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**L.L.M. (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2017**  
**INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW & NEW CHALLENGES**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 18-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 P.M to 05.00 P.M

- N.B. :** 1) Answer **five** Questions.  
2) All **questions** carry **equal** marks.  
3) Question **No. 1** is compulsory and any four from the rest. (2 to 8)

- Q.1** Explain the impact of granting excessive Rights to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Minority groups to establish and administer educational institutions in India at the state aid. **14**
- Q.2** Explain the appointment, duties, powers and removal procedure of Election Commission in India. **14**
- Q.3** Discuss recent few landmark judgements of Supreme Court on Public Interest Litigation. **14**
- Q.4** Right to Education is a fundamental right under Article 21 but right to choice is still not treated as a fundamental right. Whether it is not a violation of Children studying in school or colleges. Discuss. **14**
- Q.5** The 'State' is widening in many angle. The court explained and interpreted in the wake of liberalization for the welfare of people. Discuss. **14**
- Q.6** How the State is encouraging the freedom of press and also facing new challenges in its administration. **14**
- Q.7** Explain the role and Centre's responsibility when internal disturbance arise within the states or among the states. **14**
- Q.8** Write short notes on any two: (2x7) **14**
- a) Tribunal
  - b) Commercialization
  - c) Recent Acts on Empowerment of women
  - d) Special status of certain states in India.

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**L.L.M – I (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2017**  
**LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY – I**

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 P.M to 05.00 P.M

- N.B. :** 1) Answer five Questions  
2) All questions carry equal marks.  
3) Question No. 1 is compulsory and any four from the rest (2 to 8)

- Q.1** What is sample? Explain the procedure, design of samples, types of sampling be used in Legal Research. **14**
- Q.2** How to use historical and comparative research materials in Legal Research. **14**
- Q.3** How you will identify the Legal Research Problem? What technique you adopt? Explain. **14**
- Q.4** List the compilation of report in case of special studies conducted in a relevant Legal Research Problem. **14**
- Q.5** Explain the Induction and Deduction Legal Research Method **14**
- Q.6** How participation and organization of Seminar, Teacher assessment and publication of Journal will assist Legal Education growth. **14**
- Q.7** Explain the merits and demerits of Lecture method? How it is different from other method. **14**
- Q.8** **Write short notes on any two** **14**
- a) Problem Method
  - b) Legislative Materials
  - c) Legal aid and legal Literacy
  - d) Classification and Tabulation of Data

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**L.L.M – I (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2017**  
**LAW OF INDUSTRIAL AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**

Day & Date: Saturday, 22-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 P.M to 05.00 P.M

- N.B. :** 1) Answer five Questions.  
 2) All questions carry equal marks.  
 3) Question No. 1 is compulsory.

- Q.1 Answer any of the following (Short Notes)**
- |           |                                  |           |
|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>a)</b> | Traditional Knowledge            | <b>07</b> |
| <b>b)</b> | WIPO Copyright Treaty, 1996      | <b>07</b> |
| <b>c)</b> | Copyright protection on Internet | <b>07</b> |
| <b>d)</b> | TRIPS Agreement                  | <b>07</b> |
- Q.2** What does the term “Intellectual Property” signify? What are its features and different forms? What are the significant global initiatives to intellectual property? **14**
- Q.3** What are the functions of Trade Mark? How does deceptive similarity of trademarks affect the interests of consumers? Explain in the light of right of UNCTAD in this regard. **14**
- Q.4** What is the status of computer software in terms of copyright law? Discuss the position by referring to relevant international conventions and Indian Copyright law. **14**
- Q.5** Discuss the environmental and health hazards in biotechnology patents. What are the regulatory provisions under Indian Patent Law to prevent such hazards? **14**
- Q.6** Critically evaluate the provisions of Patent Co-operation Treaty? Do they effectively facilitate patent and examination? **14**
- Q.7** Identify and analyze the evidentiary problems in matters of proving infringement of different forms of intellectual property. Do you suggest any reforms in law to overcome the difficulties? **14**
- Q.8** Do you think that product patenting to medicines affect right to health. Explain with reasons. **14**

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**LL.M (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2017  
LEGAL REGUATION OF ECONOMIC ENTERISE**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 22-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 P.M to 05.00 P.M

- N.B. :** 1) Answer five Questions.  
2) All questions carry equal marks.  
3) Question No. 1 is compulsory.

- Q.1 Answer any of the following (Short Notes) 14**
- a) Broadcasting
  - b) De-Materialized Securities
  - c) New Economic policy of the State
  - d) Winding up
- Q.2 Explain the difficulties facing by the State to maintain the accountability of hazardous activity. 14**
- Q.3 Discuss the FDL and NRL investment in India. 14**
- Q.4 Explain the need of fairness in business and Enterprise and stringent policy for retaining healthy Atmosphere in business. 14**
- Q.5 Discuss the recent trend of State in Economic Development. 14**
- Q.6 What legal liability and legal remedies are available on Environment Degradation? 14**
- Q.7 How Foreign investment is developing countries like India. Explain? 14**
- Q.8 Explain the recent policy for issuing of including legal aspect for smooth administration. 14**

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**LL.M. (Semester – I) (Old) Examination, 2017**  
**INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 18-04-2017

Max. Marks: 60

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.30 PM

- N.B. :** 1) Q.1, Q.2 & Q.6 are **compulsory**.  
2) Attempt **any one** question from Q. 3 to 5.  
3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

**Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions:**

**06**

- 1) The doctrine of severability which means that if only part of the statute offending, it is to be declared as unconstitutional was recognized in one of the following articles in the Indian Constitution.
  - a) Article : 13
  - b) Article : 12
  - c) Article : 14
  - d) None of above
  
- 2) Identify the following doctrine where the principle was applied in which a law Violates Fundamental Rights is not nullity or void-ab-initio but becomes only remain unenforceable.
  - a) Doctrine of Eclipse
  - b) Doctrine of Severability
  - c) Doctrine of Pity and Substance
  - d) None of the Above
  
