

Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2293

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5138] - 101

LLM

LW-101 Constitutional and Legal Order I

(Semester-I)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any four questions.*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15 marks.*

Q1) The Preamble declares India to be sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic. It declares that constitution has been “Given by the people to themselves” thereby affirming the republican character of the equality and sovereignty of the people. Critically analyse.

Q2) Art. 15(1) is the extension of Art. 14. The combined effect of Art. 14 and 15 is not that the state cannot pass unequal laws, but if it does pass unequal laws, the inequality must be based on some reasonable ground. Justify in the light of judicial pronouncements.

Q3) Explain the fundamental right which is guaranteed under article 20(3) which enunciates the principle of protection against self-incrimination.

Q4) The word ‘Minority’ under article 30 has not been defined by the constitution and is not absolute; rather the state has power to regulate administration of the institutions established by the minorities. Critically analyse with the support of landmark judgements.

Q5) A law would get protection under article 31(C) if “its object is to give effect to the policy of the state in part IV of the constitution”. Discuss the constitutional scheme pertaining to nature of Article 31(C) with appropriate case laws.

P.T.O.

Q6) The actions of any of the bodies within the term “state” as defined in article 12 can be challenged before the courts under article 13(2) on the ground of violating fundamental rights. Discuss.

Q7) “The right to life enshrined under article 21 of the constitution is meaningful and not merely the animal existence. The right to life includes the right to live with human dignity.” Discuss in the light of landmark decisions of the court.

Q8) Write short note (Any Two)

- a) Writ of Habeas Corpus
- b) Doctrine of Eclipse
- c) Freedom of Press
- d) Reservation for women



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2294

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5138] - 102

LL.M. (Semester-I)

**LW - 102 : Legal Theory and Feminist Jurisprudence - I
(2006 Pattern) (Revised)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions.*
- 2) *All questions carry 15 marks.*

- Q1)* Jerome Frank's Version of American Legal Realism distinguishes between rules skeptic and fact skeptic. Discuss with appropriate cases.
- Q2)* According to savigny, 'Volkgeist of Peoples consciousness' is the basis of evolution and development of law. Discuss.
- Q3)* Kelsen's pure theory of law suffers from certain lacunas which cannot be made applicable to revolutionary regime. Explain.
- Q4)* Prof. Finnis has rejected morality as the basis of law in his natural law theory and substituted it with practical reasonableness. Critically examine.
- Q5)* "The theory of natural law hinges upon morality which is a matter of internal motive." Explain.
- Q6)* Prof. Fullers doctrine of internal morality doesn't appear to be complete or foolproof and needs certain changes. Do you agree? Comment.
- Q7)* Pound's Social Engineering Theory is also branded as Theory of Justice. Explain and point out its demerits, if any
- Q8)* Write short notes (Any Two)
- i) Primary Rule
 - ii) Gunman Theory
 - iii) Principle of Participation
 - iv) Hobbe's notion of Social Contract



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2295

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5138] - 103

LL.M

**LW-103:Law, Social Transformation and Judicial Process in
India - I**

(2006 Pattern) (Semester-I)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15 marks.*

Q1) The aim of social justice is to attain substantial degree of social, economic and political equality, which is the legitimate expectation of every section of the society. Discuss

Q2) Justice and reason constitute the great general legislative intent in every piece of legislation. Discuss the perspectives in formulation of legislative law in the contemporary context.

Q3) In a democratic society, a right to education is indispensable in the interpretation of right to development as a human right. Critically discuss.

Q4) Article 44 of Indian constitution is based on the premise that there is no necessary connection between religious and personal law in a civilized society. Explain.

Q5) An affirmative action in terms of article 16(4) of the constitution is meant for providing a representation of class of citizenry who are socially or economically backward. Elaborate.

Q6) Regionalism and religious fundamentalism have become divisive forces to weaken the unity and integrity of the country. Critically examine.

Q7) Indian co-operative federalism contains no rigid distribution of powers and provides a system of checks and balances. Explain.

Q8) Write short notes on any two.

- a) Caste as a divisive factor
- b) Religious minority
- c) Local self government
- d) Laws relating to women.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2296

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5138] - 104

LL.M.

LW-104 : Research Methods and Legal Education - I
(2003 Pattern) (Semester-I)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15 each.*

Q1) Critically evaluate the objectives of legal education in India. Discuss the lecture method of teaching along with its objectives, utility, merits and demerits.

Q2) Give a comparative account of problem and seminar methods of teaching. Explain the significance with appropriate examples.

Q3) What is meant by 'Clinical Legal Education'? Point out its significance in the field of law with reference to advocacy and Counseling in India.

