



SLR-F – 1

Seat No.	
-------------	--

**First Year of the LL.M. (Semester – I) Examination, 2015
INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I (Paper – I)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 21-4-2015
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 60

- N.B. :** 1) Question No. 1, 2, 6 are **compulsory**.
2) Solve **any one** from Question No. 3 to 5.
3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

6

- i) _____ is based on the principle that a law which violates fundamental rights is not nullity or void ab initio but becomes only unenforceable.
- A) Doctrine of Severability B) Doctrine of Eclipse
C) Doctrine of Waiver D) Doctrine of lifting the veil
- ii) High caste girl marrying Schedule Tribe, not entitled to reservation benefit, it has been held in case
- A) Dr. Neelima Vs. Dean of P.G. studies A.P. Agriculture University Hyderabad
B) State of M.P. Vs. Nivedita Jain
C) Principal of Guntur Medical College Vs. Y. Roham Rao
D) Dr. Preeti Sagar Srivastava Vs. State of M.P.
- iii) In _____ case the Supreme Court has laid down detailed guidelines to be followed by the Central and State investigating and Security agencies in all cases of arrest and detention.
- A) D.K. Bassu Vs. State of W.B.
B) Nilabati Behera Vs. State of Orissa
C) Joginder Kumar Vs. State of U.P.
D) Naz foundation Vs. Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi

P.T.O.



- iv) The term _____ includes executive as well as the legislative organs of the Union and States.
- A) Authority
B) Local Authority
C) State
D) Other Authority
- v) _____ says that all citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression.
- A) Art. 19(1) (a)
B) Art. 19(2)
C) Art. 14
D) Art. 16
- vi) _____ case is popularly known as fundamental rights case
- A) Vishakas case
B) Minerval Mill's case
C) Keshavananda Bharati case
D) Golakh Nath's case

B) Fill in the blanks/Answer in **one** sentence :

6

- i) Hawker have a fundamental right to carry on trade on pavement of roads, but subject to reasonable restrictions under Article _____ of the Constitution.
- ii) The Supreme Court held that the people who are starving because of their inability to purchase food grains have right to get food under Art. _____
- iii) The Constitution _____ Act, 2002 has added a new Article 21 A after Article 21 and has made education for all children of the age of 6 to 14 years a fundamental right.
- iv) The right to religious freedom under Art. _____ and _____ no person can be allowed to create noise pollution or disturb the peace of others.
- v) The object of Art. _____ is to facilitate agrarian reforms.
- vi) _____ is a basic feature of the Constitution,

2. Explain in detail the expanding horizons of Art. 21 along with case laws.

12



3. Describe the six fundamental freedoms along with its all reasonable restrictions with case laws. 12

 4. “We are pledged to make the state a secular one”. Explain how for this pledge has been full filled by the provisions of Constitution. Refer leading Supreme Court cases. 12

 5. Examine with the help of latest case law the scope of compensatory discrimination provided under Indian Constitutions in the matters of public employment. 12

 6. Write short notes on **any four** : (4×6=24)
 - A) Doctrine of Eclipse
 - B) Prohibition against self-incrimination
 - C) Rights of arrested person
 - D) Double jeopardy
 - E) Test of reasonable classification
 - F) Equal pay for equal work.
-



Seat No.	
-------------	--

**Second Year of LL.M. (Semester – IV) Examination, 2015
PENOLOGY (Paper – XI)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 29-4-2015
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 60

- Instructions :** 1) Q. No. 1, 2 and 6 are **compulsory**.
2) Solve **any one** from Q. No. 3 to 5.
3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full marks**.

