.
3. The expression “reasonable restrictions” connotes that the limitation imposed on freedom of speech must not be arbitrary or of an excessive nature – examine the relevancy of the statement in the light of various restrictions that could be imposed on freedom of speech under the Indian Constitution.
4. Examine constitutional safeguards against police brutalities against the prisoners in India.
5. The fundamental freedom under Art. 30 (1) is prima facie absolute in nature as it is not made subject to any reasonable restriction – Examine the statement in light of recent Supreme Court judgements.
6. Public interest litigation is not an adversary litigation but it is a challenge and an opportunity to the Government and its officers to make basic rights meaningful to the vulnerable sections of the community. Explain.
7. Critically evaluate the transformation of judicial interpretation in examining the relation between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy.
8. Explain the following :
 - a) Right to education
 - b) Public interest litigation.



06/01/2010
Wednesday

NNK - 12

**LL.M. (Semester - I) Examination, 2010
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - I**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

- Instructions :* 1) Answer any five.
2) All questions carry equal marks.

(5×15=75)

1. The Preamble to the Constitution sets out the aims and aspirations of the people of India comment.
2. Examine the scope of right to equality and equal protection of laws under Indian Constitution.
3. Critically analyze various provisions of the Constitution providing special provisions for advancement of backward classes.
4. How far the Constitution guarantee the freedom of speech and expression and state the restriction if any, the state may impose.
5. Procedure established by law under Article 21 does not mean any procedure lay down by the legislature. Examine in the light of judicial pronouncements.
6. Do you consider Article 32 is the very soul of the Constitution and the very heart of it?
7. What is meant by Directive Principles of State Policy how far they are different from Fundamental Rights?
8. Write short note on **any two** of the following :
 - a) Double jeopardy
 - b) Right to privacy
 - c) Rights of arrested person.



LL.M. (Semester – I) Examination, July 2009
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I

Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

Instructions : i) Answer any 5 questions.
ii) All questions carry equal marks.

1. "Arbitrariness is anathema to equality". Elucidate in the light of Judicial pronouncements of the apex court.
 2. Explain briefly the judicial principles to ascertain the reasonableness under Art. 19 in the light of decided cases.
 3. Examine critically several tests evolved by the supreme court since the commencement of the Indian Constitution to bring within its sweep "all other authorities" under Art. 12.
 4. "Art. 21 has become the charter of unenumerated and unarticulated rights". Comment.
 5. "The reservation under Art. 14, 15(3), 15(4), 15(5) and 16(4) read with Art. 30(1) tantamounts to usurpation". Comment.
 6. Discuss the scope and content of the rights guaranteed to the minority educational institutions under Indian Constitution.
 7. Distinguish between :
 - i) Writ Jurisdiction of the H.C. and S.C.
 - ii) Fundamental rights and Directive principles of State Policy
 - iii) Art. 29(1) and 30(1).
 8. Write short notes on :
 - i) Fundamental duties
 - ii) Creamy layer concept
 - iii) Doctrine of Eclipse.
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LL.M. (Semester – I) Examination, January 2009
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions : i) Answer any five questions.
ii) All questions carry equal marks.

1. Explain the significance of the preamble of Indian Constitution with reference to various amendments and discuss in the light of fundamental features of the constitution.
2. Explain the importance of freedom of speech and its different manifestations with case laws.
3. Explain and discuss the concept of secularism in Indian constitution with reference to case laws.
4. Discuss the relevance of various cases in the light of right to education with reference to Mohini Jain case, Unnikrishnan case and TMA Pai Foundation case.
5. Right to property is now only legal right and not a fundamental right. Explain the incidents, propriety and perception of the right in a constitutional framework.
6. Explain the dynamic role of Supreme Court in public causes leading to public interest litigation and its drawbacks and limitations.
7. Explain the powers of the President to suspend the fundamental rights during emergency and constitutional amendments – 42nd and 44th amendments.
8. Write short notes on :
 - a) Is Judiciary a state within the meaning of Art. 12 ?
 - b) Indra Sawhney case.
 - c) M. C. Mehta case with reference to locus standii principle and public interest litigation.