Q4) Discuss the concept of gram Nayalaya and explain its role in distribution of justice. Give suggestions for its effectiveness.

Q5) What is meant by alternative approaches to law? Discuss jurisprudence of Sarvodaya and its impact on Indian Legal System.

Q6) What do you understand by 'science of research'? Comment critically upon the contents, nature and scope of scientific legal research.

Q7) Discuss the sources, advantages and limitations of doctrinal and non doctrinal legal research.

P.T.O.

Q8) Write short notes (any two.)

- a) Formulation of Research Problem.
- b) Significance of Empirical Research in Law
- c) Socio-legal research limitations and difficulties.
- d) Constitutional guarantees to Linguistic Minorities.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2297

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5138] - 201

LL.M

Constitutional and Legal Order - II

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks.*

Q1) What do you mean by federal government? How for Indian constitution can be termed as federal constitution? Examine the new trends in federalism.

Q2) Write a critical note on distribution of legislative powers under the constitution of India. Examine the situations when parliament can legislate on matters reserved for the state.

Q3) Examine the scheme of allocation of taxing powers under Indian constitution. Also elaborate on the scheme of distribution of tax revenue.

Q4) With help of appropriate case laws and recent constitutional developments write a comment on procedure of appointment of judges to higher judiciary.

Q5) In light of relevant judgements examine the nature and scope of the power of center to impose presidents rule in a state under article 356 of the constitution of India.

Q6) Write a note on parliamentary privileges in India. Substantiate your answer with appropriate judicial opinions.

Q7) Discuss the extent of freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse under the constitution of India.

Q8) Write short note on any two of the following.

- a) governor's legislative power.
- b) Advisory jurisdiction of supreme court.
- c) Composition of Election Commission.
- d) National Emergency (Article 352).



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2298

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5138] - 202

LL.M

**LW-202 : Legal Theory and Feminist Jurisprudence - II
(2003 Pattern) (Semester - II)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15 each.*

Q1) Doctrine of precedent empowers the supreme court with a distinct and legally recognized law making power under Art. 141 of constitution of India. Explain.

Q2) Critically examine the nature and scope of advisory jurisdiction of supreme court of India with the help of relevant judicial pronouncements.

Q3) "Right is an interest recognized, protected and enforced by law." Discuss. Also explain the theories and kinds of rights.

Q4) Examine the concept of "Distributive Justice" with specific reference to Rawl's theory.

Q5) Feminist jurisprudence implies construction of the legal system from women's perspectives. Discuss adjudicatory process as one of the core issues of feminist jurisprudence.

Q6) Critically examine the relationship between the law and morality with the help of suitable illustrations.

Q7) Write short notes on :

- a) Doctrine of prospective overruling
- b) Hohfeldian analysis of rights.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2299

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5138] - 203

LL.M

**LW-203:Law, Social Transformation and Judicial Process in
India-II
(Semester - II)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instruction to candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15 marks each.*

Q1) Judicial accountability and judicial independence are opposed to each other critically discuss this statement.

Q2) Public interest litigation is a strategy to meet the ends of justice.-Elaborate this observation.

Q3) Give an account of the development of judicial activism in India and highlight the significant contribution of judicial activism to the protection of right to life and personal liberty in India.

Q4) What are the limitations in the process of Judicial Law Making?

Q5) Dharma is the fountain of Indian justice system-Explain this with reference to the scope of Dharma in Indian Jurisprudence.

Q6) Harmony between organs of the state is essential to maintain governmental order.-Explain with reference to the relationship of judiciary with other organs of the state.

Q7) Give a detailed account of theories of justice influencing the justice system in India.

Q8) Write short notes (Any two)

- a) Relationship between law and justice
- b) Compensatory jurisprudence
- c) Restraints on judicial review.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2300

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5138] - 204

LL.M

Research Methodology and Legal Education - II

(Paper : LW-204) (New Course)

(Semester - II)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry 15 marks each.*

Q1) Define hypothesis. Explain steps in the formulation of Hypothesis and the characteristics of Hypothesis. What are the problems in formulation of Hypothesis? **[15]**

Q2) Discuss in detail major steps involved in preparation of Research Design.**[15]**

Q3) Discuss 'questionnaire' as tool of data collection. Also explain types of questionnaire and its advantages and disadvantages. **[15]**

Q4) What do you mean by a 'Case Study'? Explain the steps involved in designing a case study to solve a research problem. **[15]**

Q5) Define sampling and discuss different types of sampling. **[15]**

Q6) Discuss in details the content and the steps involved in writing research report. **[15]**

Q7) Write short notes (any two) **[15]**

- a) Structured and unstructured interview
- b) Scaling Techniques
- c) Citation Rules
- d) Survey as a method of research



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2301

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5138] - 301

LL.M - I

LW-301: International Law and Practice

(2006 Pattern) (Semester-III)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks.*

Q1) Write notes: (Any Two)

- a) Exclusive economic zone
- b) Codification of international law.
- c) Individual as a subject of international law.
- d) State succession.

