

Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2468

[4942]-101

[Total No. of Pages : 2

LL.M.

LW - 101 : CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL ORDER - 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.*

Q1) Article 16(4) refers to an egalitarian equality and reservation ensured under it for the backward class is not a mandate but has been held to be a prerogative of the State. Comment with the support of judicial decisions.

Q2) Article 21 is a colourless article which has received the widest possible interpretation. Discuss the rights which have found shelter, growth and nourishment under the ambit of this article with appropriate case laws.

Q3) Discuss the nature and scope of the term 'State' under Article 12 of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has given wide scope to the expression other authorities in this article for the purpose of protection of the Fundamental Rights. Elucidate in the light of judicial pronouncements.

Q4) Whether Personal Laws are Laws within the meaning of Article 13 of the Constitution. Comment.

Q5) The right under Article 30 is not absolute but subject to state regulations. Evaluate in the light of relevant cases.

P.T.O.

Q6) Doctrine of Basic feature puts inhibition upon the amending power of the Parliament. Explain amendability and the doctrine in the backdrop of case laws.

Q7) The term Religion is not defined in the Constitution and is not susceptible of any rigid definition. Explain Article 25 which ensures equality of all religions but is not absolute rather is subject to public order, morality and health with the concept of secularism.

Q8) Write notes on any two:

- i) Freedom of Press
- ii) Doctrine of Eclipse
- iii) Writ of Habeas corpus
- iv) Self incrimination

x x x

Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2469

[4942]-102

[Total No. of Pages : 2

LL.M.

**LW - 102 : LEGAL THEORY AND FEMINIST JURISPRUDENCE - I
(2006 Pattern) (Semester - I) (Revised)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions:

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

Q1) Critically analyse the theory of Law as propounded by Stammler.

Q2) Critically analyse the theory of Command as propounded by Austin with appropriate illustrations.

Q3) Describe the nature of the Historical School of Law by Sir Henry Maine and point out its drawbacks, if any.

Q4) The Theory of Natural Law can be incorporated positively into Positive Legal Order or came to be interpreted as a part of positive Legal order by the Judiciary. Elucidate.

Q5) “Social Engineering theory is the theory of balancing of conflicting interests.” Discuss its impact on Indian Legal system with appropriate cases.

Q6) “Legal system is a human purposive enterprise” as said by Fuller. Elaborate the Theory with appropriate illustrations.

P.T.O.

Q7) “Law remains in the child world till it is so declared as valid by Judiciary”.
Explain the above statement in the light of American Legal Realism.

Q8) Write short notes: (Any Two)

- i) Lex - Divina
- ii) General Will
- iii) Basic common goods
- iv) Grund Norm

x x x

Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2470

[4942]-103

[Total No. of Pages : 2

LL.M.

**LW - 103 : LAW, SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION AND JUDICIAL
PROCESS IN INDIA - I**

(Semester - 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 each.*

Q1) Law is a social engineering and an instrument of social change evolved by a gradual and continuous process. Discuss the use of law in modern democracies with reference to India.

Q2) The secularism under the India Constitution does not mean constitution of an atheist society but it merely means equal status of all religions without any preference in favour of or discrimination against any one of them. Discuss.

Q3) Constitution of India provides for protective discrimination and reservation so as to enable the disadvantaged group to come on the same platform as that of the forward community. Critically discuss.

Q4) Denial of benefits to migrating members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes does not violate Art. 19(1)(e). Explain.

Q5) The press media is not immune from the general law of liability for defamation. Elucidate .

P.T.O.

Q6) Parliamentary Democracy and multi party system are an inherent part of the basic structure of Indian Constitution. Comment.

Q7) Write short notes on ANY TWO

- a) Law and Development
- b) Right to education
- c) Panchayat system

x x x

Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2471

[4942]-104

[Total No. of Pages : 2

LL.M.

LW - 104 : RESEARCH METHODS AND LEGAL EDUCATION - I
(Semester - I)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions:

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

Q1) What are the Essential Attributes of Effective Teaching and Learning Methods?

Q2) Give a consolidated review of objectives of legal education with reference to Indian polity?

Q3) Critically compare the Problem Method and Seminar Method of Teaching. Explain its significance with appropriate examples.

Q4) Enumerate various Laws and Policies dealing with Language as a Social Factor.

Q5) What do you understand by 'Science of Research'? Comment critically upon the contents, nature and scope of scientific legal research.

Q6) Write a Critical note on:

- a) Formulation of Research Problem
- b) Legal Research Models

P.T.O.

Q7) “Scientific enquiry into social aspect has become almost inevitable while conducting legal research.” Comment pointing out the utility and limitations of conducting Socio-legal Research.

Q8) Write short notes: (Any Two)

- a) Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal Research
- b) Clinical Legal Education
- c) Gram Nyayalayas
- d) Nexalite Movement

x x x

Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2472

[4942]-201

[Total No. of Pages : 2

LL.M.