LL.M. Degree (Semester - I) Examination, 2008
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - I

Duration : 3 Hours

Marks : 75

*Instructions : 1) Answer any five questions.
2) Each question carries 15 marks.*

1. 'The preamble doesn't grant any power but it gives a direction and purpose to the Constitution'. Critically analyze this statement.
 2. Art. 14 forbids class legislation, it does not forbid reasonable classification of persons. Comment.
 3. Critically examine the right of the state in making law imposing reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right to freedom of speech and expression.
 4. Explain with norms developed by the court to effectuate the rights guaranteed to the detenu under the Preventive Detention.
 5. Critically analyze the role played by the judiciary in expanding the horizons of right of life and personal liberty under Art. 21 of the Indian Constitution.
 6. Briefly examine the rights of minorities to establish educational institutions.
 7. 'The courts have used Directive Principles not so much to restrict Fundamental Rights as to expand their scope and content'. Enumerate to what extent Directive Principles are recognized as Fundamental rights.
 8. Answer the following :
 - a) Self incrimination
 - b) Right to Pollution free environment.
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CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I

Duration : 3 hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions : 1. Answer any 5 questions.
2. Each question carries 15 marks.

1. Examine the relevancy of definition of State under the Indian Constitution in the light of globalization and privatization.
2. 'Classification' to be reasonable must be found on some intelligible differentia which distinguishes persons or things that are grouped together from those left out side of the group'. Critically analyze the statement.
3. Explain the concept of reverse discrimination under the Constitution of India.
4. Discuss the various facets of freedom of speech and expression as enshrined under Art.19 (1) (a) of the Indian Constitution.
5. 'Prison walls do not keep out Fundamental rights'. Examine the statement with the help of court judgments in expanding the scope of Prisoner's rights under Art. 21 of the Indian Constitution.
6. Freedom of religion under the Indian constitution is a guarantee for secularism in India – comment.
7. Mention the role played by the judiciary from time to time while interpreting the inter relationship between Fundamental rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
8. Answer the following :
 - a) Double jeopardy
 - b) Compensatory jurisprudence and Art. 21

LL.M. (Sem. – I) Examination, July 2007
 CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

Instructions: 1) Answer **any five** questions.
 2) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.

1. The Preamble does not grant any power but it gives a direction and purpose to the Constitution – Explain the statement.
2. Law can recognize degree of differences before different classes but classification can not be arbitrary, artificial or evasive – comment.
3. Freedom of speech and expression includes the right to acquire information and disseminate the same through any available media – Explain.
4. Of late Supreme Court of India has been taking environment degradations seriously – Examine the statement in the light of pro-active judgments of the apex court in protecting environment.
5. Right to education as envisaged in Unni Krishnan case has undergone tremendous changes due to subsequent judgments of the apex court – Comment.
6. Though the constitution provides limited jurisdiction to the courts in cases of preventive detention, Supreme Court has effectively interfere to ensure the prescribed safeguards available to the detenu under the Indian Constitution.
7. Art. 32 of the Constitution neither compel the Supreme Court in observing all procedure technicalities nor confine the power to issue only prerogative writs – Discuss.
8. Write short note on **any two** of the following :
 - a) Rights of Minorities
 - b) Impact of emergency on fundamental rights
 - c) Rights of the accused.

LL.M. (Sem. – I) Examination, January 2007
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

Instructions: 1) Attempt any five questions.

2) All questions carry equal marks.

1. Explain the significance of diverse tests adopted by the Supreme Court to consider any authority as State within the meaning of Art.12 of the constitution of Indian since 1950.
 2. Art. 14 outlaws discrimination in a general way and guarantees equality before law to all persons – Explain the statement with the help of Supreme Court pronouncements.
 3. Examine the effects of various amendments made to the Indian Constitution providing reservations. Do you agree that these amendments bring the constitutional goal of equality of status ?
 4. The democratic credentials of a State are judged by the extent of freedom, the press enjoys in that State – Examine the statement and explain the freedom of press under Indian Constitution.
 5. Explain the liberal tendencies of interpretation of the term *procedure established by law* by the judiciary towards the protection of personal liberty in post emergency period.
 6. Supreme Court pronouncements in *T.M.A. Pai foundation* case and subsequent cases had an impact of commercializing education in India – Comment.
 7. The framers of the Constitution desired to introduce the concept of State neutrality in matters of religion. How far this goal is reflected in the provisions of the Indian Constitution ?
 8. Write short note on **any two** of the following:
 - a) Right against self incrimination.
 - b) Public Interest Litigation.
 - c) Inter relation between fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy.
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MAH - 101

**LL.M. Sem. - I Examination, 2006
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - I**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Answer **any five**:

(5×15=75)

1. Explain the need and importance of Preamble, and its reflections on fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy.
2. Law can recognize degree of differences before different classes but classification can not be arbitrary, artificial or evasive – Comment.
3. Examine the concept and content of reverse discrimination. Explain its necessity and impact in constitutional goal of bringing equality of status.
4. Art 19 (1) deals with species on attributes of freedom, while personal liberty under art. 21 takes in and comprises the residue – Elucidate.
5. Explain the impact of T.M.A. Pai Foundation case and subsequent judgements of Supreme Court on state's power in regulating and administering private and minority unaided educational institutions.
6. Of late Supreme Court of India has been taking the sufferings of the poor sincerely and seriously – Examine this statement in the light of pro-active role of the apex court.
7. The fundamental rights appear to have some obvious primacy over the directive principles of state policy – Examine this statement critically.
8. Write a critical note on:
 - a) Doctrine of Eclipse.
 - b) Rights of the Accused.