Q2) Is International law a true law? Explain the nature and scope of international law.

Q3) Referring to various conventions of United National on Law of Sea, explain the development in the history of the rules of international law concerning the high seas.

Q4) Discuss law of state Responsibility and explain how the state can be made liable and accountable for its actions under the International law?

Q5) Explain various sources of International law. Elaborate how the UN Conventions are the sources of Law?

Q6) Explain the Relationship of International law and municipal law international law.

Q7) Explain in detail the significance of the vienna convention on the law of treaties. How has it contributed to the development of international law?



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2302

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5138] - 302

LL.M (Semester - III)

International Organizations, their Role and International Law

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions:

- 1) Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15.*

Q1) The failure of league of nations paved way to the creation of united nations organizations. Evaluate the historical development, the principles and purpose set out by the united nations.

Q2) Maintenance of International peace and security is one of the pivotal responsibility of the security council. Analyse the functions of security council. Do you agree that India makes a case for the permanent seat in the security council? If yes, state the factors that are relevant in this regard.

Q3) Critically analyse the right of legation under the vienna convention on diplomatic relations, 1961.

Q4) A close co-operation is useful between security council and general assembly. Discuss in the light of role of general assembly and do you feel that general assembly is all powerless since its recommendations are not mandatory.

Q5) NGOs play a major role in promoting and protecting human rights. Discuss with special reference to consultative relationship with ECOSOC (The economic and Social Council) and Art 71 of the UN charter.

Q6) Extradition denoted the process whereby under a concluded treaty one state surrenders to any other state at its request. Critically analyse the law of extradition in India.

Q7) Write short notes on any two:

- a) Asylum.
- b) Aliens
- c) Nationality



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2303

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5138] - 303

LL.M. (Semester-III)

LW - 303 : Principles of Criminal Law and Procedure.

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks.*

Q1) It is said that, definition of crime is one of the thorny intellectual problems of law. Explain the above statement with the help of various definitions.

Q2) Is mens rea necessary in case of all crimes? If not discuss the circumstances when mens rea may be excluded in fixing criminal liability?

Q3) Define criminal conspiracy? Examine the provisions relating to conspiracy under Indian penal code.

Q4) What are the essential conditions of the doctrine of necessity? Do you agree with the decision of the Court in Queen v.Dadley & Stephens (1884)14 QBD 273.

Q5) Define abetment and state the provisions relating to abetment as given under the IPC.

Q6) Discuss the important principles incorporated in the provisions of section 76 and section 79 of the Indian penal code.

Q7) Examine critically the extent to which the right to private defence is recognized by Indian Penal Code.

Q8) What is the burden of proof when insanity is pleaded as a defence to a charge of crime? Discuss.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2304

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5138] - 304

LL.M

CRIMINOLOGY (New)

LW - 304 : Criminology (Law)

(2006 Pattern) (Semester-III)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks.*

Q1) 'Sutherland viewed, crime as a consequence of learning process.'? Explain. **[15]**

Q2) Explain the concept of juvenile delinquency, and critically analyse recent legislative approach to juvenile delinquency. **[15]**

Q3) Discuss various forms of communal violence. **[15]**

Q4) Critically evaluate position of Indian Criminal Justice System to deal with the rights of victims. **[15]**

Q5) Define criminology. Explain its inter-relation with other social sciences. **[15]**

Q6) Karl Marx and William Bonger viewed economy as the root cause of crime. Do you agree that economic factors are related to crime causation? **[15]**

Q7) Critically evaluate the concept of violence. Explain recent legislative approach to violence against women. **[15]**

Q8) Lombroso is well known for his biological positivism. Does Lombroso's approach have any relevance with the contemporary approach of crime causation? **[15]**



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2305

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5138] - 305

LL.M.

LW 305 : Law of Contracts

(Semester-III)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instruction to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15 marks each.*

Q1) Explain the competence of the parties to the contract, with special reference to the minors with decided cases.

Q2) “An agreement without consideration is void” Explain this statement and give detailed account of essentials elements of consideration.

Q3) “None shall be enriched at the expense of others” Explain this observation with reference to quasi-contractual obligations.

Q4) What are various rights of bailee and elaborately explain the nature and scope of Bailee’s right to lien

Q5) Define and distinguish a condition and warranty. What are various implied conditions and warranties in a sale.