LW - 201 : CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL ORDER - II

(New Course) (Semester - II)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions:

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

Q1) According to K.C. Wheare “Federalism is the method of dividing powers so that general and regional governments are each within a sphere co-ordinate and independent.” Explain the notion of federalism with the help of various instances in Indian context.

Q2) Critically evaluate the procedure for the appointment and removal of judges of supreme Court provided under Indian constitution and also discuss the issues and challenges for the establishment of National Judicial Commission in India.

Q3) The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978 has brought a great change in the Art. 352 and 356 of the Indian constitution. Elaborate your answer in the light of judicial decision.

Q4) Discuss the provisions relating to freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse guaranteed under Indian Constitution with recent judicial trend.

Q5) Discuss the scheme of allocation of taxing powers and distribution of revenues between Center and State provided under the Constitution of India.

P.T.O.

Q6) Discuss the Constitutional foundation of election commission with the help of recommendations given by National Commission in bringing out reforms in electioneering in India.

Q7) Critically evaluate the role of executive in imposition of Presidents rule in the State in the light of Supreme Court's decision in S.R.Bommai v. Union of India.

Q8) Answer any two of the following

- i) Doctrine of Full-faith and Credit Clause
- ii) Repugnancy
- iii) Anti-Defection Law

x x x

Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2473

[4942]-202

[Total No. of Pages : 2

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) Bindingness of the open court decision originates not from the whole judgement but from the ratio of the decision. Enumerate in the light of theories of Ratio Decidendi.

Q2) State and explain the merits and demerits of Doctrine of Prospective Overruling in India.

Q3) Discuss the classification of legal rights in the context of the Hohfeldian analysis.

Q4) “Rawl’s Theory of justice is known as distributive justice which aims at ameliorating the conditions of lowest strata of Society.: Discuss in the light of its applicability to Indian Legal System.

Q5) Patriarchy literally means “Rule of the Father or Patriarch”. Discuss the consequences of patriarchy by making reference to feminist jurisprudence under the Indian Legal System.

P.T.O.

Q6) The normal process of inter-relation between morality and legal order is one of evolution. Discuss in the light of historical debate between Lord Devlin and Professor H.L.A. Hart.

Q7) Write notes on:-

- i) Article 143 of Indian Constitution.
- ii) Nature and types of feminism.

x x x

Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2474

[4942]-203

[Total No. of Pages : 2

LL.M.

**LW - 203 : LAW, SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION AND JUDICIAL
PROCESS IN INDIA - II**

(2003 Pattern) (Semester - II)

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) Do you accept the view “the judicial process in India can be treated as social Engineering” present your views?

Q2) Critically examine the influence of Bentham ’s philosophy on Indian Legal Philosophy.

Q3) Give a critical analysis of Judicial Creativity of the Indian supreme Court in the light of decided cases.

Q4) State how far the concept of Dharma has influenced the post Independence Legal and Judicial process.

Q5) Present a critical appreciation of Indian Judiciary in the protection of under-privileged section of people in the Society.

Q6) State how far the Western theories of justice have their impact on Indian Judicial Process.

P.T.O.

Q7) Write Short notes (any two):

- a) Public Interest Litigation
- b) National Judicial Commission
- c) Precedent

x x x

Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2475

[4942]-204

[Total No. of Pages : 2

LL.M.

**LW - 204 : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND LEGAL
EDUCATION - II**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions:

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

Q1) Define Questionnaire as a tool of data collection. What are the prerequisites for constructing a good questionnaire? Examine the utility and limitations of Questionnaire as a tool of data collection.

Q2) Examine the problems relating to analysis and interpretation of data. What are the safeguards evolved by social scientists to overcome these problems.

Q3) Define case study method. What are its characteristics? Discuss the importance and limitations of case study method.

Q4) Discuss the merits and demerits of sampling method. Examine along with its advantages and disadvantages the various types of sampling methods used in social research.

Q5) Discuss the meaning and nature of content analysis. Also examine its utility, problems and limitations.

P.T.O.

Q6) Examine the utility of induction and deduction in socio-legal research. Substantiate your answer with appropriate illustrations.

Q7) Write note on any two of the following.

- a) Types of Observations.
- b) Use of historical and comparative research material.
- c) Jurimetrics.
- d) Report writing.

x x x

Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2476

[4942]-301

[Total No. of Pages : 2

LL.M. - II

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND PRACTICE

(2006 Pattern) (Semester - III)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions:

- 1) *Answer any four questions.*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks.(15 marks)*

Q1) Discuss the emergence and revolution of International law. Discuss the various Sources of International Law. What are the Contemporary effective sources?

Q2) Evaluate the legal significance and worth of UN General Assembly resolutions in the restructuring of international relations among Nation States.

Q3) How does State responsibility arise? Discuss the various dimensions of State Responsibility.

Q4) Explain :

- a) Formation of Treaty
- b) Termination of Treaty

Q5) Explain the concept of recognition of States and evaluate the various theories of recognition.