LL.M. Sem – I Examination – January 2006

Constitutional Law – I

Duration: 3Hours

Max. Marks: 75

Answer any FIVE

5 X 15 = 75

1. Classification is permissible discrimination and discrimination is impermissible classification – Explain.
2. Examine the relevancy of reservations in educational institutions and its impact on merit. How far the Indian Judiciary maintained the balance between social justice and merit.
3. Examine the role of Supreme Court in protecting freedom of fourth estate.
4. Explain the Indian version of American concept of due process with the help of post Maneka Gandhi developments.
5. Explain the impact of T.M.A Pai Foundation case and subsequent judgments of Supreme Court on state's power in regulating and administering educational institutions.
6. Though the constitution provides limited jurisdiction to the courts in preventive detention, Supreme Court has effectively interfered to ensure the prescribe safeguards available to the detinue – examine the statement
7. Critically evaluate the role of Supreme Court in implementing directive principles of state policy through liberal interpretation of fundamental rights.
8. Write a critical note on:
 - a) Doctrine of Eclipse
 - b) IX schedule

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LL.M. (Sem -- I) Examination February 2005
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - I

Duration : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks :75

Instructions : 1) Answer any Five questions .
 2) All questions carry equal Marks .

- Q.1. Critically explain the diverse tests adopted by the Supreme Court to consider any authority as "State" within Art. 12 of the Constitution since 1950.
- Q.2. "The concept of equality is anathema to arbitrariness" – Elucidate with the help of decided cases.
- Q.3. Critically evaluate the constitutional amendment and judicial pronouncements with regard to the reservation policy under Art. 16(4) of the constitution.
- Q.4. "Art.21 is the charter of unenumerated rights". -- Elucidate.
- Q.5. Reasonable restriction strike a balance between fundamental freedoms under Art. 19(1) (a) to Art. 19(1) (g) and social controls permitted under Art 19(2) to Art. 19 (6) -- Comment.
- Q.6. Distinguish between :
- (a) Constituent power and legislative power.
 - (b) Fundamental rights and directive principles of State policy.
 - (c) Writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and original Court jurisdiction .
 - (d) Art. 29 and Art. 30.
- Q.7. "The Proclamation of Emergency affects the fundamental rights drastically and directly". -- Elucidate.
- Q.8. Reconcile the doctrine of basic structure with the principle of parliamentary supremacy.

LL.M. (SEM.-I) EXAMINATION AUGUST 2005
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 75

- Q.1 Examine the Judicial pronouncements of the apex court to ascertain reasonableness of restrictions in respect of fundamental freedoms.
- Q.2 Explain the leading decisions of the Supreme Court from Gopalan to Maneka Gandhi indicating the shift in the approach of the Supreme Court.
- Q.3 Critically evaluate the Constitutional amendments and Judicial pronouncements with regard to Art. 15(4).
- Q.4 Critically evaluate the concept of Secularism under the Constitution of India in the light of Judicial decisions .
- Q.5 Classification is permissible discrimination and discrimination is impermissible classification. – Elucidate with reference to decided cases.
- Q.6 Examine the Judicial attitude of the Supreme Court to the Directive Principles of State policy . Do you perceive any change ?
- Q.7 Elaborate the safeguards available to a citizen under Art.21 of the Constitution. Examine the constitutional validity of pre-trial detention.
- Q.8 Reconcile the doctrine of Basic Structure with the principle of parliamentary supremacy .