Q6) “Delegatus non potestas delegare” Elucidate this statement with reference to the position of sub agent in contract of agency.

Q7) What is dissolution of FIRM? And state various modes of dissolution of FIRM and explain the effects following the dissolution of FIRM.

Q8) Write short notes (any two).

- a) Difference between fraud and misrepresentation.
- b) Right of subrogation.
- c) Anticipatory breach.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2306

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5138] - 306

LL.M

LW - 306 : Company Law

(Semester - III) (New Course)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15 each.*

Q1) The rule in Royal British Bank V/s Turquand is designed to protect persons dealing with the company. Explain doctrine of indoor management with exceptions.

Q2) State and explain in detail the law relating to appointment, removal, rights, powers and liabilities of directors.

Q3) Explain the remedies available to a member of a company against oppression and mismanagement with appropriate case laws.

Q4) Discuss the notion of corporate personality with special reference to the decision given in saloman v/s saloman and Co.Ltd.

Q5) Define 'share' and explain the different kinds of shares. Distinguish between transfer of shares and transmission of shares.

Q6) "Winding up brings about an end to the legal existence of a company. It affects not only the status of the company, but also the rights of the share holders, contributories creditors and employees of the company and all those having dealings with the company". Examine the correctness of this statement with regard to the rights and liabilities of the above parties in the event of a winding up order.

Q7) Write short notes on any two

- a) Debentures
- b) Meetings
- c) Doctrine of Ultra-vires



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2307

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5138] - 307

LL.M (Semester-III)

LAW

LW-307 : Trade Unionism and Collective Bargaining

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15 each.*

Q1) Discuss the theories of collective bargaining and distinguish between plant level, industry level and national level bargaining.

Q2) Answer the following

- a) Multi-unionism-problems and perspectives
- b) Gherao

Q3) ‘Strikes and lockouts are weapons in the hands of workers and employers to exert pressure against each other to meet their demands’. Explain on the basis of legal norms and judicial response.

Q4) Trace evolution of Trade Union Movements in India along with its political and economical implications.

Q5) “In the Indian Context it is said that the laws in India encourage all other mechanisms for settlement of industrial disputes and collective bargaining is mere ornamental.” Explain.

Q6) In light of current stage of globalization of privatization, identify problems of labour management relations in India.

P.T.O.

Q7) With the help of judicial dictum examine law relating to right to strike in India.

Q8) Give a comparative account of rights and liabilities of the trade union under the trade unions act and MRTU and PULP act.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2308

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5158] - 308

LL.M

LW-308 : Law Relating to Social Security and Wages

Labour Laws - II

(2006 Pattern) (Semester-III)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15 each.*

Q1) Examine the role of ILO in evolving social security and welfare norms providing foundation for various labour laws in India.

Q2) Critically examine the scheme and framework of the maternity benefit act, 1961 and it's contribution in promoting social security.

Q3) State and explain the various benefits assured to the insured employees and their dependents under the employees state insurance act, 1948.

Q4) Discuss the salient features of employees provident funds act 1952.

Q5) Discuss 'the doctrine of national extension of employment'. How it is applied by the supreme court of India to determine the liability of employer to pay compensation under the workmen's compensation act, 1923?

Q6) "Wage policy should be an integral part of planning for economic development". In the light of this statement comment and discuss the importance and essentials of a national wage policy.

Q7) Analyse the provisions relating to “Continuous service” and “Payment of Gratuity” under the payment of gratuity act, 1972.

Q8) Write notes on :

- a) Role of trade union in promoting social security.
- b) Wage differentials.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2310

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5138] - 310

LL.M

LW-310 : Information Technology Law

(Semester - III)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15 marks each.*

Q1) Discuss the provisions relating to 'Electronic Governance' under the Information Technology Act, 2000.

Q2) What is 'Cyberspace'? Critically comment on the relevant laws that deal with problems in cyber space.

Q3) Give a critical account of the Information Technology Act, 2000 with reference to developments in United Kingdom (U.K) & United States of America (U.S.A.) and point out its utility and limitations.

Q4) Define the term 'Cyber Jurisprudence'? State the nature and scope of cyber rights and explain its nexus with fundamental rights and legal rights.

Q5) Write a detailed note on 'Invasion of privacy rights and computer systems'.

Q6) Critically analyze the legal mechanism available to tackle various forms of cyber crimes in India and distinguish between cyber crimes and traditional crimes.

P.T.O.