- 3) The words decency or morality under Article : 19(2) with reference to Article 19(1) (a) of Right to freedom of speech and expression was based on the test of obscenity laid down in one of the following case:
  - a) R. V. Aicklin
  - b) R. V. Home Secretary Experte
  - c) R. V. Salliven
  - d) None of the above
  
- 4) Identify one of the following case in which the Supreme Court of India held that although the right to privacy is a fundamental right under Article: 21 but it is not an absolute right but subject to reasonable restriction.
  - a) Mr. X. V. Hospital Z
  - b) Neerza Chaudhary V. State of Madhya Pradesh
  - c) Maruti Sripati Dubal V. State of Maharashtra
  - d) None of the above
  
- 5) Protection against Ex-Post-facto laws was provided in the Indian Constitution under Article:
  - a) Article: 20 (1)
  - b) Article: 20 (2)
  - c) Article: 21
  - d) None of Above s

- 6) The historic Mandal Commission was referred by the Supreme Court of India under Article 16(4) in one of the following case:
- a) Indra Sawhney V. Union of India
  - b) Keshavanand Bharati V. State of Kerala
  - c) I. C. Golaknath V. State of Punjab
  - d) None of Above

- Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks / Answers in one sentence: 06**
- 1) The word 'secular' was added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution in 1976 by the Constitutional \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment.
  - 2) The Right to free and compulsory education to all children at the age of six to fourteen years was provided in Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Constitution.
  - 3) Article \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Constitution was dealing with proclamation of Financial emergency.
  - 4) Rights of Minorities to establish and administer educational institutions was provided by Article \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Constitution.
  - 5) The Supreme Court of India has laid down the guidelines of preventing sexual harassment of working women at workplace in the popular case \_\_\_\_\_ decided in 1994.
  - 6) The Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Constitution provided protection against double jeopardy which speaks about that no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.
- Q.2 Discuss in detail the meaning and scope of personal liberty enshrined in Indian Constitution with the help of decided case laws under Article: 2. Explain the Article: 21 available to non-citizens also. 12**
- Q.3 Critically examine the equality of opportunity in public employment with reference to Mandal Commission report under Article 16 in Indian Constitution. 12**
- Q.4 Discuss in detail the various fundamental Rights provided under Article: 19 in Indian Constitution with relevant case laws. 12**
- Q.5 Discuss in detail the rights available against arrest under Article: 22 and conviction for offences under Article: 20 of the Indian Constitution with relevant case laws. 12**
- Q.6 Write short notes on (Any Four): (4X6) 24**
- 1) Doctrine of Severability
  - 2) Prohibition of traffic in human being and forced labor
  - 3) Abolition of untouchability
  - 4) Emergency Provisions in case of constitutional machinery failure in States.
  - 5) Equal pay for equal work
  - 6) Rudul Shah V. State of Bihar (1983) 4 Sec (41)

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**LL.M. (Semester – I) (Old) Examination, 2017**  
**JURISPRUDENCE – I**

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 60

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.30 PM

- N.B. :** 1) Q.1, Q.2 & Q.6 are **compulsory**.  
2) Attempt **any one** question from Q. 3 to 5.  
3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

**Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions: 06**

- 1) Who is the father of English jurisprudence?
  - a) Kersen
  - b) Bentham
  - c) Austin
  - d) Augustine
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ should be followed by lower courts as precedent.
  - a) Ratio decidendi
  - b) Obiter dictum
  - c) Resjudication
  - d) None of these
- 3) Prof. Allen said that Austin's theory may be called as \_\_\_\_\_ theory.
  - a) Imperative
  - b) Positive
  - c) Analytical
  - d) None of these
- 4) According to Austin only \_\_\_\_\_ commands are laws.
  - a) sovereigns
  - b) all
  - c) general
  - d) None of these
- 5) 'Sollen' norms means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Law norms / ought norms
  - b) Science norms
  - c) rules
  - d) None of these
- 6) Roscoe Pound belongs to \_\_\_\_\_ country.
  - a) Africa
  - b) America
  - c) Indonesia
  - d) Vlgoslavia

**Q.1 B) Give one word / one sentence answer: 06**

- 1) Who said that international law is supreme?
- 2) Who was the supporter of absolutism?
- 3) Medieval theory of natural law as given by \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) According to Hindu's the source of law is \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Declaratory theory says that \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Supreme Court is \_\_\_\_\_ by its own decisions.

<b>Q.2</b>	Critically write a note on 'Precedent'	<b>SLR-H – 6</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Q.3</b>	'The taste of law in social engineering' – Discuss		<b>12</b>
<b>Q.4</b>	Write about Austin's theory of positivism.		<b>12</b>
<b>Q.5</b>	Write about ancient theories of Natural Law.		<b>12</b>
<b>Q.6</b>	<b>Write short notes on (Any Four) (4X6)</b>		<b>24</b>
	1) SEIN & SOLLEN Norms		
	2) Social Solidarity		
	3) Realism		
	4) Limits of judicial powers		
	5) H. L. A. Hart's concept of Law		
	6) General Will theory		

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**LL.M. (Semester – I) (Old) Examination, 2017**  
**INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE LAW – I**

Day & Date: Saturday, 22-04-2017

Max. Marks: 60

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.30 PM

- N.B. :** 1) Q.1, Q.2 & Q.6 are **compulsory**.  
2) Attempt **any one** question from Q. 3 to 5.  
3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

**Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions:**

**06**

- 1) Identify the author who defined the Administration Law as the law relating to the Administration. It determines the organization, powers and duties of the administrative authorities.
  - a) Ivor Jennings
  - b) Montesquieu
  - c) Wode and Phillips
  - d) None of Above
- 2) Identify the Jurist who expounded the Doctrine of Rule of Law which is one of the fundamental principles of English legal System.
  - a) A. V. Dicey
  - b) K. C. Davis
  - c) Wode and Phillips
  - d) None of Above
- 3) Identify the following writ which may be issued by the High Court or Supreme Court towards a person who was arrested many secure of release.
  - a) Writ of Habeas Corpus
  - b) Writ of Prohibition
  - c) Writ of Certiorari
  - d) None of Above
- 4) The question of departmental Bios was considered in one of the following case by the Supreme Court of India.
  - a) Gollapalli Nageswara Rao Vs A. P. S. R. T. C.
  - b) A. K. Kraipak Vs Union of India
  - c) Mineral Development Corporation Vs. State of Bihar
  - d) None of the Above
- 5) Article : 323 A of Indian Constitution was added through 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment deals with following:
  - a) Administrative Tribunals
  - b) Writ of certiorari
  - c) Special leave of appeal
  - d) All of the above

- 6) Identify the following ground which may be validity excluded from the principles of Natural Justice.
- a) In case of Emergency                      b) In case of legislative action
- c) Exclusion based on Impartibility                      d) All of Above

**Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks: 06**

- 1) The Administrative Tribunals Act was passed in India in the year \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) The Special leave to appeal by the Supreme Court was provided in Indian Constitution under Article \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) The Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Constitution deals with powers of the High Court's superintended our Tribunals.
- 4) The Writ of \_\_\_\_\_ is issued against an occupier of an independent substrate Public office.
- 5) The Writ of \_\_\_\_\_ is issued against inferior court or any authority exceeding judicial or quasi judicial authority and functions by the High Court to decide its legality and validity.
- 6) Under \_\_\_\_\_ legislation a stature that provide control but specifies that they are to go, into effect only when a given administrative authority fulfill the existence or conditions defined in the Statute.

**Q.2 There is a great divergence of opinion in respect of definition of Administrative Law. Critically examine and analyze the various definitions of Administrative Law and explain the reasons for rapid growth of Administrative law in 21<sup>st</sup> Century. 12**

**Q.3 In exercising power of Judicial review of Discretionary power the court is not concerned with decision, but decision making process – Discuss in detail the grounds on which the administrative discretion is Challenged under Judicial review with relevant case law. 12**

**Q.4 Administrative Tribunal has some of trappings of the Court but not all. Discuss in detail its characteristics and write a brief note on working of Railway Rates Tribunal under Indian Railways Act. 12**

**Q.5 Discuss in detail the Dicean Concept of Rule of Law and doctrine of separation of power and their applicability and scope with reference to Indian Constitution. 12**

**Q.6 Write short notes on (Any Four) (4X6) 24**

- 1) Conditional Legislative
- 2) Special leave to appeal
- 3) Parliamentary control and delegated Legislation
- 4) Reasoned Decision
- 5) Institutional Decision
- 6) The Constitutional Validity of Administrative Tribunals Act

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**LL.M (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination, 2017**  
**LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORAMTION IN INDIA**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 19-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 P.M to 05.00 P.M

- N.B.:** 1) Answer **any five** out **Eight** Questions.  
 2) Question No. 1 is **compulsory**.  
 3) **All** Questions carry **equal** marks.

- Q.1 Answer any TWO of the following**
- |           |  |           |
|-----------|--|-----------|
| <b>a)</b> | Religious Minorities and the Law in India. | <b>07</b> |
| <b>b)</b> | Right to Movement and Residence.           | <b>07</b> |
| <b>c)</b> | Education and role of Media.               | <b>07</b> |
| <b>d)</b> | Reform of Law on Secular lines.            | <b>07</b> |
- Q.2** Explain interaction between Law and Tradition with special reference to Child labour and Gender injustice. **14**
- Q.3** How does Community as a Social Institution work as a divisible factor irrespective of the fact that India is a secular state? **14**
- Q.4** “The ultimate aim of the Law is to change Society but tradition and culture create hindrance to it” Comment. **14**
- Q.5** Discuss impact of Right to Education on Eradication of Child Labour in India. **14**
- Q.6** Explain the Empowerment of women: Constitutional and other legal provisions. **14**
- Q.7** Explain in detail the causes of nuxlite movement in India and give analytical suggestions for its eradication. **14**
- Q.8** Even though there is Non-discrimination on the ground of language, how does Language work as a divisive factor? **14**

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**LL.M (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination, 2017**  
**CORPORATE LAW**

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 P.M to 05.00 P.M

- N.B. :** 1) Answer five out eight Questions.  
2) Question No. 1 is compulsory.  
3) All Questions carry equal marks.

- Q.1 Answer any Two of the following (short Notes)**
- |                                     |           |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| a) Issue and allotment of shares.   | <b>07</b> |
| b) Fixed and floating Charges.      | <b>07</b> |
| c) One person Company.              | <b>07</b> |
| d) Corporate Social Responsibility. | <b>07</b> |
- Q.2** Explain the concept of ‘corporate veil’ and state the circumstances when it can be lifted, with reference to the statutory provisions and judicial decisions. **14**
- Q.3** The memorandum of a company is its charter of existence. Discuss the nature, contents and provisions on alteration of memorandum. **14**
- Q.4** Shares of a company are freely transferable. Distinguish between ‘transfer’ and ‘transmission’ shares, and state the procedure to be followed for transfer of shares. **14**
- Q.5** State the powers of the Board of directors which can be exercised only with the approved of the members in a general meeting of the company. **14**
- Q.6** Explain the scope of the rule in *Foss v. Harbottle* on the majority rule and minority’s rights. State the exceptions to the rule. **14**
- Q.7** Discuss the compulsory winding up of a company on just and equitable grounds. **14**
- Q.8** Explain the concept the of Corporate Governance and its relevance in the present day corporate world. **14**

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**L.L.M (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination, 2017  
COMPANY AND SECURITIES LAW**

Day & Date: Monday, 24-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 P.M to 05.00 P.M

- N.B. :** 1) Answer five out eight questions.  
2) Question No.1 is compulsory.  
3) All Questions carry equal marks.