1. A) Multiple choice :

6

- i) According to _____ aim of punishment should be utilitarian by which protection of society from harm caused by crime but justice requires application of punishment should be restricted to only those who have voluntarily broken law.
- a) Salmond
b) Hegal
c) Hart
d) None of the above
- ii) _____ mentions the circumstances in mitigation of punishment which should be inflicted such as absence of bad intention, provocation, self preservation and so on.
- a) Blackstone
b) Hart
c) Hegal
d) Bentham
- iii) According to _____ theory of punishment must serve as instrument for reducing crimes either by deterring the offender and others from doing similar acts in future or it should prevent the commission of offences by incapacitating the offenders.
- a) Retributive
b) Utilitarian
c) Reformative
d) None of the above



2. Offenders as patients and prisons as hospitals – mental or moral – is the key to the pathology of delinquency and the therapeutic role of punishment. Discuss with reference to prison reforms. 12
 3. ‘Criminal law stands for passion of revenge’ – Stephen. Discuss with reference to retributive theory. 12
 4. Explain Plea Bargaining and its advantages in sentencing to the offender. 12
 5. Discuss the distinction between neglected and delinquent juveniles. 12
 6. Write short notes on **any four** : 24
 - a) Rights of prisoners and rights of prisoners on death row.
 - b) Mitigating factors and aggravating factors determines the practice and policies of sentencing.
 - c) Concept of probation as alternative to imprisonment.
 - d) Classification of prisoners.
 - e) Procedural safeguards for juveniles.
 - f) Power given to Government under Juvenile Justice Laws.
-



Seat No.	
-------------	--

**Second Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – IV) Examination, 2015
COMPANY LAW – II (Paper – XII)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 2-5-2015
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 60

Instructions : 1) Q. 1, 2 and 6 are **compulsory**.
2) Solve **any one** from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 5.

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

6

- 1) In case of _____ Reconstruction, the capital structure of the company is reorganised to infuse new life in the company.
 - a) Internal
 - b) External
 - c) Multinational
 - d) International
- 2) According to _____ oppression means a burdensome, harsh and wrongful conduct.
 - a) Halsbury's laws of England
 - b) Osborn's Dictionary
 - c) Oxford Dictionary
 - d) Lindley's Definition
- 3) A new subsection (4A) has been added to Section 395 by the Companies (Amendment) Act of
 - a) 1961
 - b) 1965
 - c) 1985
 - d) 2000
- 4) Section 2(13) of the Company's Act defines the term
 - a) Directors
 - b) Auditors
 - c) Managing Director
 - d) Secretary
- 5) Section 220 provides penalty for default in filing
 - a) Accounts
 - b) Statutory Report
 - c) Notice
 - d) Minutes
- 6) _____ resolution is necessary to issue shares at discount.
 - a) Special
 - b) Ordinary
 - c) Extra-ordinary
 - d) a) or b)



B) Fill in the blanks :

6

- 1) The word _____ denotes a brief summary of the proceeding of a meeting.
- 2) Section 10FB provides for Constitution of _____ Tribunal.
- 3) The Rule in Foss V Harbottle was evolved in _____ year.
- 4) As per Section 303, company shall maintain register of _____
- 5) BIFR means Board for Industrial and _____ Reconstruction.
- 6) Section 398 empowers the aggrieved shareholders to submit an application to the Tribunal against the company's affairs pertaining to _____

2. Discuss various kinds of Audit and state the powers and duties of Auditors. **12**
 3. Write a note on, "compulsory winding-up by court". **12**
 4. Discuss the provisions relating to revival and rehabilitation of Sick Industrial Companies. **12**
 5. 'A proper balance of the rights of majority and minority shareholders is essential for the smooth functioning of the company'. Explain. **12**
 6. Write note on (**any 4**) : **24**
 - 1) Duties of Directors
 - 2) Amalgamation of companies
 - 3) Proxies
 - 4) Official liquidator
 - 5) Dividend fund
 - 6) Managing Director.
-



Seat No.	
----------	--

**Second Year of the L.L.M. Course (Semester – IV) Examination, 2015
LABOUR LAWS : SOCIAL SECURITY AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
(Paper – XIII)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 6-5-2015
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 60

- Instructions :** 1) Question No. 1, 2, and 6 are **compulsory**.
2) Solve **any one** from Question No. 3 to 5.
3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

