

**(D1231LL/CL/TCL/CSL)**

**ASSIGNMENT-1**

**LL.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY – 2019**

**First Year**

**Common to all Branches**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**Maximum : 30 MARKS**

**Answer ALL questions**

- 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.

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**ASSIGNMENT-2**

**LL.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY – 2019**

**First Year**

**Common to all Branches**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**Maximum : 30 MARKS**

**Answer ALL questions**

- Q1)* Explain the importance of socio-legal survey in legal research.
- Q2)* Discuss the criteria for selecting a sampling procedure. What are different types of sample designs?
- Q3)* What are the steps involved in processing of data?
- Q4)* Explain and compare questionnaire method and scheduled method in research.
- Q5)* Evaluate the procedure to be followed in writing a research report.



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**ASSIGNMENT-1**  
**LL.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY – 2019**  
**First Year**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**  
**Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles**  
**Maximum : 30 MARKS**  
**Answer ALL questions**

- 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.

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**ASSIGNMENT-2**  
**LL.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY – 2019**  
**First Year**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**  
**Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles**  
**Maximum : 30 MARKS**  
**Answer ALL questions**

- Q1)** Discuss about constitutional remedies available in Supreme Court and Various High Courts in India.
- Q2)** Explain the doctrine of Judicial review under the Indian Constitution.
- Q3)** Elaborate the concept of ‘State’ under Art 12 of the Indian Constitution in the wake of liberalization.
- Q4)** What are the emergency provisions provided under the Indian Constitution? What are the effects on Fundamental Rights during emergency?
- Q5)** Discuss the modern parameters of the ‘Doctrine of Rule of Law’?

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**ASSIGNMENT-1**  
**LL.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY – 2019**  
**First Year**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**  
**Centre and State Relations**  
**Maximum : 30 MARKS**  
**Answer ALL questions**

- 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.

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**ASSIGNMENT-2**  
**LL.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY – 2019**  
**First Year**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

**Centre and State Relations**

**Maximum : 30 MARKS**

**Answer ALL questions**

- Q1)** Explain the safeguards available to the public servants against arbitrary dismissal removal on reduction in rank.
- Q2)** Indian constitution is rigid as well as flexible. Explain.
- Q3)** Explain the privileges and immunities of Parliamentary and its members.
- Q4)** Explain the Centre–State financial relations and factors responsible for subordination of states.
- Q5)** What is Residuary power and explain power of parliament to encroach upon entries in the state list.



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**ASSIGNMENT-1**

**LL.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY – 2019**

**First Year**

**Common to all Branches**

**JURISPRUDENCE**

**Maximum : 30 MARKS**

**Answer ALL questions**

- 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.

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**ASSIGNMENT-2**

**LL.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY – 2019**

**First Year**

**Common to all Branches**

**JURISPRUDENCE**

**Maximum : 30 MARKS**

**Answer ALL questions**

- Q1)** Discuss the various kinds of liability as recognized under Civil law.
- Q2)** Discuss the theories of Penal Liability.
- Q3)** Analyze with the help of case law the elements of 'Mense rea' in fixing liability under criminal law.
- Q4)** Explain with decided cases the law on 'Mistake of fact and Mistake of Law.
- Q5)** Answer any TWO of the following:
- a) Precedence
  - b) Meaning and scope of negligence
  - c) Exceptions in criminal justice system
  - d) Damnum sine injuria



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**ASSIGNMENT-1**  
**LL.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY – 2019**  
**First Year**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**  
**Administrative Process – Nature and Scope**  
**Maximum : 30 MARKS**  
**Answer ALL questions**

- 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.

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**ASSIGNMENT-2**  
**LL.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY – 2019**  
**First Year**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**  
**Administrative Process – Nature and Scope**  
**Maximum : 30 MARKS**  
**Answer ALL questions**

- Q1)** “All courts are Tribunals but All Tribunals are not Courts’- Comment.
- Q2)** Explain what is meant by delegated legislation, and comment on the growth of delegated legislation.
- Q3)** Explain the scope of Judicial Review of the decision of the Administrative Tribunals under the Indian Constitution.
- Q4)** Examine the principles of Judicial review in England.
- Q5)** ‘The Legislature can delegate but not excessively’ explain this statement and illustrate with case law.



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**ASSIGNMENT-1  
L.L.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY - 2019**

**First Year**

**CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

**Administrative Process and Judicial Control**

**Maximum : 30 MARKS**

**Answer ALL questions**

- 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.

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**ASSIGNMENT-2  
L.L.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY - 2019**

**First Year**

**CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

**Administrative Process and Judicial Control**

**Maximum : 30 MARKS**

**Answer ALL questions**

- Q1)** Analyse the judicial control over administrative tribunals and quasi-judicial bodies.
- Q2)** Write a note on Parliamentary Control on delegated legislature in India.
- Q3)** Against whom the writs can be issued? Refer to decided cases.
- Q4)** Mention the necessity of providing a provision for 'special leave to appeal' in India.
- Q5)** What is the importance of 'principles of natural justice'. Also explain limitations over this principle.