- Q.1 Answer any TOW of the following (short Notes) 14**
- a) Audit Committee.
  - b) National Stock Exchange.
  - c) SEBI Act.
  - d) Contributory in Winding up.
- Q.2 Explain the different kinds of Meeting. 14**
- Q.3 Discuss the meaning of winding up and explain the rights, duties and liabilities of liquidator. 14**
- Q.4 Define 'Director'. Explain the position of the Director in the Management of the Company. 14**
- Q.5 What are the powers o Inspector in the investigation of affair of Company. 14**
- Q.6 Explain the difference between Multinational and Transnational Company. 14**
- Q.7 Discuss the law relating to Amalgamation. 14**
- Q.8 Discuss salient features of Security Contract (Regulation) Act. 14**

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**L.L.M (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination, 2017  
CYBER LAW**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 26-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 P.M to 05.00 P.M

- N.B. :** 1) Answer any five out eight questions.  
2) Question No. 1 is compulsory.  
3) All Questions carry equal marks.

- Q.1 Answer any TWO of the following (short Notes)**
- a) Hacking 07
  - b) Cyber Space 07
  - c) Digital Signature 07
  - d) Logic Bombs 07
- Q.2** Define Cyber Crimes & explain the different categories of Cyber Crime. 14
- Q.3** What is the concept of Internet Securities? What are the different measures adopted for internet security. 14
- Q.4** Explain the Object, Extent, Scope and commencement of the Information Technology Act, 2000. What are the liabilities of the net service providers under the Act? 14
- Q.5 Write Notes on:**
- a) Biometric 07
  - b) UNCITRAL Model Law. 07
- Q.6** Define Virus and Discuss various types of viruses. 14
- Q.7** Write various Authorities under IT Act and their powers. 14
- Q.8** “Recognition & Authentication of Digital & Electronic Signature”, Explain in detail. 14



- 3) Hypo means \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Design research is the planned sequence of the entire process involved in conducting a \_\_\_\_\_ study.
- 5) Fact Research techniques is \_\_\_\_\_ Research.
- 6) Research can take one single social unit or more such units for the study purpose is called \_\_\_\_\_ Study.

- Q.2** Elaborate explain the characteristics of a good research design and mention the types of research Design. **12**
- Q.3** What is legal research and explain its objectives, kinds and basic assumption. **12**
- Q.4** Define the meaning, Sources and types of Hypothesis and explain the problems in formulation of hypothesis. **12**
- Q.5** What is case study and discuss its merits and demerits in detail. **12**
- Q.6** **Write short notes on any four:** **24**
- 1) Questionnaire
  - 2) Objectives of Legal Education
  - 3) Usefulness of internet in Legal Research
  - 4) Explain the project method
  - 5) Content Analysis
  - 6) Various Methods of Teaching

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**LL.M. (Semester – II) (Old) Examination, 2017  
INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II**

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 60

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.30 PM

- N.B. :** 1) Q.1, Q.2 & Q.6 are **compulsory**.  
2) Attempt **any one** question from Q. 3 to 5.  
3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

**Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions:**

**06**

- 1) Parliament of India consists of three organs, they are \_\_\_\_\_  
a) President, Speaker and PM  
b) President, House Minister and PM  
c) Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha and Ministers  
d) President, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha
- 2) The tenure of Rajya Sabha Member is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Five years  
b) Ten years  
c) Six years  
d) Three years
- 3) The Representation of People Act Cause in council year  
a) 1961  
b) 1951  
c) 1952  
d) 1962
- 4) The validity of the constitution 39<sup>th</sup> (Amendment) Act 1975 was challenged in which case \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Smt. Indira Nehru Gandhi Vs. Raj Narain  
b) S R Gupta Vs. Union of India  
c) Monika Gandhi Case  
d) Judge Transfer Case
- 5) Money Bill is defined in Article \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 110 (1)  
b) 111 (1)  
c) 112 (1)  
d) 113 (1)
- 6) Relation between the Union and the States are distinguished in Articles \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 245 – 239  
b) 246 – 329  
c) 246 – 392  
d) 245 – 293

- Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks:** **06**
- 1) The power to prorogue the House invested in the \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India is discussed by Articles \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3) SP Gupta Vs Union of India case is also called as \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4) Court of Record is Article \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5) Under Article \_\_\_\_\_, the Supreme Court is authorized to grant in the discretion special leave to appeal.
  - 6) Doctrine laid down in KCG, Narayana Devi Vs State of Orissa by the Supreme Court of India.
- Q.2** Discuss the financial relations between Center and the State elaborates. **12**
- Q.3** “Indian Judiciary is Independent” – Explain the Jurisdiction and power of Supreme Court. **12**
- Q.4** Explain the Amendment of the constitution and Discuss the ‘Basic Structure Theory’ with Case Law. **12**
- Q.5** “In the Governor an agent of Center?” Explain the appointment of Governor and discuss with his role in the State Executive. **12**
- Q.6 Write short notes on (Any Four) (4X6)** **24**
- 1) Parliamentary Privileges
  - 2) Powers and Functions of President
  - 3) Write different types of Writes.
  - 4) “Fundamental Rights Case”
  - 5) Delegated Legislation
  - 6) Money Bill

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**LL.M (Semester – II) (Old) Examination, 2017**  
**JURISPRUDENCE – II**

Day & Date: Monday, 24-04-2017

Max. Marks: 60

Time: 02.30 P.M to 05.30 P.M

- N.B. :** 1) Q.1, Q. 2 & Q.6 are **compulsory**.  
2) Attempt **any one** questions from Q. 2, 3 and 5.  
3) Figures to the right indicate full marks

**Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions. 06**

- 1) There are \_\_\_\_\_ main theories of legal right.
  - a) Five
  - b) Four
  - c) Three
  - d) Tow
  
- 2) The propounder of Interest Theory is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Grotious
  - b) Austin
  - c) Ihering
  - c) Salmond
  
- 3) When after a successful proceeding the wrongdoer is awarded punishment it is called \_\_\_\_\_ liability.
  - a) Vicarious
  - b) Strict
  - c) Remedial
  - d) Penal
  
- 4) The idea of a legal personality can be traced in \_\_\_\_\_ and ancient hindu law.
  - a) Roman
  - b) Greek
  - c) Common Iwa
  - d) French.
  