1. A) Multiple choice : **(6×1)**
- 1) _____ makes a man material, given to consumerism in his outlook and turns him a cog or slave of the machine.
 - a) Industrialisation
 - b) Spiritualisation
 - c) Westernisation
 - d) None of the above
 - 2) The principal social security laws enacted in India are
 - a) The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
 - b) The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of the above
 - 3) When employees resort to unauthorized strike in violation of the labour contract or agreements, it is called
 - a) Pen-down
 - b) Tool-down
 - c) Sit-in-strike
 - d) None of the above
 - 4) Types of collective bargaining are
 - a) National Level
 - b) Industry Level
 - c) Plant Level
 - d) All of the above



- 5) In _____ case, the Supreme Court of India has held that the right to life enshrined under Article 21 includes the right to livelihood and therefore termination of the service of a worker without giving him reasonable opportunity of hearing is unjust, arbitrary and illegal.
- a) Peoples Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India AIR 1997 SC 568
 - b) Peoples Union for Democratic Rights v. Union of India AIR 1982 SC 1473
 - c) D. K. Yadav v. J.M.A. Industries (1993) 3 SCC 258
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Employees have the right to strike but no license to
- a) Commit violence
 - b) Commit lock out
 - c) Commit ghereo
 - d) None of the above

B) Fill in the blank :

(6×1)

- 1) Industrial disputes raised in regards to individual cases such as cases of dismissal, discharge or any other action of management on disciplinary grounds may be referred to for _____ when the legality or propriety of such action is questioned.
- 2) _____ Act provides the compensation to workmen by their employers for injury which may be suffered by the workmen as a result of an accident during the course of employment.
- 3) The object of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 is not only to make provision for investigating and settlement of the industrial disputes, but also to secure _____
- 4) _____ is concerted refusal to work on the part of workmen.
- 5) _____ of the Constitution of India guarantees to all its citizens the “to form associations and unions”.
- 6) Every women employee who has actually worked in an establishment for a period of at least _____ during the 12 months immediately preceding the date of her expected delivery, is entitled to receive maternity benefits in India.



2. Explain the present Labour Policy in India. Do you find any changes after Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization. 12
 3. Do you find any Social Security Laws in India. How it is differ from labour Welfare ? 12
 4. Explain how the Employees State Insurance Policy is beneficial for employees in India. 12
 5. Explain the concept of Collective Bargaining and its various process. 12
 6. Write short notes on **any four** : **(6×4=24)**
 - i) Lock Out
 - ii) Advantage and Disadvantage of Collective Bargaining
 - iii) Directive Principles of State Policy
 - iv) “Arising out of and in the Course of Employment”
 - v) Bargaining Process
 - vi) Industrial Revolution in India.
-



5) Which one of the following substances considered as depleting substances of ozone layer in the atmosphere ?

- a) Chloro Floro Carbons b) Chloro Floro carbondioxide
c) Chloro Foreign Carbons d) None of above

6) The term PTP stands for

- a) Primary Treatment Plant b) Primary Treatment Pollution
c) Preliminary Treatment Part d) None of above

B) Fill in the Blanks :

6

1) The word 'Emission' was defined in the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act under section _____

2) Under section _____ of code of criminal procedure the magistrate compass orders against the statutory bodies for their negligence causing public nuisance and Environment Pollution.

3) Section _____ of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act prescribes Grounds for disqualification of members of State Board.

4) The word 'Noise' in the definition of Air Pollution in the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was added by the Amendment Act in the year _____

5) Section _____ of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act deals with delegation of powers by State Board to the chairmen or any other member of the Board.