Q7) Write short notes on : (Any Two)

- a) Notion of Artificial Intelligence
- b) Regulation of Transfer of Computer Technology
- c) E-justice
- d) Intellectual property rights in cyber world



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2311

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5138] - 311

LL.M (Semester - III)

LW-311 : Concept and Development of Human Rights

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry 15 marks.*

Q1) “Human rights are those minimal rights, which every individual must have against the State, or other public authority, by virtue of his being a member of human family’ irrespective of any consideration.” — Justice Durga Das Basu. Discuss.

Q2) One of the oldest Western philosophies on human rights is that they are a product of a natural law, stemming from different philosophical or religious grounds. Other theories hold that human rights codify moral behaviour which is a human social product developed by a process of biological and social evolution. Discuss the philosophical foundation of human rights.

Q3) Classification is the system of collateral subordination of notions, constructed on the basis of consideration of common traits and logical connections between them. Explain the Classification of human rights.

Q4) The Indian Constitution ensures “justice, social, economic and political” to all citizens. The Indian Constitution has adopted measures for the protection of the rights of the religious and ethnic minorities and of the socially and economically disadvantaged classes such as the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Discuss

- Q5)** The crime of genocide is a grave concern of the international community, its occurrence is not simply a phenomenon of the past, but one that has recurred in diverse parts of the world. Explain The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.
- Q6)** The Declaration of the Rights of the Child, sometimes known as the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child, is an international document promoting child rights. Discuss
- Q7)** The Supreme Court of India is perhaps one of the most active court in the matter of protection of Human Rights of Prisoners. Explain the rights guaranteed to the prisoners by the Indian Supreme Court.
- Q8)** The Declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination is a human rights proclamation issued by the United Nations General Assembly, outlining that body's views on racism. It was adopted by the general assembly on 20 november 1963. Comment.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2312

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5138] - 312

LL.M

(Second Year of Five Years Law Course)

LW-312 : Human Rights and International Order

(2006 Pattern) (Semester - III)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15 marks.*

Q1) Covenant on Civil & Political Rights contains basic rights for an individual irrespective of its cast, creed & nationality” evaluate the role of covenant in the light of above mentioned statement.

Q2) Explain the nature and provisions of American Convention of human rights. Explain in detail the mechanism of their enforcement provided in the said convention.

Q3) Critically evaluate the role, scope and limitation of international court of justice in protecting human rights.

Q4) “International labour organization was established for protecting the rights of workers” critically evaluate the work done by ILO so far in protecting the rights of workers in the light of above mentioned statement.

Q5) Discuss the role of International Commission of human rights in enforcement of human rights at international level.

Q6) The united nations charter is a mother or a genus of all other human rights instruments”. Comment and analyse UN charter from the said perspective.

P.T.O.

Q7) Write short note (Any two)

- a) African convention on human rights.
- b) Covenant on economic, social & cultural rights
- c) UNICEF



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2313

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5138] - 313

LL.M

LW-313 : Administrative Process nature and Scope

(New Course) (Semester - III)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks.*

- Q1)** Administrative law deals with the powers of the administrative authorities, the manner in which the powers are exercised and the remedies which are available to the aggrieved persons, when those powers are abused by these authorities. In light of the above statement examine the nature and scope of administrative law.
- Q2)** 'Rule of law' is supreme manifestation of human civilisation and culture and is a new 'lingua franca' of global moral thought. Explain the concept of rule of law and how it has assumed a different dimension in democracy.
- Q3)** Write a critical note on emergence and growth of delegated legislation in India.
- Q4)** In applying the test of 'excessive delegation' apart from considering the breadth of the discretion conferred by an Act to promulgate delegated legislation, the courts also examine the procedural safeguards contained in the Act against misuse of power. Explain the doctrine of 'excessive delegation'. Substantiate your answer with relevant case laws.
- Q5)** State performs not only the 'law and order' functions, but as a 'welfare state'. it performs many non-sovereign and commercial activities. The important question therefore arises, whether the state is subject to same rights and liabilities which the statute has imposed on other individuals. Discuss the tortious liability of the state by giving appropriate case laws.

Q6) Explain the nature, scope and the limits of administrative discretion.

Q7) Government contracts i.e. contract between private individuals, on the one hand, and the government, or some authority, on the other, have come to assume a very significant place in modern economy. Do you agree? Explain the contractual liability of the government.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2314

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5138] - 314

LL.M

LW-314 : Administrative Process and Judicial Control

(New Course) (Semester - III)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15 each.*

Q1) Trace the evolution and significance of the principle of “Audi Alterm Partem” through the judicial decisions in India and United Kingdom.

Q2) Reasoned decision is not only for the purpose of showing that the citizens are receiving justice, but also a valid discipline for the tribunal itself. Therefore, statement of reasons is one of the essentials of justice. Examine.

Q3) Since the commencement of the constitution, the most commonly used technique to bring an administrative action within the cognizance of the courts has been the write system. Discuss.

