

Seat No. : _____

MM-111

March-2019

LL.M., Sem.-I

402 : Law

Indian Constitutional law : The New Challenges

Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instruction : All questions carry equal marks.

1. Discuss in detail the constitutional provisions relating reservation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (SC & ST) in the Educational Institutions along with the Judicial Approach covering relevant decisions of the Apex Court. 25

OR

Explain the concept, characteristics and importance of Quasi-Federal structure of the Constitution of India. What are the effects of Quasi-federal structure of the Constitution during Emergency ?

2. "Development of Compensatory Jurisprudence in writ jurisdiction is a revolutionary step of the Judiciary taken considering demand of people and requirement of time." Discuss. 25

OR

Discuss the approach of the judiciary with regard to strikes, hartals and bundh called by various political parties / associations in exercise of their fundamental right guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India.

3. Discuss in detail the concept of "Other Authorities" mentioned under Article 12 of the Constitution of India in the light of various important decisions of the Supreme Court of India. 25

OR

Demonstrate in the light of various decisions of the Supreme Court, how it has read the Directive Principles of State Policy into Fundamental Rights to give justice to the people.

4. (a) Write explanatory note on any **one** from the following :

- (1) K. S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (AIR 2017 SC 4161)
- (2) Status of Administrative Tribunals after L. Chandrakumar's case
- (3) Constitutional provisions about Inter-State Water Disputes

(b) State with reasons whether following statements are true or false :

- (1) As per the ratio laid down in S. R. Bommai's case, majority of any political party in parliament or state legislature should be tested by judiciary only.
- (2) Inter-State Water Disputes can be resolved by way of filing suit before the Supreme Court under Article 131 of the Constitution of India.
- (3) Right to seek information can be exercised even against private company.
- (4) The President of India has power to appoint any person as a Judge of High Court if in the opinion of the President he happens to be a distinguished jurist

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