6) The powers and functions of Central Board under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was provided under section _____

2. Explain the term 'Air Pollutant' and 'Air Pollution' and discuss in detail the powers and functions of Central and State Board under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act. 12

3. Discuss in detail sources and effects of Noise pollution and explain the different legal control of Noise Pollution with the help of decided case laws. 12



4. Critically examine the functions of Central, State and Joint Boards under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act. 12
 5. Explain the various sources and effects of Radiation pollution and legislative control over Radiation pollution in India. 12
 6. Write a short notes on **any four** : (4×6=24)
 - 1) Kinds of Pollution.
 - 2) Kinds of waste and its disposal.
 - 3) Statutory control of Land pollution.
 - 4) Incentives to pollution control.
 - 5) Corporate liability, Civil and Criminal.
 - 6) Sources and effects of water pollution.
-



Seat No.	
----------	--

**First Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – I) Examination, 2015
JURISPRUDENCE – I (Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 23-4-2015
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 60

- Instructions :** i) Question No. 1, 2 and 6 are **compulsory**.
ii) Solve **any one** from Q. No. 3 to 5.
iii) Figures to the **right** indicate **full marks**.

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

6

- i) Which of the statement is correct according to Austins theory ?
a) All commands are laws b) Only general commands are laws
c) Both d) None of these
- ii) Duguits theory is specifically known as _____ theory.
a) Social Contract b) Social Engineering
c) Social Solidarity d) None of these
- iii) _____ is considered and followed by lower courts as precedent.
a) Ratio decidendi b) Obiter dictum
c) Both d) None of these
- iv) According to which school of law “Law should be found not made” ?
a) Analytical b) Sociological
c) Historical d) Natural
- v) According to _____ Austins theory may be called as ‘imperative theory’.
a) Prof. Allen b) Prof. Levllan
c) Roscoe Pound d) None of these
- vi) Who said that “the union with divine is the end of law” ?
a) St. Augustine b) St. Thomas Aquinas
c) Aristotle d) None of these



B) Answer in **one** word/answer in **one** sentence :

6

- i) Kelsen was a _____
- ii) Which school is called as the left wing of the functional school ?
- iii) Who laid the foundation of positivism in the modern sense of the term ?
- iv) Who said that “Law and State not two different things”.
- v) Who was the supporter of individual liberty ?
- vi) According to pure theory law norms are _____ norms.

2. Critically write a note on “Functional School” of Law. 12

3. Critically write a note on Renaissance theories. 12

4. Critically write a note on independence of Judiciary and Judicial activism. 12

5. Write about authoritativeness of precedent. How far supreme court of India is bound by its own decisions ?

6. Write short notes on **any four** : (6×4=24)

- a) SEIN and SOLLEN norms
 - b) Res-Judicata and limits of Judicial powers
 - c) Realism
 - d) Reversal and overruling
 - e) Properly so called laws
 - f) Hegels theory.
-



B) Fill in the blanks :

6

- 1) _____ may be described as a statute that provides controls but specifies that they are to go into effect only when a given administrative authority fulfills the existence defined in the statute.
- 2) In India the doctrine of judicial review is the _____ of our Constitution.
- 3) The writ of _____ provides a prompt and effective remedy against illegal arrest.
- 4) A judicial bias means a bias on account of judicial _____
- 5) The doctrine of separation of powers had tremendous impact on the development of _____ law and functioning of Governments.
- 6) Article _____ deals with power of the High Court of superintendence over all courts and tribunals.

2. “The doctrine of Rule of Law proved to be an effective and powerful weapon in keeping administrative authorities within their limits”. Critically elucidate the statement with reference to advantages and pitfalls of Dicey’s thesis. 12

3. Discuss the constitutional validity of delegated legislation. What are the factors responsible for the rapid growth of delegated legislation in India. 12

4. Critically explain the meaning of the term Tribunal. Distinguish between court and Tribunal. 12

5. Critically explain the grounds which demand the exclusion of the rules of natural justice. What is the effect of contravention of the principles of natural justice ? Does it go to the root of the matter ? 12

6. Write a short notes on **any four** : 24

- 1) Conditional legislation
 - 2) Disciplinary committee under Indian Advocates Act, 1961
 - 3) Non use of discretion
 - 4) Special leave to appeal
 - 5) Rule against bias
 - 6) Quasi-Judicial functions.
-