Q4) Evaluate judicial control of administrative discretion and its grounds.

Q5) Judicial control is one of the mechanisms to control delegated legislation. Discuss its nature and scope in India.

Q6) Doctrine of promissory estoppel is a moral doctrine and has acquired a new dimension in the recent past. Explain

Q7) Doctrine of bias is one of the essential ingredients of principle of natural justice. Explain.

P.T.O.

Q8) Write short notes (Any two)

- a) Institutional Decision
- b) Legitimate expectation
- c) Laying down procedure in delegated legislation
- d) Government privileges in legal proceedings.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2315

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5138] - 315

LL.M (Semester - III)

LW-315 : Public International Trade Law

(Role of UNO -I)

(2006 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15 marks.*

Q1) State and explain the sources of International Trade Law.

Q2) “The Preamble declared that the fundamental purpose of the charter is to promote the establishment of the New International Economic Order based on equality, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and cooperation among all states.” Comment with reference to the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States(CERDS)

Q3) Examine the work carried out by the United Nation’s Commission on International Trade Law(UNCITRAL)

Q4) Critically examine the role and functions of International Bank Reconstruction and Development(IBRD).

Q5) Examine the role of UNO in evolving International Trade Law and New International Economic Order of the following.

- a) The UN declaration of a New International Economic Order(NIEO).
- b) Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (NIEO)

P.T.O.

Q6) Explain the structure and functions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development(UNCTAD).

Q7) Write short note: (any two)

- a) UNCITRAL Conciliation Rules, 1980.
- b) Codification of International Economic Law.
- c) Objects and functions of World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2316

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5138] - 316
LL.M (Semester-III)
LW-316 : Public International Trade Law - II
(GATT)
(New Course)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15 marks.*

- Q1)** “Raising the standard of living, ensuring full employment better utilization of resources and expansion of production and international trade are the driving principles of the WTO”. In the light of the statement explain the objective, scope and functions of world trade organization (WTO)
- Q2)** “Evolution of GATT has been shaped up by negotiations at plurilateral and multilateral levels.” Explain the procedure of negotiations and the effects of various rounds of negotiations under GATT.
- Q3)** The GATT is intended to reduce Tariff and Non-Tariff barriers in goods”. Critically comment.
- Q4)** “General principles of international law recognised by civilized nations include the basic principle enshrined under the general agreement on tariff and trade”. In the light of the above statement discuss various fundamental principles of GATT related to International Trade.
- Q5)** The year 1991 can be marked as the most epoch-making with reference to incorporation of international economy in India. Explain the concept of ‘Globalization of Economy’ and examine its impact on Indian economy.
- Q6)** In the light of global economic depression and crises examine the role of GATT and WTO. Do you think globalization and Privatization of trade would sustain in the crises situation or there is need of reconsideration of Trade Policies by member nations?

P.T.O.

Q7) Discuss the objectives of GATT, 1947 and explain the concept of Most Favoured Nation (MFN) clause.

Q8) Write short notes (any two)

- a) Multilateral Trade Agreements
- b) General Council
- c) Trade Policy Review Body



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2317

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5138] - 317

LL.M (Semester-III)

LW-317 : Resource Management and Law

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks.*

Q1) Discuss in detail the principles laid down in stockholm conference 1972 and its impact on Indian laws.

Q2) Discuss in detail national forest policy of 1988.

Q3) Discuss critically problems related with ground water management in India.

Q4) Examine the conventional and non-conventional sources of energy. Discuss its advantages and disadvantages.

Q5) Examine in detail the harmful effect of mining and stone crushing on ecology.

Q6) Examine critically various theories of development? Discuss the national and International perspective on sustainable development.

Q7) Examine in detail the most acceptable and feasible solution of interstate water management in India.

Q8) Write note on any two of the following

- a) Polluters pay principle
- b) Protection of Historical Monuments.
- c) Wise use of wet land.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2319

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5138] - 401

LL.M.

LW - 401 : International Humanitarian Law

(2003 Pattern) (Semester - IV)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks.*

Q1) Discuss at length the laws of warfare under international Humanitarian Law.

Q2) 'Aggression' is recognized as a crime in customary International Law. Article 6 of the nuremberg charter defined its jurisdiction as including a crime against peace. Comment

Q3) Discuss the provisions for 'Amelioration of Wounded and Sick' under the Geneva convention 1949.

Q4) The purpose of the International Criminal Court is to prosecute serious crimes against humanity, such as those committed during military conflicts. In light of this statement discuss the jurisdiction of the ICC in relation to war crimes.

Q5) Elaborate on the role of the united nations high commissioner for refugees (UNHCR) in the protection of the refugees.