- 5) According to \_\_\_\_\_ theory, the granting of juristic personality means putting a bracket round the members in order to treat them as a unit.
  - e) Purpose
  - f) Fiction
  - g) Bracket or Symbolist
  - h) None of the above
  
- 6) According to \_\_\_\_\_ customs are not law until approved by judges.
  - a) Gray
  - b) Kelson
  - c) Austin
  - d) All the above

- Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks.** **06**
- 1) There are \_\_\_\_\_ elements or characteristics of a legal rights.
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is an evidence of ownership.
  - 3) Personality state with \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4) Animus domini means \_\_\_\_\_ to have possession.
  - 5) A very popular example of corporation sole, in England is the \_\_\_\_\_
  - 6) The veil can be lifted when it becomes necessary to know the character of a \_\_\_\_\_ person.
- Q.2** Write a detailed note on Hohfelds scheme of Legal Rights. **12**
- Q.3** Write a note on various kinds of liability under civil and criminal laws. **12**
- Q.4** “Possession is nine points of the law” – why? **12**
- Q.5** Explain the concept of “Lifting of corporate veil “with the help of relevant case laws. **12**
- Q.6 Write Short Notes on (any four)** **24**
- 1) Law and Custom
  - 2) Dharma concept and meaning
  - 3) Liability of corporation for criminal acts
  - 4) Law and Morals
  - 5) Theories of Negligence
  - 6) Relevancy of motive

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**LL.M. (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017**  
**INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE LAW – I**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 26-04-2017

Max. Marks:

60

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.30 PM

- N.B.:** 1) Q.1, Q.2 & Q.6 are **compulsory**.  
2) Attempt **any one** question from Q. 3 to 5.  
3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full marks**.

**Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions:**

**06**

- 1) Article \_\_\_\_\_ express provides that the executive power of the Union & of each state shall extend to the carrying on of any trade of Business & acquisition; holding, disposed of property and the making of contracts for any purpose.
  - a) Article – 299 (1)
  - b) Article – 299 (2)
  - c) Article – 298
  - d) Article – 289
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ of specific Relief Act 1963 provides for a declaratory action in respect of any Legal character or any right as to any property where it is question.
  - a) Section - 34
  - b) Section – 43
  - c) Section – 33
  - d) Section – 38
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is a Judicial Remedy occupier or usurper of an independent substantive public office, franchise or liberty.
  - a) Mandauces
  - b) Prohibition
  - c) Habeas Corpus
  - d) Quo- warranto
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ means to leave the body.
  - a) Habeas Corpus
  - b) Mandauces
  - c) Prohibition
  - d) Quo-warranto
- 5) Specific Relief Act was passed in the year of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 1963
  - b) 1978
  - c) 1989
  - d) 2000
- 6) Section \_\_\_\_\_ provide obligation of pass on enjoying benefit of non- gratuitous act under Indian Contract Act.
  - a) 70
  - b) 80
  - c) 90
  - d) 60

- Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks:** **06**
- 1) Article \_\_\_\_ prescribes the mode or manner of execution of Government Contract.
  - 2) Article \_\_\_\_ provides that President nor Governor should be personally liable in respect of any contract.
  - 3) The grant of temporary injunction is governed by order \_\_\_\_\_ of CPC.
  - 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is an order issued by court to a public authority asking it to perform a public duty imposed upon it by the Constitution or by any other law.
  - 5) The Maharashtra Lokayukta & Uplokayukta Act passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_
  - 6) Commission of Inquiries Act was passed on the year of \_\_\_\_\_
- Q.2** Write in detail about “Writs” & its importance with relevant case laws. **12**
- Q.3** Discuss in detail about contractual liability of Government with constitutional provisions. **12**
- Q.4** Write in detail about statutory Judicial Remedies & How it plays important role in Administrative functions. **12**
- Q.5** Critically explain the provision of commission of Inquiry Act 1952 & its importance. **12**
- Q.6 Write short notes on (Any Four) (4X6)** **24**
- 1) Ombudsman
  - 2) Emergency of Right to Information
  - 3) Sovereign Immunity
  - 4) Ground of Judicial Review
  - 5) Temporary & Mandatory Injunction
  - 6) Responsible Govt.

<b>Seat No.</b>	
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**L.L.M (Semester – III) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017**  
**Women and Child Labour**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 03-05-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 P.M to 05.00 P.M

- N.B. :** 1) Answer five out eight Questions.  
2) Question No. 1 is compulsory.  
3) All Questions carry equal marks.