P.T.O.

Q6) Examine the role of International Law in regulating arms control in Outer Space. Give illustrations.

Q7) Discuss the various Sea Conventions and the development of the Law of the Sea.

Q8) Write note on any two:

- a) Continental Shelf.
- b) Codification of International Law.
- c) Doctrines in respect of Law of Treaties

x x x

Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2477

[4942]-302

[Total No. of Pages : 2

LL.M.

**LW - 302: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, THEIR ROLE
AND INTERNATIONAL 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 i.e. 15*

Q1) United Nations has been engaged in various types of peace-keeping actions for preserving international peace and security. Examine the role of UN in peace keeping and its achievements.

Q2) Security Council has been playing a passive role in maintaining international peace and order. Critically analyse the statement in the light of role of Security council in use of force or threat to use of force by the states with suitable institutions.

Q3) The General Assembly occupies a central position as the chief deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations. Elaborate upon the functions and powers of the General assembly.

Q4) The problem of statelessness has assumed great importance due to conflict of laws relating to Nationality. Discuss the concept of statelessness and in particular in cases of minor and married woman.

Q5) Seeking Asylum is a matter of right under International human right law, however there is no international obligation on the States to grant asylum in each case. Explain.

P.T.O.

Q6) Discuss the role of NGOs in promoting and protecting human rights with special reference to consultative relationship with ECOSOC (The Economic and Social council) and Art 71 of the UN Charter.

Q7) Write Short Notes on any Two:

- a) Diplomatic Agents.
- b) Legal Functions of International Organizations.
- c) Aliens.

x x x

Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2478

[4942]-303

[Total No. of Pages : 1

L.L.M.

**LW - 303 : PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE
(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) Examine the law relating to intoxication as laid down in the Indian Penal Code? Discuss the justification for reducing criminal liability in case of intoxication?

Q2) Discuss with help of leading judgments of Supreme Court of India the tests evolved by the court to distinguish between 'Attempt' and 'Preparation'.

Q3) "Ordinarily speaking, a crime is not committed if the mind of the person doing the act in question be innocent". Elaborate.

Q4) Discuss various theories of fixing criminal liability of corporation.

Q5) Define Criminal Conspiracy? Examine the provisions relating to Conspiracy under Indian Penal Code.

Q6) Under what circumstances Consent may be pleaded as a defense to criminal Charge under the Indian Penal Code. Explain with the help of appropriate case laws.

Q7) Examine critically with the help of appropriate case laws the right of private defense of body and property under Indian Penal Code.

Q8) Examine critically the rights and protection of an accused person in a criminal trial. Substantiate your answer with appropriate judicial pronouncements.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2479

[4942]-304

[Total No. of Pages : 1

LL.M.

**LW - 304 : CRIMINOLOGY
(Semester - III) (2006 Pattern)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Criminology is a process that involves making of laws, breaking of laws & reactions towards breaking law. Explain in the light of scope of criminology. **[15]**

Q2) Explain Deviance. Discuss the positive & negative functions of it. **[15]**

Q3) Explain Karl Marx's approach towards capitalism & crime causation. **[15]**

Q4) Explain the Freudian ideology of criminal behaviour. **[15]**

Q5) Explain the factors responsible for Juvenile Delinquency. Also discuss the treatment for Juveniles under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000. **[15]**

Q6) 'A person is born criminal or *atavist*'. Explain in the light of Lombroso's classification of criminal. **[15]**

Q7) 'Sutherland viewed, crime as a consequence of learning process'. Explain. **[15]**

Q8) Explain specific problems of violence with special reference to peculiarity of Indian conditions. **[15]**



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2480

[4942]-305

[Total No. of Pages : 1

L.L.M.

**LW - 305 : LAW OF CONTRACTS
(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 each.*

Q1) What are various Rights and Duties of the Principal and Agent.

Q2) “An acceptance is to an offer what a lighted match is to a train of gun powder”
Critically explain this statement with reference to the rules of valid acceptance.

Q3) Define free consent and state how undue influence effects the validity of Contract.

Q4) “Surety is a favoured debtor” Examine this statement with special reference to the protection given to surety.

Q5) “An agreement impossible to perform is void” Elaborately explain the legal effects of impossibility of performance of Contract.

Q6) Critically discuss the scope and limitation of the doctrine of caveat emptor.

Q7) Critically examine the circumstances and the principles for awarding special damages.

