LL.M. 1st Semester (CBCS Scheme) Examination, December-2018 CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA Paper-16LLM21C1 (w.e.f.-Dec-2016)

Time Allowed : 3 Hours] [Maximum Marks : 80

Note : Students are required to give their answer only in English language. Otherwise answer book will not be evaluated and counted as zero marks.

Note: Attempt all questions in Section-A and four questions from Section-B. Each question in Section-A carries 3 marks and each question in Section-B carries 14 marks.

Section-A

- 1. (i) Right to property
 - (ii) Double Jeopardy
 - (iii) Definition of Law given in Article-13
 - (iv) Article-31-A
 - (v) Doctrine of waiver
 - (vi) Residuary powers
 - (vii) Right to know
 - (viii) Doctrine of Prospective overruling

Section-B

2. Indian Judiciary is one of the most powerful Judiciary in World. Comment. Also discuss the original Jurisdiction of Supreme Court.

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3. When and in what circumstances can parliament legislate on matters enumerated in the state list ? Explain the scope of Art 248 alongwith it.

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- 4. 'The Constitution of India is Federal in Nature but having a strong centralising tendency.' Discuss.
- 5. 'The concept of classification in Article-14 sometimes damages the very purpose of right to equality', in the light of it, discuss with the help of case Laws.
- 6. "Personal Liberty under Article 21 has been interpreted much liberally by the courts then intended by the constitution." Comment.
- 7. 'Right to education is a fundamental Right'. Discuss it alongwith the socio-economic importance and problems in implementation of this right.
 - Explain the discretionary powers of the President of India. Also discuss the position of President under Indian constitution.
- 9. Write notes on :
 - (i) Article-31-C
 - (ii) Original Jurisdiction of the High Court