- Q.1 Answer any TWO of the following (short Notes) 14**
- a) United Nations Convention on Rights of Child, 1989
  - b) Equal Remuneration Act.
  - c) National Commission for protection of child rights
  - d) Child Labour
- Q.2 Trace out the developments in the status of Women from Vedic society to contemporary Indian society. 14**
- Q.3 Critically evaluate the provisions of Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against Women towards the protection of women. 14**
- Q.4 Discuss the Constitutional vision of gender justice in India. Briefly state the legislative initiatives to ensure Constitutional objectives in matters of upholding and protecting the Rights of women. 14**
- Q.5 Discuss the status of girl child in Indian Society. What are the Constitutional and Legislative Dimensions in safeguarding the interest of girl child? 14**
- Q.6 Write a critical note on Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 14**
- Q.7 Identify and analyze significant legislative enactments in India towards protection of child. 14**
- Q.8 Discuss the ILO convention on Child Labour, 1999 and the response of India to the Convention. 14**

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**LL.M (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017  
CRIMINOLOGY**

Day & Date: Thursday, 27-04-2017

Max. Marks: 60

Time: 02.30 P.M to 05.30 P.M

- N.B. :** 1) Q.1 and Q.6 are **compulsory**.  
2) Solve any ONE form question 3 to 5  
3) Figures to the right indicate full marks

**Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions. 06**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ opines that criminology is a branch science which deals with crime causation, analysis & prevention of crimes.
  - a) Dr. Kenny
  - b) Sutherland
  - c) Lombroso
  - d) Beccaria
  
- 2) Science of criminology is divided into – theoretical or pure and \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - a) Modern and new
  - b) Pedagogicle / Sociological
  - c) Applied or practical
  - c) Biological
  
- 3) According to \_\_\_\_\_ 'crime' is neither stable nor homogenous concept, therefore scientific criminal behavior impossible.
  - a) kenny
  - b) Sutherland
  - c) Bonger
  - d) Lombroso
  
- 4) Dr. Walter Reckless defines organized crime as \_\_\_\_\_ misadventure.
  - a) Immoral
  - b) Unlawful
  - c) Lawful
  - d) None
  
- 5) Organized racketeering is nothing but an illegal \_\_\_\_\_ for some legitimate / illegitimate demand.
  - a) Contribution
  - b) Killing
  - c) Process
  - d) Exploitation
  
- 6) Which of the following is not an example of collar crime often practiced by the legal practitioners?
  - a) Fabricating false evidence
  - b) Engaging professional witness
  - c) Managing commercial shops in profession the garb of educational institution
  - d) Violating ethical standards of legal

- Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks.** **06**
- 1) Theory of differential association was propounded by Sutherland in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2) Classical school defines crime in \_\_\_\_\_ terms.
  - 3) Positive school advocated \_\_\_\_\_ methods for criminals instead of punishment.
  - 4) Neo-classical school distinguished criminal according to their \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 5) Italian school \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the founder of modern criminology.
  - 6) \_\_\_\_\_ may be conceptualized as crime without victim.
- Q.2** Alcoholism and drug addiction, being victimless crimes fallen in the category of public order crimes or consensual crimes. Discuss in detail its impact and causes. **12**
- Q.3** Write in detail Bonger's Economic Theory of Criminality. **12**
- Q.4** Write in detail - the emergence of cybercrimes. Suggest remedies to prevent cyber crimes. **12**
- Q.5** Discuss the nature and scope of criminology and its need of study in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. **12**
- Q.6 Write Short Notes on (any four)** **24**
- 1) White collar crime
  - 2) Media and crime
  - 3) Multiple factor approach and crime
  - 4) Kinds of organized crimes
  - 5) Causes of juvenile delinquency
  - 6) Endocrine glands and crime.

Seat No.	
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**LL.M (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017**  
**COMPANY LAW – I**

Day & Date: Saturday, 29-04-2017

Max. Marks: 60

Time: 02.30 P.M to 05.30 P.M

- N.B. :** 1) Q.1,2 and Q.6 are **compulsory**.  
2) Solve any one from question 3 to 5.  
3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

**Q.1 A) Multiple choice**

**06**

- 1) Doctrine of ultra virus means
  - a) Protection of investor according to memorandum of association
  - b) Protection of share holder according to memorandum of association.
  - c) Protection of investor according to memorandum of settlement.
  - d) None of the above.
  
- 2) The minimum number of directors in public company are
 

a) 2	b) 3
c) 4	d) 5
  
- 3) How many members needs in banking business.
 

a) 10	b) 20
c) 30	d) 40
  
- 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) Articles of Association is known
 

e) Indoor Management	f) External management
g) Foreign management	h) None of the above
  
- 6) A foreign company sue Indian company even in condition
  - a) He has not registered in India
  - b) He has his business in India
  - c) He has his business in India is not a matter fact
  - d) None of the above

- Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks.** **06**
- 1) Memorandum of Association is an important for \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) Articles of Association contained in \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3) Company can sue for its own \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4) If there is no advertisement then it can issue \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5) The registered office is situated within the \_\_\_\_\_
  - 6) A company has a separate legal \_\_\_\_\_
- Q.2** Explain the advantages and disadvantages of incorporation of companies. **12**
- Q.3** What are the various clauses in Memorandum of Association **12**
- Q.4** Articles of Association is nothing but Indoor Management and not binding on outsider. **12**
- Q.5** Explain the History and Development of English and Indian Company Law **12**
- Q.6 Write short notes on any four** **24**
- a) Certificate of incorporation
  - b) Rule of Ultra virus
  - c) Transfer of Shares in Depository Mode
  - d) Rights & Liabilities of Members
  - e) SEBI ACT raise corporate Capital
  - f) Floating Charge

Seat No.	
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**LL.M. (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017**  
**Human Rights of Disadvantaged Groups**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 03-05-2017

Max. Marks: 60

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.30 PM

- N.B. :** 1) Q.1, Q.2 & Q.6 are **compulsory**.  
2) Attempt **any one** question from Q. 3 to 5.  
3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

**Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions:**

**06**

- 1) The Indian Constitution provides compulsory education for children at the age of 6 to 14 years under Article:  
a) Article 21 – A                      b) Article 48 – A  
c) Article 39 – A                      d) None of the above
- 2) In Vishakha v/s State of Rajasthan, the Supreme Court of India dealt with following issue.  
a) Right against sexual harassment of women at working place  
b) Right against Prostitution  
c) Right dealing with elder persons  
d) None of the above
- 3) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act was passed in the year  
a) 1971                                      b) 1981  
c) 1991                                      d) None of the above
- 4) The National Commission for Women Act was passed in the year:  
a) 1990                                      b) 1980  
c) 1970                                      d) None of the above
- 5) The Child Marriage Restraint Act was passed in the year  
a) 1929                                      b) 1939  
c) 1955                                      d) None of the above
- 6) The Maternity Benefit Act was passed in the year:  
a) 1961                                      b) 1971  
c) 1981                                      d) None of the above

- Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks:** **06**
- 1) The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) The Right of Maintenance of wives, children, and parents was provided in Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Criminal Procedure Code.
  - 3) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4) The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_
  - 6) The Right of persons with Disability Act was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_
- Q.2** Discuss in detail the Constitutionality of Right to commit suicide under Section: 309 of Indian Penal Code with relevant case laws. Explain the distinction between suicide and euthanasia. **12**
- Q.3** Discuss in detail the definition, history and concept of Human Rights. Explain the rights relating to Protection of Children towards Child labour, Child Education, and Child Prostitution in India with relevant case laws. **12**
- Q.4** Discuss in detail International Convention against torture and maltreatment or degrading treatment with relevant enactment in India with relevant case laws. Explain its implementation and adequacy of provisions in enactments. **12**
- Q.5** Critically examine the Rights relating to women against traffic in women, against indecent representation of women and sexual harassment of women at working place in India with reference to Indian Constitution with relevant case laws. **12**
- Q.6 Write short notes on (Any Four) (4X6)** **24**
- 1) Right to speedy Trial
  - 2) Education, Employment and Rehabilitation of disabled persons
  - 3) Rights to free legal aid
  - 4) Right to money and employment of AIDS victims
  - 5) Right to maintenance under family laws and Criminal Procedure Code
  - 6) Rights of women to conceive and to abortion

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**L.L.M (Semester – IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017  
PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION**

Day & Date: Friday, 28-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 P.M to 05.00 P.M

- N.B. :** 1) Q. No.1 is Compulsory.  
2) Answer any four out Q.No.2 to Q. No.8.  
3) All Questions carry equal marks.

- Q.1 Short Notes (Any two out of four) 14**
- a) Sources of Water Pollution.
  - b) Modalities of control of Air Pollution.
  - c) Disposal and Recycling of wastes.
  - d) Corporate Liability against Pollution.
- Q.2 Discuss Pollution. Explain the various types of Pollution and their impact. 14**
- Q.3 Discuss the existing Water Laws to prevent the Water Pollution. 14**
- Q.4 Discuss the types of Air Pollutants and its effect in the present scenario. 14**
- Q.5 Explain the various kinds of Wastes and agencies to regulate the mechanism. 14**
- Q.6 Discuss the present Laws to prevent Land Pollution. 14**
- Q.7 Explain how Radiation is harmful on Environment. 14**
- Q.8 Discuss the various State sanctions against Pollution. 14**

Seat No.	
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**L.L.M. (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017  
PENOLOGY**

Day & Date: Friday, 28-04-2017

Max. Marks: 60

Time: 02.30 P.M to 05.30 P.M

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

**Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions.**

**06**

- 1) Penology concerns with various aspects of-
  - a) I.P.C & Cr. P.C
  - b) Offender and punishment
  - c) Punishment and penal policies
  - d) Probation and policies
  
- 2) Who invented the term penology?
  - a) F. Lieber
  - b) Sutherland
  - c) polland
  - c) Austin
  
- 3) “punishment is a means of Social Control” said by
  - a) E. Ferrii
  - b) W. C. Reckless
  - c) M. J. Sethana
  - d) D.R. Taft
  
- 4) Who published “Essays on Crimes and Punishments”
  - a) Sutherland
  - b) Austin
  - c) C. Beccaria
  - d) Benthom
  
- 5) “ Punishment as the conscious infliction upon a disturbing individual of undesired experience solely in the interest of his welfare” said by-
  - e) D.R. Taft
  - f) Sutherland
  - g) Ferrii
  - h) Sinha
  
- 6) “ An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth” is-
  - a) Expiation theory
  - b) Reformative theory
  - c) Deterrent theory
  - d) Retributive theory

- Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks.** **06**
- 1) Under section\_\_\_\_\_ of IPC Transformation for life was substituted with imprisonment for life?
  - 2) The juvenile justice Act has\_\_\_\_\_ friendly approach which is stated in its preamble.
  - 3) Free will theory crime is derived by\_\_\_\_\_
  - 4) Provision relating to solitary confinement are contend in Sections\_\_\_\_\_ and\_\_\_\_\_ of IPC
  - 5) Section\_\_\_\_\_ of the Juvenile justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act,2000 says about the “Process of Rehabilitation and Social Re-integration”
  - 6) Parole is a form of\_\_\_\_\_ release.
- Q.2** Elaborate the theories of punishment and explain the classical Hindu and Islamic approaches to punishments. **12**
- Q.3** “Probation is the postponement of final judgment or judgment or sentence in a criminal case” –Elucidate with reference to the Probation in India with relevant case law. **12**
- Q.4** Explain in detail the causes of juvenile Delinquency and elucidate the prevention methods to control Juvenile Delinquency. **12**
- Q.5** Write in detail about approaches to sentencing and how it is useful for offenders. **12**
- Q.6** Explain the Constitutional validity of Capital Punishment with relevant case law. **12**



- Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks / Answers in one sentence: 06**
- 1) Dividend paid to the shareholders even before the end of the financial year is called \_\_\_\_ dividend.
  - 2) A word \_\_\_\_\_ denotes a brief summary of the proceeding of the meeting.
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_ takes place when two or more companies are joined to form a third entity or one is absorbed or blended with another.
  - 4) The time period for notice of a general meeting is not less than clear \_\_\_\_\_ days excluding the date of service of the notice and the date of meeting.
  - 5) The word \_\_\_\_\_ literally means the authority to act for another.
  - 6) Every meeting must have a \_\_\_\_\_ before it starts its proceedings.
- Q.2 Examine the legal position of Directors and explain the powers and duties of directors. 12**
- Q.3 Describe the various kinds of meeting and its procedural requirement under the Companies Act. 12**
- Q.4 Write a detail note on compulsory winding-up by court. 12**
- Q.5 Discuss the concept oppression and mismanagement and state the power of the Tribunal for prevention of oppression and mismanagement. 12**
- Q.6 Write short notes on (Any Four): 24**
- 1) Powers of Liquidator
  - 2) Amalgamation and Reconstruction
  - 3) Meaning and nature of Dividend
  - 4) Kinds of Audit
  - 5) Resolutions
  - 6) Rule in Foss v Harbottle

Seat No.	
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**L.L.M (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017**  
**Labour Laws : Social Security & Collective bargaining**

Day & Date: Thursday, 04-05-2017

Max. Marks: 60

Time: 02.30 P.M to 05.30 P.M

- N.B. :** 1) Q.1,2 and Q.6 are **compulsory**.  
 2) **Solve any one form question 3 to 5**  
 3) **Figures to the right indicate full marks**

**Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions: 06**

- 1) The Collective Bargaining is of \_\_\_\_\_ types.  
 a) 3                      b) 4                      c) 2                      d) 5
- 2) The first social security legislation in India is \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) E. S. I. Act                      b) W.C. Act  
 c) The payment of Gratuity Act                      d) None of these
- 3) Right to form Association & unions is guaranteed under Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the constitution.  
 a) 19(1)(a)                      b) 19(1)(b)                      c) 19(1)(c)                      d) 19(1)(d)
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is a weapon of employer.  
 a) Lay-off                      b) Lock-out  
 c) Retrenchment                      d) None of these
- 5) How many benefits are provided under ESI Act?  
 a) 6                      b) 5                      c) 7                      d) None of these
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ employees are not entitled to get compensation under the Employees Compensation Act.  
 a) Temporary                      b) Casual  
 c) Both                      d) None of these

**Q.1 B) Give one word / one sentence answer 06**

- 1) Can a Trade union move the High Court under Article 226 to redress the fundamental rights of its members?
- 2) What is Gherao?
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is method by which the problems of wages and condition of employment are resolved peacefully between labour & Management.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is the security that society furnishes through appropriate organization against certain risks to which its member is opposed.
- 5) The EST Act was came into farce in \_\_\_\_\_ year.
- 6) Exempted employee under ESI Act means \_\_\_\_\_

- Q.2** Critically write about Evils of Industrialization in India. **12**
- Q.3** Explain write concept 'Collective Bargaining'. **12**
- Q.4** Critically write about employment injury and liability of employer under Employees Compensation Act. **12**
- Q.5** What kinds of social security penurious are provided under Directive principles of state policy? **12**
- Q.6 Write Short Notes on (any four) 24**
- 1) Strike
  - 2) Freedom of organization
  - 3) Medical Benefit
  - 4) Distinction between social security & social welfare
  - 5) Lock-out
  - 6) Casual worker

Seat No.	
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**LL.M. (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017**  
**Prevention and Control Of Pollution**

Day & Date: Friday, 05-05-2017

Max. Marks: 60

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

- N.B.:** 1) Q.1, 2 and Q.6 are **compulsory**.  
2) Attempt **any one** question from Q. 3 and 5.  
3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

**Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions:**

**06**

- 1) The Vienna Convention for the Prevention of OZONE LAYER was introduced in the year.
 

a) 1985	b) 1995
c) 1975	d) None of these
  
- 2) The Irish Butter case (Shivrao Shantaram Wagle v/s Union of India) was decided by the Supreme Court of India in the year.
 

a) 1988	b) 1998
c) 1987	d) None of these
  
- 3) The Hazardous wastes (Management and Handling) rules under The Environment (Protection) Act were issued in the year.
 

a) 1989	b) 1988
c) 1987	d) None of these
  
- 4) The term “automobile” was defined in the Air Act under the section.
 

a) Section:2(e)	b) Section:2(d)
c) Section:2(c)	d) None of these
  
- 5) The term “Trade Effluent” was defined in the Water Act was defined under the section.
 

a) Section:2(k)	b) Section:2(e)
c) Section:2(f)	d) None of these
  
- 6) The term “Sewage Effluent” was defined in the water Act under the section.
 

a) Section:2(g)	b) Section:2(k)
c) Section:2(i)	d) None of these

- Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks.** **06**
- 1) The Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act was passed in India in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2) The Chloro Fluoro Carbons substances was basically considered as depleting substances of \_\_\_\_\_ layer.
  - 3) Recycled plastics manufacture and waste rules were passed in under the Environment Protection Act in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 4) The term “Handling” was defined in the Environment (Protection) Act under section \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 5) The term “emission” was defined in the Air Act under the section.
  - 6) The Atomic Energy Act was passed in India in the year \_\_\_\_.
- Q.2** Explain the sources and effect of water pollution and critically examine the functions of Central, State and Joints Boards under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act with the help of decided cases. **12**
- Q.3** Explain the various sources and effects of Radiation Pollution and legislative control over Radiation Pollution with the help of decided cases. **12**
- Q.4** Discuss the meaning, sources and effects of Noise Pollution and different statutory controls of Noise Pollution in India with the help of decided cases. **12**
- Q.5** Explain the sources and effects of Air Pollution and discuss in detail the functions of Central and State Board with the help of decided cases. **12**
- Q.6 Write short notes (Any Four):** **24**
- 1) Kinds of pollution and their impact on Human Health.
  - 2) Incentives to Pollution Control
  - 3) Disposal and Recycling of Wastes
  - 4) Corporate liability Civil and Criminal
  - 5) Efficiency of criminal and civil sections against Pollution.
  - 6) Sources and legal control of Land Pollution