Q8) Write short notes: (Any two):

- a) Right of Resale.
- b) Pawnor’s right to redemption.
- c) Partner by estoppel.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2481

[4942]-306

[Total No. of Pages : 1

LL.M. - II

LW - 306 : COMPANY LAW

(2006 Pattern) (Semester - III)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15 each.*

Q1) Explain the rule laid down in Foss v. Harbottle and exceptions to it. **[15]**

OR

Q2) Explain the role of SEBI in achieving Corporate Governance in a Company. **[15]**

Q3) “A Company is an artificial person created by Law, having a separate entity with a perpetual succession and a common seal.” Comment with reference to case law. **[15]**

OR

Q4) Critically examine the powers, duties and liabilities of ‘Liquidator’ under the Companies Act, 1956. **[15]**

Q5) ‘The Doctrine of indoor management seeks to protect third parties against the company’. Comment. Are there any exceptions to the said rule? **[15]**

OR

Q6) As fiduciaries, directors must not place themselves in a position in which there is a conflict between their duties to the company and their personal interests”. Illustrate with reference to the provisions of Companies Act, 1956 regarding contracts by directors with the company. **[15]**

Q7) What are the different kinds of meetings of the shareholders of a company? When and how are these meetings held? **[15]**

OR

Q8) Write short notes any two: **[15]**

- a) Kinds of shares.
- b) Kinds of Debentures.
- c) Share Capital.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2482

[4942]-307

[Total No. of Pages : 1

LL.M.

**LW - 307 : TRADE UNIONISM AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
(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) Discuss constitutional aspects and International norms relating to right to association. Refer to decide cases.

Q2) Define collective bargaining. Discuss nature and conditions for successful collective bargaining in India.

Q3) Examine critically conception of collective bargaining.

Q4) Discuss fully types of bargaining process.

Q5) Explain strike in its various dimensions.

Q6) Discuss Multi-Unionism and problems and perspectives.

Q7) Write short Notes on any two-

- a) Wage policy.
- b) Work discipline.
- c) Objects in which general funds of registered trade union may be spent under Trade Unions Act 1926.

Q8) Explain policy and Law relating to workers participation in Management.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2483

[4942]-308

[Total No. of Pages : 1

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) Enumerate the importance of social security and Labour welfare in India.

Q2) Part III and IV of the Indian Constitution guarantees the 'Minimum Wages' and 'Right to equal pay for equal work'. Elaborate with relevant case laws.

Q3) 'The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 is enacted to protect the dignity of motherhood by providing complete & healthy care to women and her child'. Discuss the salient features of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

Q4) Critically examine the role of judiciary in awarding the 'compensation' and 'insurance' benefits to the injured workers. Substantiate your answer with the help of relevant judicial pronouncements.

Q5) Describe various theories of wages and their viability.

Q6) Discuss the problems and perspectives of National Wage Policy.

Q7) Discuss the salient features of Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

Q8) Write Notes on:

- a) Role of ILO in promoting social security.
- b) Role of Trade Unions in promotion of social security.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2484

[4942]-309

[Total No. of Pages : 1

LL.M.

**LW - 309 : MEDICAL 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 i.e. 15 each.*

Q1) What is the linkage between law, science and technology? Trace the development at national and international level.

Q2) The Code of ethics Regulation has effectively regulated the medical practice and medical education in India.' How far do you agree with this? Give justification to your answer.

Q3) State and explain the nature and scope of standard of care to be exercised by a medical professional under various laws in India.

Q4) What are the restrictions on price and possession of drugs in India?

Q5) Write note (on any two)

- a) Medical Council of India - power and functions.
- b) Sterilization of mentally handicapped.
- c) Right to confidentiality v/s duty to disclose.

Q6) What is artificial insemination? Explain the scope and significance of the ART Bill in this regard.

Q7) What are various issues regarding storage and maintenance of blood banks in India?

What are the steps taken in the National Policy to regulate it?



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2485

[4942]-310

[Total No. of Pages : 1

LL.M.

**LW - 310 : INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY 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 i.e. 15 marks each.*

Q1) What is 'E-commerce'? Discuss the Impact of Information Technology on human life with reference to E-commerce with the help of relevant legal provisions and point out its Advantages and Disadvantages.

Q2) Critically evaluate the Privacy Protection with special reference to Computer Central Data Banks.

Q3) Trace the Growth of Computer Science and Technology in India with the help of appropriate illustrations.

Q4) Explain the Provisions relating to Establishment, Composition, Procedure and Powers of the 'Cyber Appellate Tribunal' under the Information technology Act, 2000.

Q5) Discuss the Law relating to Protection of Software and Patenting of Hardware.

Q6) State and Explain the Provisions relating to 'Offences' and 'Penalties' under the Information Technology Act, 2000.

Q7) Write Short Notes on : (Any Two):

- a) Cyber Pornography.
- b) Interrelationship between Fundamental Rights and Cyber Rights.
- c) Netiquettes.
- d) E-education.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2486

[4942]-311

[Total No. of Pages : 1

LL.M. - III

**LW - 311 : CONCEPT AND DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS
(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) Human Rights are inalienable rights of a human being. Discuss in the light of evolution of human rights and natural law theory.

Q2) Positive law Theory believes in the postulate that 'all laws are Man-Made.' Explain the journey of human rights confirmed through various state enacted laws.