19/8/06
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LL.M., EXAMINATION SEM-I
Constitutional Law-I

DURATION: 3 Hrs

Marks: 75

Instructions:

- i. Answer any FIVE questions /
- ii. All questions carry equal marks

15X5=75

1. Critically analyse the significance and importance of the preamble in the implementation of the Constitution of India.
2. "Interestingly even after 50 years of the Republic Reverse Discrimination has been the bane of the Constitution". Evaluate and critically analyse the concept of Reverse Discrimination.
3. "The recent pronouncements by the Higher Judiciary on bundhs and strikes has made in-roads into the Freedom of Expression". Analyse
4. "In a pluralistic society when secularism is a constitutional ideal, freedom of religion gains predominance" Comment
5. "The Directive Principles of State Policy gives credence and substance to the rights and freedoms in Part III of the Indian Constitution". Evaluate
6. The power vested under Art. 32 enable the Supreme Court to go beyond procedural formalities and issue of prerogative Writs". Critically analyse
7. "Minorities right to education is a right that is restricted and at the same time eulogized in TMA Pai Foundation Case". Comment
8. Answer any TWO of the following:
 - i) Public Interest Litigation
 - ii) Suspension of Fundamental Rights
 - iii) Definition of State

LL.M. (Sem. – I) Examination, 2004
Constitutional Law – I

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

Instructions: 1) Answer any **FIVE** questions
2) All questions carry equal marks.

1. Judicial interpretation of the term 'other authorities' has undergone changes over time. Explain these changes with the help of relevant case law.
2. The varying needs of different classes or sections of people require different and separate treatment. However such differentiation shall not be arbitrary – Explain
3. Critically evaluate the concept of reverse discrimination. Examine the relevance of reverse discrimination in the present socio- economic context in India.
4. The freedom of press is regarded as a species of which freedom of expression is genus- Critically evaluate the statement and discuss what is the effect of absence of specific provision ensuring freedom of press as a fundamental right.
5. Critically examine whether the expression 'procedure established by law' in Art.21 as synonymous with American concept of 'Due process of law'?
6. Parliament has a very wide legislative jurisdiction in the matters of preventive detention. Examine to what extent the Constitutional provisions limits such jurisdiction?
7. Who is minority? To what extent these minorities right to establish educational institutions protected under Indian constitution?
8. Write Short Notes on any TWO of the following:
 - A) Rights of the arrested person
 - B) Right to privacy
 - C) Right against self incrimination

LL.M. (Sem. – I) Examination, 2003
Constitutional Law – I

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

Instructions: 1) Answer any FIVE questions
2) All questions carry equal marks.

1. Critically evaluate the power of judicial review under Indian Constitution. When a post constitutional law is held inconsistent with fundamental rights can it be revived by amending the said Act?
2. Law can recognize degree of differences before different classes but classification cannot be arbitrary, artificial or evasive – Examine
3. Though the Constitution provides limited jurisdiction to the courts in cases of preventive detention Supreme Court has effectively interfered to ensure the procedural safeguards available to the detenu. Explain the role of Supreme Court in safeguarding the interest of detenu under Preventive Detention laws.
4. Explain the gamut and ambit of Restrictions on Freedom of Speech and expression
5. Maneka Gandhi case shows how liberal tendencies influenced the Supreme Court in interpreting fundamental rights particularly Art.21. Discuss the judicial attitude towards protection of personal liberty?
6. Art. 32 of the Constitution neither compel the Supreme Court in observing all procedure technicalities nor confine the power to issue only prerogative writs – Discuss
7. By various judicial pronouncements the Supreme Court interpreted the provisions of Part III in such a way as to ensure the implementation of Directive Principles – evaluate these pronouncements.
8. Write Short Notes on any TWO of the following:
 - A) Right to die
 - B) Right to form Unions
 - C) Right against exploitation

01/02/02 (M)
OC + 2001

RN-2

LLM Sem. - I Examination, 2002
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - I

Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

- Instructions:**
- 1) Answer any five questions.
 - 2) All questions carry equal marks.



1. Concept of Equality: State and explain the concept with reference to
 - a) Protection against arbitrariness
 - b) Equal pay for equal work
2. Explain and discuss Reservation for backward classes in the light of Indra Sawhney v/s Union of India (AIR 1993 SC 477)
3. Explain and discuss the following cases and judgement of Supreme Court :
 - a) Mohini Jain v/s State of Karnataka (1992) 3 SCC 666.
 - b) Uni Krishnan P. J. v/s State of A.P. (1993) 4 SCC 111.
4. Discuss with reference to Art. 21 of the constitution,
 - a) Right to free legal aid
 - b) Right to speedy trial
5. Whether non-citizens are entitled to right to life. Discuss in the light of decided judgements and case laws.
6. Explain and discuss the safeguards provided with relevant case laws against arbitrary arrest and detention.
7. State and discuss the dynamic concept of public interest litigation. How it can be abused? Discuss the Judicial Activism in the sphere of public interest litigation.
8. "Directive Principles of State Policy is a social security charter and community welfare charter". Discuss.

