

(D1231LL/CL/TCL/CSL)

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LL.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY – 2018

First Year

Common to all Branches

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks :70

Attempt any five questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

- Q1)** Write an essay on ‘objectivity and value neutrality’ in social sciences research.
- Q2)** Explain what is meant by formulation of the research problem.
- Q3)** What are the criteria of a good research design?
- Q4)** Explain the difference between doctrinal and non-doctrinal research. Examine the applicability of non-doctrinal approach to legal research.
- Q5)** ‘Observation is the oldest and the best method for data collection’. Comment.
- Q6)** Explain the importance of socio-legal survey in legal research.
- Q7)** Discuss the criteria for selecting a sampling procedure. What are different types of sample designs?
- Q8)** What are the steps involved in processing of data?
- Q9)** Explain and compare questionnaire method and scheduled method in research.
- Q10)** Evaluate the procedure to be followed in writing a research report.



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LL.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY – 2018

First Year

CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks :70

Answer any five questions.
All questions carry equal marks.

- Q1)** “Article – 14 strikes against Arbitrariness” Discuss.
- Q2)** What is the relative importance of fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy?
- Q3)** How does the constitution guarantees the right to freedom of religion and explain the scope of minority rights?
- Q4)** Critically analyze the scope of the freedom of Speech and expression as guaranteed by Article 19(1) (a) of the constitution.
- Q5)** Explain the scope of the right to personal liberty guaranteed under Article 21 of the constitution.
- Q6)** Discuss about constitutional remedies available in Supreme Court and Various High Courts in India.
- Q7)** Explain the doctrine of Judicial review under the Indian Constitution.
- Q8)** Elaborate the concept of ‘State’ under Art 12 of the Indian Constitution in the wake of liberalization.
- Q9)** What are the emergency provisions provided under the Indian Constitution? What are the effects on Fundamental Rights during emergency?
- Q10)** Discuss the modern parameters of the ‘Doctrine of Rule of Law’?

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LL.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY – 2018

First Year

CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Centre and State Relations

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks :70

Answer any five questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

- Q1)* Examine the advantages of parliamentary form of Government.
- Q2)* Discuss the Legislative relations between the centre and states.
- Q3)* Indian Constitution is neither unitary North Federal explain the salient feature of Indian Constitution highlighting the above statement.
- Q4)* Examine the scope of Judicial Review under the Indian Constitution.
- Q5)* Give a detailed note on Emergency provisions under the Indian Constitution.
- Q6)* Explain the safeguards available to the public servants against arbitrary dismissal removal on reduction in rank.
- Q7)* Indian constitution is rigid as well as flexible. Explain.
- Q8)* Explain the privileges and immunities of Parliamentary and its members.
- Q9)* Explain the Centre–State financial relations and factors responsible for subordination of states.
- Q10)* What is Residuary power and explain power of parliament to encroach upon entries in the state list.



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LL.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY – 2018

First Year

Common to all Branches

JURISPRUDENCE

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks :70

Answer any five questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

- Q1)** What are the different kinds of Law? Discuss in detail 'Legislation' as source of Law. Cite some recent legislation enacted by the Parliament.
- Q2)** Discuss Kelsen's Pure theory of law. Analyze the criticism against his law.
- Q3)** Elaborately discuss the various rules of Interpretation of a Statute.
- Q4)** Who is the proponent of historical School of Law? Critically examine his views on this law.
- Q5)** What is a 'Duty'? Discuss the characteristics and functions of Duty.
- Q6)** Discuss the various kinds of liability as recognized under Civil law.
- Q7)** Discuss the theories of Penal Liability.
- Q8)** Analyze with the help of case law the elements of 'Mense rea' in fixing liability under criminal law.
- Q9)** Explain with decided cases the law on 'Mistake of fact and Mistake of Law.
- Q10)** Answer any TWO of the following:
- Precedence
 - Meaning and scope of negligence
 - Exceptions in criminal justice system
 - Damnum sine injuria

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LL.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY – 2018

First Year

CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Administrative Process – Nature and Scope

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks :70

Answer any five questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

- Q1)** In a welfare state, what are the reasons for the growth of Administrative law.
- Q2)** Legislature cannot delegate the power to make law but it may makes a law to delegate the power – Discuss.
- Q3)** Explain the Judicial control of Administrative discretion on different grounds.
- Q4)** Explain the scope of the writ jurisdiction of the High Courts under Article 226 of the Constitution of India in relation to the review of Administrative action.
- Q5)** Explain the Theory of Separation of Powers with special reference to Legislative, executive and judicial functions in India.
- Q6)** “All courts are Tribunals but All Tribunals are not Courts’- Comment.
- Q7)** Explain what is meant by delegated legislation, and comment on the growth of delegated legislation.
- Q8)** Explain the scope of Judicial Review of the decision of the Administrative Tribunals under the Indian Constitution.
- Q9)** Examine the principles of Judicial review in England.
- Q10)** ‘The Legislature can delegate but not excessively’ explain this statement and illustrate with case law.



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L.L.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY - 2018

First Year

CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Administrative Process and Judicial Control

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Attempt any five questions
All questions carry equal marks

- Q1)** Compare and contrast the principles of judicial review of administrative action in UK and USA.
- Q2)** “The scope of judicial review of administrative action in Indian is wider than it is in England”-Examine the statement with decided cases.
- Q3)** Explain briefly the conditions precedent in French laws.
- Q4)** Explain the common law remedies available in India.
- Q5)** Explain the ombudsmen system in brief.
- Q6)** Analyse the judicial control over administrative tribunals and quasi-judicial bodies.
- Q7)** Write a note on Parliamentary Control on delegated legislature in India.

Q8) Against whom the writs can be issued? Refer to decided cases.

Q9) Mention the necessity of providing a provision for 'special leave to appeal' in India.

Q10) What is the importance of 'principles of natural justice'. Also explain limitations over this principle.