Q3) Prisoners though deprived of personal liberty; do not cease to be human being. Explain the rights guaranteed to the prisoners' by the Constitution of India.

Q4) Children fall in the category of vulnerable groups deserving differential treatment. Explain the National and International measures taken to guarantee their rights.

Q5) Racial Discrimination is a vice from which all nations shall be freed. Discuss the measures adopted at municipal and International level to get rid of racial discrimination.

Q6) Define Minority. Comment on the position of minorities at national and international fronts.

Q7) Write Short Notes on any two:

- a) Human Rights and Marxism.
- b) Second generation of human rights and its linkage with Indian Constitution.
- c) Human Rights and Social Engineering theory.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2487

[4942]-312

[Total No. of Pages : 1

LL.M.

**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.*

Q1) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is a key international human rights treaty, providing a range of protections for civil and political rights. Discuss the rights enumerated thereunder.

Q2) The American Convention on Human Rights is an international human rights instrument which aims to consolidate a system of personal liberty and social justice based on respect for the essential rights of man Explain.

Q3) Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a primary proclamation of the international community's commitment to human rights as a common standard of achievement for all people and all nations. Discuss in the light of the *supreme lex* document, the Constitution of India.

Q4) Critically analyse the role of International Court of Justice in settlement of international disputes.

Q5) Examine the contributions made by United Nations in preserving and protecting human rights.

Q6) Discuss fully the role of NGOs in promoting and protecting human rights with special reference to ECOSOC.

Q7) Attempt any two:

- a) African Charter on Human rights.
- b) Economic, Social and Cultural rights.
- c) UNESCO.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2488

[4942]-313

[Total No. of Pages : 1

LL.M.

**LW - 313 : ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS NATURE AND SCOPE
(New) (Semester - III)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) It is indeed difficult to evolve a scientific, precise and satisfactory definition of Administrative law. Many jurists have made attempts to define it, but none of the definitions has completely demarcated the nature, scope and content of Administrative law. Do you agree? Explain.

Q2) Rule of law is the antithesis of arbitrariness. Explain the doctrine of 'Rule of Law' as contemplated by Dicey and also explain the concept of 'Droit Administratif' existing in France.

Q3) As a general rule, when a contract between the government and private person does not fulfil the requirements of Article 299 (1) it cannot be enforced against the government even by invoking the doctrine of estoppel. Discuss the doctrine and the contractual liability of the government.

Q4) Discuss the reasons for the growth of delegated legislation in modern time.

Q5) The Indian legislature cannot delegate unrestrained, uncanalised and unqualified legislative power on and administrative body. In light of the above statement discuss the doctrine of excessive delegation.

Q6) Discuss in detail the development of doctrine of separation of powers. Also examine the implications of this doctrine in India.

Q7) Discuss failure to exercise the discretionary power and exercise or abuse of discretionary power under Administrative Process.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2489

[4942]-314

[Total No. of Pages : 1

LL.M.

**LW-314: ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS AND JUDICIAL CONTROL
(2006 Course) (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)** Discuss the link between Administrative discretion and Fundamental Rights with appropriate judicial decisions.
- Q2)** The administrative action is subject to control of judicial review on the grounds of illegality, irrationality and procedural impropriety. Elucidate.
- Q3)** Explain the nature, scope and extent of Judicial Control of Administrative action through Writs in India.
- Q4)** Are the Principles of Natural Justice absolute and mandatory upon the administrators or they are just guidelines? Evaluate this rational on the basis of judicial decisions.
- Q5)** Define Delegated Legislation. Discuss the permissible limits of Delegated Legislation in India.
- Q6)** With the help of Landmark decisions, trace the Law relating to the Privileges of the Government in Legal Proceedings in India.
- Q7)** Examine the importance and significance of the Doctrine of Promissory Estoppel as an aspect of Administrative Law.
- Q8)** Write short notes : (Any Two)
- a) Legitimate Expectation.
 - b) Publication.
 - c) Hearing.
 - d) Institutional Decision.



Total No. of Questions :7]

SEAT No. :

P2490

[4942]-315

[Total No. of Pages :2

LL.M.

LW 315-Public International Trade Law

(ROLE OF UNO-I)

(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) Explain in detail the sources of International Trade Law.

Q2) “The adoption of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties is the most significant achievement in the direction of solution of the problems posed by economic inequality in the world.” Comment.

Q3) “Arbitration is the most important method for the Settlement of International Trade Disputes.” Comment with reference to UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules 1976.

Q4) Examine the role and achievement of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Q5) Critically examine the role and functions of International Bank Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

Q6) Examine the role of UNO in evolving International Trade Law and New International Economic Order on the following:

- a) The UN Declaration of a New International Economic Order (NIEO).
- b) Problems and prospects of the New International Economic Order (NIEO)

P.T.O.