LL.M. (Semester - I) Examination, 2001
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - I

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

Instructions: 1) Answer any five questions.
2) All questions carry equal marks.
3) Refer to constitutional provisions, amendments and judicial decisions.

1. "Equality is a dynamic concept with many aspects and dimensions and it cannot be crippled, cabined and confined within traditional and doctrinal limits". Critically examine the new concept of equality. (15 × 5 = 75)
2. Examine the concept of Freedom of Press as incorporated Under Article 19 of the constitution.
3. Discuss with the help of illustrative case law the scope and content of right to life and personal liberty as secured by Article 21 of the constitution.
4. Secularism is neither anti-God nor pro-God as it treats alike the devout, agnostic and the atheist. Explain the concept of Freedom of religion.
5. "There is no conflict between the Directive principles and Fundamental Rights and they supplement each other in aiming the same goal bringing about social revolution and establishment of Welfare State". Explain.
6. How far the Indian Constitution guaranteed the minority rights? Elucidate your answer with reasons.
7. Constitution of India provides adequate remedies for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. Enumerate the remedies and mention the limitations.
8. Write critical notes on:
 - a) Rights of the accused. ✓
 - b) Right to information.

LL.M. (Semester -- I) Examination, 2009
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW -- I

- Instructions: 1) Answer any FIVE questions.
2) ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.
3) Refer to constitutional provisions, precedents and judicial decisions.

15×5=75

1. Discuss critically the interface between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
2. Examine, how far the Supreme Court of India has expanded the reach of the Art. 19(1)a of the Constitution of India.
3. Examine how the Supreme Court has expanded the definition of "State" for the purpose of enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
4. "In Mandal Commission case, Supreme Court reviewed comprehensively the concept and content of protective discrimination". Comment.
5. "While Art. 19(i) deals with particular species of the freedom, personal liberty in Art. 21 takes in and the comprises the residue" - Elucidate.
6. Discuss critically the restrictions on Fundamental Rights embodied in Part III of the Constitution.
7. "Directive Principles of State Policy are not enforceable in a Court of law". Comment.
8. Write critical notes on :
 - a) Martial Law.
 - b) Status of Human Rights during the proclamation of Emergency.



LL.M. Semester – I Examination, 1999
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

- Instructions:* 1) *Answer any five questions.*
2) *All questions carry equal marks.*
3) *Refer to constitutional provisions, amendments, and judicial decisions.*

15×5 = 75

1. "Art 14 embodies, in assence, a guarantee against arbitrariness". Comment.
2. Critically examine the scope and content of freedom of press.
3. Specify briefly diverse modes of amending the constitution of India. Are any of the constitutional provisions beyond the reach of the amending process ?
4. Critically examine the fundamental rights of an accused under the constitution of India.
5. "The Fundamental Rights appear to have some obvious primacy over the Directive Principles of state policy". Examine critically the above statement, in the light of judicial decisions.
6. "Secularism is neither anti-God or pro-God as it treats alike the devout, the agnostic and the atheist". Examine the statement, in the light of constitutional provisions and judicial decisions.
7. Critically examine the impact and implications of proclamation of Emergency under Art 352 on Fundamental Rights.
8. Write critical notes on:
 - a) Human rights dimensions of Government Contract.
 - b) Composite Code Theory.

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LL. M. First Semester Examination, 1998
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

- Instructions :*
- 1) *Answer any five questions.*
 - 2) *All questions carry equal marks.*
 - 3) *Refer to constitutional provisions, amendments, and judicial decisions.*
- (5×15=75)

1. Explain critically several tests adopted by the Supreme Court to consider "other authorities" as 'State' within Art 12 since the commencement of the Constitution.
2. "Art 14 embodies, in essence, the guarantee against arbitrariness." Comment.
3. Examine, with the help of leading cases, how far the Supreme Court of India has expanded the reach of the guarantee of the freedom of the press?
4. While Art 19 (1) deals with particular species on attributes of freedom, personal Liberty in Art 21 takes in and comprises the residue. Elucidate.
5. Examine critically the genesis and gamut of the Doctrine of Basic structure. Do you agree with the view that the " Doctrine of basic structure is judicial paralysation of parliamentary functions"?
6. Discuss the scope and status of minority rights under Art 30 (1) of the constitution.
7. "In India, the proclamation of emergency under Art 352 affects the fundamental rights of people very directly and drastically." Explain.
8. Write critical notes on :
 - a) Protective Discrimination.
 - b) The content of secularism under Indian Constitution.