Q6) What are the different categories of use of force under International Law? Explain, the law of use of force before 1945.

Q7) Write short notes (Any Two)

- a) Prisoners of War
- b) Disarmament
- c) Blockade
- d) Biological Warfare



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2320

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5138] - 402
LL.M (Semester-IV)
LW-402 : Penology

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry 15 marks.*

Q1) Explain nature, scope and importance of penology.

Q2) Deterrent theory aims to reduce crime by deterring potential criminal. Explain in the context of Indian legal system.

Q3) “Capital punishment is the most debated subject among the modern penologists”. Discuss the statement in the light of arguments advanced for and against abolition of capital punishment.

Q4) “Prisons are built with stones of law “and so it behoves the court to insist that, in the eye of law, prisoners are persons, not animals, and punish the deviant ‘Guardians’ of the prison system where they go berserk and defile the dignity of the human inmate. Discuss.

Q5) Trace out historical perspective of probation law in India and also explain main provisions of probation of offenders act, 1958

Q6) Critically analyze the changing judicial trend observed in the sentencing policy of sexual offences in India.

Q7) “Police officials justify custodial torture as a necessary evil to keep growing crime rate under control” Do you agree with this statement? Discuss.

Q8) Drug addiction is a delicate issue that needs to be tackled with sensitivity. Explain the measures to combat this menace, specially focusing upon the role of corrective institutes.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2321

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5138] - 403

LL.M (Semester-IV)

LW-403 : Business Laws

(New Course)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15 marks each.*

Q1) Discuss the 'Central Banking Functions' under the reserve bank of India act, 1934

Q2) Define the term 'Insurance'? Discuss the nature of insurance and essentials of a valid insurance contract.

Q3) What is 'Marine insurance'? Discuss the subject matter of marine insurance and distinguish it from 'Fire Insurance'.

Q4) State and explain the provisions relating to 'Suspension of business and winding up of banking companies' under the banking regulation act, 1949.

Q5) Discuss various kinds of negotiable instruments and their essential requirements as given under the negotiable instrument act, 1881.

Q6) Critically analyze the definition of 'Consumer' under the consumer protection act, 1986 with the help of case laws.

Q7) Write short note on: (Any Two)

- a) Endorsement
- b) State Commission
- c) Noting and protest
- d) Licensing of banking companies.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2322

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5138] - 404

LL.M (Semester - IV)

LAW

Industrial Relations and Adjudication

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks.*

Q1) The leading judgment of justice krishna Iyer in bangalore water supply and sewerage board vs A. Rajappa in which a triple test has been laid down for the concept of 'Industry'. Discuss with the judicial trends of the concept of 'Industry'.

Q2) Discuss the constitutional foundations for Institutional framework in the context of article 323B.

Q3) Define 'retrenchment' and discuss the scope through decisional law.

Q4) Industrial adjudication as a mechanism of harmonizing interests of capital and labour. Discuss.

Q5) Explain the nature of power to make order of reference under section 10(1) and 10(1A) and condition precedent to exercise it with the help of judicial decisions.

Q6) Explain the powers and procedure of labour court and tribunals in case of domestic enquires.

Q7) Enumerate the provisions relating to 'Settlement' and 'Award' under the Industrial disputes Act, 1947 with relevant judicial decisions.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2323

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5138] - 405

LL.M - II

LW-405 : Biotechnology Law

(2006 Pattern) (Semester - IV)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15 each*

Q1) State and explain the meaning of biotechnology and discuss different generations of biotechnology.

Q2) Discuss the social responsibility of scientists and multinational & imperialist appropriation and use of biotechnology.

Q3) State the impact of biotechnology on biological diversity and discuss the legal regulation of biological diversity in India.

Q4) Discuss various farmers Rights under the protection of plant varieties and farmers' rights Act, 2001.

Q5) Explain the diagnostic biotechnology & Genetic screening and discuss the prevention of genetic disease and mental retardation.

Q6) Discuss regulation of governmental sponsored Research, Private research & development (R & D) and deliberate release of genetically mutated microorganisms.

Q7) Explain multifaceted aspects of cloning of human beings with reference to obsolescence and resilience of law.

Q8) Write short notes any two:

- a) Biotechnology Transfers and commercialization.
- b) Cell-Fusion
- c) Progress of Biotechnology and Legal Regulation in India.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2324

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5138] - 406

LL.M

Protection and Enforcement of Human Rights in India

(Semester - IV)

(Paper : LW-406)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15 marks.*

Q1) Discuss the role of national commission for women towards the protection and promotion of women in India.

Q2) Reflect on the problem of child labour in India and make a critical analysis of child labour act and rules in protection of their human rights.