Q7) Write Short Notes: (*any 2*)

- a) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).
- b) International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).
- c) Advantages and disadvantages of International Trade



Total No. of Questions :8]

SEAT No. :

P2491

[4942]-316

[Total No. of Pages :2

LL.M. - II

LW - 316: PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW -II

(Revised 2006 Pattern) (Semester - III) (GATT)

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) Trace the Evolution of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Q2) Write a detailed note on World Trade Organization (WTO) - its composition, functions and powers.

Q3) Explain with the help of relevant legal provisions, the relationship between Regionalism and International Trade.

Q4) Discuss various fundamental principles of GATT related to International Trade.

Q5) Analyze the concept of 'Globalization' and the Economic Order that emerged due to Globalization. Do you think the Global Economic Order is favourable for just and equitable distribution of economic justice within the member States?

Q6) Critically examine the role of GATT and WTO in the light of Global Economic Depression.

P.T.O.

Q7) What is meant by 'Balance of Payments'? Explain in detail the provisions relating to Balance of Payment in GATT.

Q8) Write Short Notes: (*any 2*)

- a) Multilateral Trade Agreements.
- b) Tariff Barriers and Non-Tariff Barriers.
- c) Intellectual Property Rights and Global Trade.



Total No. of Questions :8]

SEAT No. :

P2492

[4942]-317 LL.M.

[Total No. of Pages :2

ENVIRONMENTAL & LAW - I
LW 317-Resource Management and 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) Discuss in detail the problem related with ground water management in India.

Q2) Write critical comment on Environmental issues in developing economies.

Q3) Discuss the impact of population explosion on sustainable development and Environment.

Q4) Examine the role of government in conservation and protection of environment. Substantiate your answer in light of various five year plans of Planning Commissions.

Q5) Write a critical comment on Polluters Pay Principle and Precautionary Principle.

Q6) Examine Environmental issues involved Land development, Mining and Quarrying.

Q7) Write a critical note on Conventional and Non- Conventional Sources of Energy.

P.T.O.

Q8) Write note on any two of the following.

- a) Historical Monuments.
- b) Common facilities and right to use.
- c) Right to Environment and Fundamental Rights.



Total No. of Questions :7]

SEAT No. :

P2493

[4942]-318

[Total No. of Pages :2

LL.M.

**LW- 318: Environmental Law-II
PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION
(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 each.*

Q1) Water Pollution is one of the major problems facing humanity. Discuss in detail the important sources and effects of water pollution with the help of important case laws.

Q2) The problem of air pollution has assumed a sizable proportion in India. The major disasters or tragedies that had shaken the Indian Government and public at large are viz. Bhopal Gas Tragedy, Oleum Leakage at Delhi and Cholrine Accident at Chembur in the city of Mumbai, etc., moved the regulatory agencies in India to adopt stronger environmental polities and more stringent legislative measures to re-organise the environmental management in the country. Discuss.

Q3) Though Solid Waste Management is among one of the essential services and obligatory function of Urban Local Bodies in India, all these services are either poorly performed in most unscientific manner or may be completely neglected and the day by day, situation is becoming more and more critical. Discuss the development of environmental regulations for handling solid and bio-medical waste pollution with appropriate case laws.

Q4) Explain.

- a) Significance of environment impact assessment and its impact on environment protection and preservation.
- b) Problems of Coastal Zone Management.

P.T.O.

Q5) Comment.

- a) Participation of Public in EDM Process is vital to achieve protection, conservation and Wise management of the environment.
- b) Eco-mark- measure for the protection and improvement of the quality of environment.

Q6) The 74th Amendment in the Constitution of India has added 12th Schedule under which “Urban Local Bodies” have been charged with the responsibility of urban forestry, environment protection and promotion of ecological aspect....discuss the role of local authorities like various municipalities with the help of case laws.

Q7) Are the provisions for delegated legislation and delegation of powers effectively utilized to achieve the objectives of Environment Protection Act? Do the authorities or agencies envisaged by Environment Protection Act increase the hopes and aspirations of the people? Comment in the light of provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act.



Total No. of Questions :7]

SEAT No. :

P2494

[4942]-401

[Total No. of Pages :2

LL.M.

LW- 401: INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

(2003 Pattern) (Semester - IV)

Time : 3 Hours

[Max. Marks :60]

Instructions:

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

Q1) What are the different categories of use of force under International Law? Explain, the law on use of force before 1945.

Q2) War Crimes are essentially serious violations of the rules of customary and treaty law concerning International Humanitarian Law. Comment on war crimes and their jurisdiction.

Q3) Geneva Convention relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of war of August 12, 1949 lays down certain categories of persons, shall be known as Prisoners of War. Explain status of Prisoners of War.

Q4) Distinguish between 'Conventional Warfare' and Biological Warfare'. Explain effects of Outbreak of War.

Q5) Define the term 'Refugee'? Explain the role of International Refugee Organisation. Examine nature and scope of Law of Refugee.

Q6) Blockade of the Ports or Coasts of a State by the Armed Forces of another State is an example of Aggressive act. Explain the laws relating to Blockade under International Humanitarian Law

P.T.O.