Seat No.	
-------------	--

**First Year of the LL.M Course (Semester – II) Examination, 2015
LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
(Paper – IV)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 28-4-2015
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 60

Instructions: 1) Question No. 1, 2 and 6 are **compulsory**.
2) Solve **any one** from Question No. 3 to 5.
3) Figure to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

1. A) Multiple choice : (6×1)
- i) The objective of the Legal Research is
 - a) To test the hypothesis
 - b) To desire to serve the society
 - c) To desire to get respectability
 - d) To get intellectual joy
 - ii) The research problem exist the condition that
 - a) There must be an individual (or a group or an organization)
 - b) The means of obtaining the information
 - c) The time available for research
 - d) The availability and skills of researcher
 - iii) The Research that aims at immediate application is
 - a) Action Research
 - b) Empirical Research
 - c) Conceptual Research
 - d) Fundamental Research
 - iv) Conferences are meant for
 - a) Multiple target group
 - b) Show casing New Research
 - c) Group Discussion
 - d) All the above
 - v) Research Ethics do not include
 - a) Honesty
 - b) Subjectivity
 - c) Objectivity
 - d) Integrity
 - vi) Field study is related to
 - a) Experimental situation
 - b) Real life situation
 - c) Laboratory situation
 - d) None of the above



B) Fill in the blank : (6×1)

- i) Research in higher education becomes useful when synthesized with _____
- ii) Research problem is selected from the stand point of _____
- iii) Field work based research is classified as _____
- iv) _____ samples are those based on simple random sampling, systematic sampling, stratified sampling, cluster area sampling etc.
- v) _____ samples are those based on convenience sampling, judgement sampling and quota sampling techniques.
- vi) Research reports are the product of slow, painstaking, accurate _____ work.

2. How the discussion method is helping the students and its use in the present scenario. 12

3. What is a research problem ? How the survey and literature helps in research. 12

4. Explain the main objective of Legal Education. 12

5. Explain the steps involved in formulation of research problem. 12

6. Write short notes on **any four** : (6×4=24)

- i) Jurimetrics
 - ii) Doctrinal and Non Doctrinal Research
 - iii) Seminar Method
 - iv) Scaling Technique use
 - v) Different steps in writing report
 - vi) Kinds of research.
-



Seat No.	
-------------	--

**First Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – II) Examination, 2015
INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II (Paper – V)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 30-4-2015
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 60

Instructions: 1) Question No. 1, 2 and 6 are **compulsory**.
2) Solve **any one** question from Q. No. 3 to 5.
3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

6

- i) Which of the following Articles deal with Parliament ?
 - a) 69 – 132
 - b) 79 – 132
 - c) 79 – 122
 - d) 69 – 122
- ii) Who is the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha ?
 - a) President of India
 - b) Chairman of Planning Commission
 - c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - d) Vice-President of India
- iii) Which Article says about Money Bill ?
 - a) 101(1)
 - b) 102(1)
 - c) 110(1)
 - d) 111(1)
- iv) S. P. Gupta vs. Union of India case is popularly known as _____
 - a) Pass port case
 - b) Election case
 - c) Judges transfer case
 - d) Fundamental rights case
- v) Which of the following sentence is correct ?
 - a) Art. 126 make Supreme Court “a court of Record”
 - b) Art. 125 make Supreme Court “a court of Record”
 - c) Art. 127 make Supreme Court “a court of Record”
 - d) Art. 129 make Supreme Court “a court of Record”
- vi) First Indian Constitutional Amendment came in the year _____
 - a) 1950
 - b) 1953
 - c) 1952
 - d) 1951



B) Fill in the blanks/answer in **one** sentence :

- i) Article 368 says about _____
- ii) Comptroller and Auditor General is appointed by _____
- iii) The writ of Quo Warrants means _____
- iv) The doctrine of _____ is applied in Prafulla Kumar Mukherjee vs. Bank of Khulua, AIR1947 PC, 60.
- v) The procedure of the impeachment of President of India is discussed in Article _____
- vi) Fundamental Rights are enforceable against _____