Q3) Give a brief account of rights of minorities enshrined under the constitution of India with case laws.

Q4) Examine the reflection of Human Rights Jurisprudence in the part III of the constitution of India. Substantiate your answer with appropriate judicial pronouncements.

Q5) “Judiciary being the custodian of the constitution, always stands for the protection of Human Rights”. Justify with the help of case laws.

Q6) Comment on the role of National Human Rights Commission of India in protection and promotion of Human Rights.

Q7) Write short notes on any two of the following:

- a) Fundamental duties
- b) National Commission on Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes
- c) State Human Rights Commission
- d) Directive principle of State Policy and Human Rights.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2325

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5138] - 407

LL.M

**LW-407 : Comparative Administrative Law
(Semester - IV)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15 marks.*

Q1) Discuss the legislative attempts and judicial pronouncements which developed administrative law in England.

Q2) Rule of law means the absolute supremacy or predominance of regular law. as opposed to the influence of arbitrary power, excluding the existence of arbitrariness, of prerogative, even of wide discretionary authority on the part of the Government. Critically examine.

Q3) British Parliament has the right to make or unmake any law whatever and no person or body is recognised by the law of England as having a right to override or set aside the legislation of Parliament. Explain.

Q4) Judicial review of administrative action and judicial review of legislation stands on a different footing. Discuss the grounds of judicial review of administrative powers in England.

Q5) “Ombudsman inquires and investigates into complaints made by citizens against abuse of discretionary power, maladministration or administrative inefficiency and takes appropriate actions”. Examine.

Q6) Personal liberty, as understood in England, means in substance a person's right not to be subjected to imprisonment, arrest, or other physical coercion in any manner that does not admit of legal justification. Discuss.

Q7) Write short notes on ANY TWO

- a) Evolution of Administrative Law in France
- b) Grounds of Judicial review of administrative powers in America
- c) Role of Lokpal
- d) Freedom of discussion.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2326

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5138] - 408

LL.M (Semester - IV)

LW-408 : Basic Aspect of Private International Trade Law

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Q.No. 7 is compulsory*
- 2) *Out of remaining attempt any three*
- 3) *All questions carry equal marks.*

Q1) Write a detailed note on nature, scope & components of private international trade law; also explain its importance in the present era of globalization, privatization & liberalization. **[15]**

Q2) Elucidate on the mechanism of international commercial, arbitration & international conciliation to facilitate the settlement of international dispute in international trade. **[15]**

Q3) What is bill of lading? critically evaluate international convention for the unification of certain rules relating to bill of lading brussels, 1924 (Hague rules) **[15]**

Q4) Explain the term 'proper law of contract' in relation to private international trade law. What are the various theories of ascertaining "proper law of contract". **[15]**

Q5) What is transnational operation? Explain the role of united nations in establishing & regulating corporations to facilitate international trade between private parties. **[15]**

Q6) Enumerate the problems of credit finance & collection of commercial debits in the area of private international trade. **[15]**

Q7) Write short note on any two **[15]**

- a) Marine & aviation Insurance
- b) Conflict of laws
- c) Carriage of goods by land
- d) Charter party liability of ship owner for loss or damage of goods.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2327

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5138] - 409

LL.M

**LW-409 : Environment and International Legal Order
(Semester - IV) (Part - II)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions:

- 1) *Attempt any Four questions*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15 each.*

Q1) Write a detailed note on world environment movement and its impact on the protection of ecology and promotion of human right.

Q2) Nuclear fall outs and accidents constitute major trans-boundary pollution hazard. What are the environmental issues resulting from such man made pollution and its implications on environment?

Q3) Oceans are home to an enormous range of species many still undiscovered. They influence climate, the carbon cycle and support an impressive diversity life forms. Environmental degradation in the marine environment is likely to have a major impact on the planet as a whole and humanity in particular. What are the causes of marine pollution and what legal measures are adopted to protect marine environment?

Q4) Define Green House Effect. Write an exhaustive note on the environmental laws which deal with Green House Effect.

Q5) Write a detailed note on the role played by the world bank and united nations in achieving sustainable global economic development.

Q6) Disposal of hazardous waste by developed and industrialized countries to developing nations is a serious problem faced by International Environmental Law. What are the mechanisms to control such activities?

P.T.O.

Q7) The global environment facility (GEF) unites member governments in partnership with International Institutions, Non-governmental Organisations and Private Sector to address global environmental issues. Write a critical appraisal of the structure and functioning of GEF.

Q8) Write short notes: (Any two)

- a) Global Warming.
- b) Protection of Natural Heritage
- c) Space Pollution.
- d) Acid Rain.