Q7) Write Short notes: (Any Two)

- a) Nuclear War.
- b) Intervention.
- c) Role of Red-Cross.
- d) Composition of International Criminal Court.



Total No. of Questions :8]

SEAT No. :

P2495

[4942]-402

[Total No. of Pages :2

LL.M.

**LW- 402: PENOLOGY
(2006 Pattern) (Semester - IV)**

Time : 3 Hours

[Max. Marks :60]

Instructions:

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

- Q1)** Explain nature, scope and importance of Penology. **[15]**
- Q2)** Examine various forms of Punishment prescribed under the Indian Criminal Justice System. **[15]**
- Q3)** Trace out historical perspective of Probation Law in India and also explain main provisions of Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. **[15]**
- Q4)** Resort to third degree methods by police officers resulting in death of the person in police custody, is an offence of serious nature aggravated by the fact that it is committed by a person who is supposed to protect the citizens and not misuse his uniform and authority to brutally assault them while in his custody. Critically discuss. **[15]**
- Q5)** Open-air prisons play an important role in the scheme of reformation of a prisoner which has to be one of the desideratum of prison management. Discuss. **[15]**
- Q6)** Probation is a treatment reaction to law breaking and an attempt to mitigate the rigours of the offender rather than making him suffer incarceration in the prison institution. Discuss the salient features of Probation of Offenders Act 1958. **[15]**

P.T.O.

Q7) The determination of appropriate sentence for the convicted person is as important as the adjudication of the guilt of the accused in the modern sentencing system. Explain in light of process and policies of sentencing. **[15]**

Q8) The menace of drug abuse has spread its poisonous fangs almost to every nook and corner of the country. Explain causes of drug addiction and suggest measures to combat drug addiction. **[15]**



Total No. of Questions :7]

SEAT No. :

P2496

[4942]-403

[Total No. of Pages :2

LL.M.

LW- 403: BUSINESS LAWS

(New Course) (Semester - IV) (2006 Revised)

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) What is 'Warranty'? Discuss the Express & Implied Warranties in Marine Insurance Contract and effects of breach of Warranty.

Q2) Discuss the essentials of a 'Life Insurance Contract.' State how does it differ from Fire and Marine Insurance Contracts.

Q3) State and explain the 'Central Banking Functions' under the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

Q4) Explain the Provisions relating to 'Control over Management' under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

Q5) Discuss the Provisions relating to 'Presentment' of Negotiable Instruments under the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881.

Q6) Explain the Composition, Jurisdiction, Procedure on Admission of Complaint and Finding of the 'District Forum' under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

P.T.O.

Q7) Write Short notes on: (Any Two)

- a) Form and Business in which Banking Companies may engage.
- b) Notice of Dishonour.
- c) Deficiency in service.
- d) Holder and Holder in Due Course.



Total No. of Questions :7]

SEAT No. :

P2497

[4942]-404

[Total No. of Pages :1

LL.M.

LW- 404: INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND ADJUDICATION

(Revised 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.*

Q1) Explain Disciplinary Action and Powers of Labour Courts and Tribunals under Section 11A of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Q2) "Participation of workers in management of Industries." Discuss with the help of Directive Principles of State Policy under the Constitution of India with recent judgments.

Q3) Define 'Award' and state provisions regarding 'operation' and 'binding effect of Award' under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Q4) Industrial Adjudication harmonizes interests of capital and labour. Explain.

Q5) Discuss the correct position of Appropriate Government and Central Government under Section 10(1) and 10(1A) for making reference of dispute to various authorities created by Act with the help of cases decided by Supreme Court.

Q6) Define 'Industry' and 'Industrial Disputes.' In the light of long line of cases in which the concept of 'Industry' discussed.

Q7) Define the term Retrenchment under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and examine the condition precedent for valid retrenchment with judicial decisions.



Total No. of Questions :8]

SEAT No. :

P2498

[4942]-405

[Total No. of Pages :2

LL.M.

**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 marks each.*

Q1) What is Biotechnology? Discuss how biotechnology is being used in various fields.

Q2) What is Genetic Engineering? State and Explain Cases for and against Genetic Engineering.

Q3) What is Cloning? Discuss the Pros and Cons of Cloning Plants, Animals and Human Beings.

Q4) What is Bio-diversity? State the need for Conservation of Bio-diversity and Explain impact of Biotechnology on Bio-diversity and Legal Regulation of Bio-diversity in India.

Q5) Give a Comparative Perspective of the Law relating to Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights in India, United States of America (U.S.A.) and United Kingdom (U.K.).

Q6) How does Biotechnology affect Human Health? Explain the Application of Biotechnology in Health Care.

P.T.O.

Q7) Enumerate the boon and baneful impact of Biotechnology with reference to Genetically Mutated Micro-organisms and Give a comparative account of Law in this respect in India, United States of America (U.S.A.) European Economic Community (E.E.C.) and United Kingdom (U.K.)