2. Explain the ‘Theory of Basic Structure’ with the help of decided cases. **12**

3. What is public interest litigation and discuss with suitable case law ? **12**

4. Explain the judicial review under writ jurisdiction. **12**

5. Discuss the legislative powers of Parliament and justify its powers under 7th schedule. **12**

6. Write short notes on **any four** : **24**

- a) Scope of Art. 301 of the Indian Constitution
 - b) Powers and functions of Governor
 - c) Write Anti-defection law with case law
 - d) Judicial activism
 - e) Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala
 - f) Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.
-



SLR-F – 6

Seat No.	
-------------	--

First Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – II) Examination, 2015
JURISPRUDENCE – II (Paper – VI)

Day and Date : Tuesday, 5-5-2015

Max. Marks : 60

Time : 3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.

- Instructions:** i) Q. No. 1 and 2, 6 are **compulsory**.
ii) Solve **any one** from Q.No. 3 to 5.
iii) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

6

- i) There are _____ main theories of legal right.
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
- ii) Realist theory has another name i.e., _____ theory.
a) Bracket b) Symbolist c) Organic d) None of these
- iii) According to Savigny there are _____ elements of possession.
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) None of these
- iv) When a person is held liable irrespective of mens rea, this liability is called _____ liability.
a) Civil b) Strict c) Tort d) None of these
- v) _____ law is considered to be hostile to customs.
a) Muslim b) Hindu c) Jainism d) Christian
- vi) The correlative of claim is
a) Duty b) Liberty c) Power d) Immunity

P.T.O.



B) Give **one** word answer/answer in **one** sentence.

6

i) According to _____ possession is protected because every act of violence is unlawful.

ii) Corporation sole means _____.

iii) Motive means _____.

iv) What are the modes of acquisition of possession ?

v) What are the kinds of liability ?

vi) 'Ubi jus ibi remedium' means _____

2. Critically write a note on Savigny's theory of possession.

12

3. "Custom is a primary source of Law" _____ Discuss.

12

4. Critically write a note on Corporate personality.

12

5. Explain the terms 'Intention, Expectation, Motive and Negligence.

12

6. Write **any four** out of six :

(6×4=24)

i) Remedial liability.

ii) Legal personality of idol and mosque.

iii) Law and morality.

iv) Correlation of rights and duties.

v) Dharma.

vi) Corporation sole.



4. “Ombudsman is the public safety valve against mal-administration and the protector of the little man”. Explain critically the meaning, importance status of Ombudsman with reference to the above statement in India. **12**
 5. Critically explain the status of the Central Vigilance Commission. Explain the jurisdiction, powers and functions of the Central Vigilance Commission. **12**
 6. Write short notes on **any four** : **24**
 - 1) Sovereign Immunity
 - 2) Legitimate expectation in policy matters
 - 3) Merits and demerits of declarations
 - 4) Exclusion of judicial review
 - 5) Salient features of Commission of Enquiries Act
 - 6) Writ of Habeas Corpus.
-



Seat No.	
-------------	--

**Second Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – III) Examination, 2015
CRIMINOLOGY (Paper – VIII)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 22-4-2015

Max. Marks : 60

Time : 3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.

- Instructions:** i) Attempt Q. 1, Q. 2, Q. 6 are **compulsory**.
ii) Solve **any one** question out of Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 5.
iii) Begin **each** question on a fresh page.
iv) Question No. should be written **correctly**.
v) Figures to the **right** indicates **full** marks.

