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ML 1011

**M.L./LL.M. DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
AUGUST 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2013 – 2014 onwards)

First Year – First Semester

(Common to all branches)

PAPER II: INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – THE NEW CHALLENGES	CODE :	PFJ
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Time : Three hours

Maximum : 60 marks

PART A — (3 × 12 = 36 marks)

Answer THREE of the following.

1. What are the yardsticks of federalism? Verify, whether Constitution of India answers positively the requirements of federal yardstick.
2. “The extraction of right to receive the information under Article 19 (1)(a) of the Constitution as the fundamental right is aimed at bringing transparency and accountability in the administration” — Explain this in view of the role played by the Supreme Court in securing the right to information.
3. Critically evaluate the settlement of Inter-State River Water Disputes under the Constitution of India. Refer to relevant statutory provisions, Constitutional provisions and judicial decisions.

[P.T.O.]

4. 'The appointment of judges of the Supreme Court was not an executive act but the result of consultative process which must be observed in word and spirit'. Critically evaluate the statement in the light of National Judicial Appointment Case.
5. 'The right conferred on religious and linguistic minorities to administer educational institutions of their choice is not an absolute right' — Discuss in the light of various Supreme Court decisions.

PART B — (4 × 6 = 24 marks)

Answer FOUR of the following in about 250 words each.

6. Describe the constitutional procedure in the formation of new state and how far it is fit for federal set up.
 7. Discuss the compensatory jurisprudence in the emerging regime of new remedial rights.
 8. What are the provisions of the Constitution, which aim at strengthening grass roots democracy?
 9. Discuss the strength and weakness of 'Coalition Government' from the point of view of Indian Constitution.
 10. Enumerate the procedure for administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas.
 11. "The right to education flows directly from the right to life and the right to education being concomitant to the fundamental rights". Discuss.
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