Q8) Write short a note on: **(Any Two)**

- a) Uses and Abuses of Amniocentesis.
- b) Bio-safety.
- c) Social Responsibility of Scientists.
- d) Green Revolution.



Total No. of Questions :8]

SEAT No. :

P2499

[4942]-406

[Total No. of Pages :2

LL.M.

**LW- 406: Protection and Enforcement of Human Rights in India
(Semester - IV) (2006 Revised 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) Discuss social and cultural rights recognised in Part IV of the Indian Constitution in the backdrop of International Instruments.

Q2) Explain the constitutional provisions based on principle of equality and non-discrimination meant for protecting the basic rights of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in India, highlighting the important cases.

Q3) Examine the role of National Commission for Women in prevention of violence against women in India.

Q4) Critically examine the role of National Human Rights Commission in protection and promotion of Human Rights under the protection of Human Right Act, 1993.

Q5) Evaluate the concept of Bonded Labour and its abolition under the Constitution of India and The Bonded Labour System (abolition) Act, 1976 in the light of various case laws.

Q6) Discuss the expansion of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution leading to the development of compensatory jurisprudence as a remedy for violation of Human Rights in India through judicial pronouncements.

P.T.O.

Q7) Analyze critically the working of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes in India.

Q8) Write a note on:

- a) Human Rights and Judicial Activism
- b) Fundamental Duties.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2500

[4942]-407

[Total No. of Pages : 1

LL.M.

**LW - 407 : COMPARATIVE ADMINISTRATIVE 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 Marks.*

- Q1)** Discuss the legislative attempts and judicial pronouncements which developed administrative law in UK and USA.
- Q2)** Every man, whatever be his rank or condition, is subject to the ordinary law of the land and amenable to the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts. Explain the Dicey's concept of rule of law.
- Q3)** British Parliament is not subject to any legal limitation and that the UK courts have no power to declare laws duly passed by Parliament invalid. Critically examine.
- Q4)** Judicial control on administrative action affords the Courts to determine not only the constitutionality of the law but also the procedural part of administrative action as a part of judicial review. Examine with reference to judicial decisions in England.
- Q5)** Critically discuss the role and functions of Parliamentary Commissioner in UK.
- Q6)** Describe the nature of Civil Liberties and point out the scope and extent of freedom of discussion in England.
- Q7)** Write short notes on ANY TWO:
- a) Evolution of Administrative Law in Australia.
 - b) Judicial review of administrative powers in America and India.
 - c) Lokpal system in India.
 - d) Freedom of person and property.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2501

[4942]-408

[Total No. of Pages : 1

LL.M.

**LW - 408 : BASIC ASPECTS OF PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL
TRADE 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) What are liabilities and immunities of parties issuing Bill of Lading and discharge of the same elucidate with case law?

Q2) State objectives of The Convention on the Carriage of goods by sea?

Q3) What is Standard form of contract? What are the international transactions to which standard form contracts applicable?

Q4) What are the rights of A Holder and of a Protected Holder in case of transfer of an instrument elaborate with case law.

Q5) What are the mechanisms provided for settlement of disputes in international trade?

Q6) Define contract of international sale of goods and state relevant convention.

Q7) Answer any two:

- a) Charter party.
- b) Uniform conditions of Export sales.
- c) Letters of Credit-characteristics and kinds.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2502

[4942]-409

[Total No. of Pages : 2

LL.M.

**LW - 409 : ENVIRONMENT AND INTERNATIONAL LEGAL
ORDER**

(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) Environmentalism can also be defined as a social movement that recognizes humanity as a participant in ecosystems. The World Environment Movement is about protection of ecology and human rights. In the light of above statement, write a detailed note on World Environment Movement.

Q2) To what extent do existing global instruments of environmental protection apply to Antarctic Environment? Do the arrangements adopted at regional, sub-regional and national levels provide adequate protection for the conservation of Marine Environment? Give your views.

Q3) Sustainable development has become a Central Objective in National and International Policy of Development. Increasingly it also finds place in International and National Laws. Comment in the light of International Obligation towards sustainable development.

Q4) Multinational Corporations are important for the development of region and its economic progress. However in many cases their activities have posed threat to local environment. Comment with reference to liability of the Multinational Corporations.

Q5) The Nuclear fallouts and accidents have always been area of concern for the International Community. Explain environmental issues, in the nature of trans-boundary pollution hazard in such cases, by citing relevant examples.

P.T.O.

Q6) Write a detailed note on legal control of trans-boundary dumping of hazardous waste.

Q7) Environmental law bridges policies and actions to achieve goals for the protection of the environment and sustainable development, providing a structure to support systems of environmental governance. Comment with suitable examples.

Q8) Write short notes (any two):

- a) Disaster management at international level.
- b) Acid rain.
- c) International Law and Pollution from Ships.

