



**Fourth Semester LL.M. (Constitutional Law) Examination, December 2019**  
**Course – I : LAW OF WRITS**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions:** 1. Answer **all** questions.  
2. Answer **one** essay type and **one** short note question from **each** Unit.  
3. Figures to the **right** indicate marks.

Q. No. 1. (a) Trace the growth and development of law of writs in United Kingdom. Marks : 10

OR

‘No finality clause contained in any statute and expressed in any language can bar the judicial review available under Article 32 or 226 of the Constitution’ – Comment.

(b) Salient features of Article 226. Marks : 6

OR

Salient features of Article 32.

Q. No. 2. (a) ‘Though existence of alternative remedy does not oust the jurisdiction of writ courts, yet it would be a good, ground for not entertaining the petition’ – Explain. Marks : 10

OR

‘Reach of the public law review is directly proportionate to the reach of the writ jurisdiction of the courts’ – Elucidate.

(b) Public interest litigation is not in the nature of adversary litigation – Discuss. Marks : 6

OR

Measure of delay.

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Q. No. 3. (a) The jurisdiction under Articles 226 and 227 are separate and independent – Discuss.

Marks : 10

OR

Explain the salient features relating to writ procedure mentioned under order XXXV of the Supreme Court Rules, 1966.

(b) Procedure for filing common or joint petitions under Karnataka Writ Proceedings Rules, 1977.

Marks : 6

OR

Contents of writ petition.

Q. No. 4. (a) Norms of judicial review of an Administrative Policy are more exacting and intrusive than the legislative policy – Elucidate.

Marks : 10

OR

Mandamus is the most effective residuary remedy in public law – Discuss.

(b) Moulding of relief.

Marks : 6

OR

Compensation under writ of habeas corpus.

Q. No. 5. (a) Writ petition is maintainable where the petitioner's grievance is mainly against the action of the 'state' or its instrumentality – Explain.

Marks : 10

OR

Under Article 226, the High Court have power to issue writs and directions not only for the enforcement of fundamental rights but also for 'Other purposes' – Elucidate.

(b) Writ against legislature.

Marks : 6

OR

Necessary and proper parties to a writ petition.