1. A) Multiple choice questions.

6

- 1) Lombroso was an _____ Psychiatrist.
a) French b) Italian c) German d) None
- 2) Group Therapy is based on the principle of
a) Self help b) Consent
c) Association d) None
- 3) Dr. Walter Reckless define organize crime as an
a) Lawful b) Unlawful c) Immoral d) None
- 4) The professional criminal organize themselves into criminal gang to carry
on _____ activity.
a) social b) anti-social c) economical d) none
- 5) The predatory crime which commonly occurred is
a) theft b) defamation c) murder d) none
- 6) The individual crime is known as _____ Collar crime.
a) White b) Yellow c) Red d) Blue



B) Fill in the blanks.

6

- 1) Crime is understood as a product of a rational _____ will.
- 2) Theory of differential association was profounded by Edwin H. Sutherland in _____
- 3) Auguste Comte wrote in _____ the positive philosophy.
- 4) Section _____ of Cr. P.C. deals with grant of bailable offence.
- 5) White Collar crime is more dangerous to society than _____ crime.
- 6) Lord Atkin said power tends to corrupt and an absolute power tends to corrupt _____

2. Discuss the nature and scope of criminology and its need of study in the 21st Century. 12
 3. Explain the Pre scientific theories and the conduct of criminal in society. 12
 4. The Geography is one of the reason to become a criminal. Discuss. 12
 5. The Drugs and freely marketing the Alcohols are the main cause for more and more growing rate of crimes today. Explain. 12
 6. Write short notes on **any four** : 24
 - a) White Collar Crime
 - b) Multi factor Approach and Crime
 - c) Effect of Cyber Crime
 - d) Juvenile Reform
 - e) Media and Crime
 - f) Lombroso and Austin School of Thought.
-



Seat No.	
-------------	--

**Second Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – III) Examination, 2015
COMPANY LAW – 1 (Paper – IX)**

Day and Date : Friday, 24-4-2015
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 60

Instructions: 1) Q. No. 1, Q. No. 2 and Q. No. 6 are **compulsory**.
2) Answer **any one** question out of Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 5.
3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

6

- 1) Maximum number of members in a company other than employee are
a) Ten b) Twenty c) Fifteen d) Fifty
- 2) Public Company is defined in Company Act, 1956 under
a) Section 3 (1) (i) b) Section 3 (1) (ii)
c) Section 3 (1) (iii) d) Section 3 (1) (iv)
- 3) A Foreign Company under how many days of the establishment of place of business in India shall go for registration ?
a) 30 days b) 60 days c) 45 days d) 50 days
- 4) Memorandum of Association is defined in Company Act, 1956 under
a) Section 2 (27) b) Section 2 (26)
c) Section 2 (28) d) Section 2 (29)
- 5) Doctrine of Ultra Virus means
a) Protection of investor according to Memorandum of Association
b) Protection of Shareholder according to Articles of Association
c) Protection of investor according to Memorandum of Settlement
d) None of the above
- 6) Minimum number of directors in Public Company are
a) Two b) Five
c) Three d) Four



B) Fill in the blanks :

6

- 1) The law relating to Companies in India is contained in _____
- 2) The common stock so contributed is denoted in money and is the _____
- 3) The importance of the separate legal entity of a company was firmly established in _____ case.
- 4) _____ of a company may also be dis-regarded in the interest of justice where the machinery of incorporation has been used for some fraudulent purpose like defrauding creditors.
- 5) The purpose of _____ is to enable creditors and persons dealing with the company to know that it is permitted range of enterprise or activities.
- 6) If an Act is ultra virus, the company it does not create any legal relationship such an act is absolutely _____ and even the whole body of shareholders cannot ratify it and make it binding on the company.

2. Discuss fully the History of Company legislation in India. 12
 3. The Incorporation may have some advantage as well as disadvantages also. Explain. 12
 4. Explain the role of Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) while raising the capital. 12
 5. Who may be a member ? How one can become a member ? What are the rights and liabilities of that member ? 12
 6. Write short notes on **any four** : 24
 - 1) Rule of Ultra Virus
 - 2) Pre-incorporation contracts
 - 3) Lifting the Corporate of Veil
 - 4) Constructive notice
 - 5) Remedies for mis-representation
 - 6) Articles of association.
-