



SLR-F – 1

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**First Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – I) (New CBCS) Examination, 2016
INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND NEW CHALLENGES (Paper – I)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 6-4-2016
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions: 1) Answer **any five** out of any eight questions.
2) Question No. 1 is **compulsory**.
3) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.

1. Answer **any two** of the following (short Notes) :
 - a) Correlation between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
 - b) Judicial activism and judicial restraint.
 - c) Directions of the Centre to the State under Article 356 and 365.
 - d) Empowerment of women.
 2. Discuss the scope of religious freedom in India with the help of relevant case laws.
 3. In the light of decided cases discuss freedom of press and challenges of new scientific development.
 4. Discuss with the help of case laws, the effect of emergency on Fundamental Rights of the people.
 5. Explain the new concept of equality propounded by the Supreme Court of India with the help of recent case laws.
 6. What are the parameters for identifying any community as a “minority community” under the Constitution of India ?
 7. What is Public Interest Litigation ? Discuss the genesis and utility of PIL with the help of decided cases.
 8. Explain the power and status of Election Commission. How it helpful to democratic process, explain your views.
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SLR-F – 2

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**First Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – I) Examination, 2016
(New CBCS)
LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 9-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Instructions: 1) Answer **any five** out of any eight questions.
2) Question No. **1** is **compulsory**.
3) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.

1. Answer **any two** of the following (short notes) :
 - 1) Legal aid and legal literacy.
 - 2) Clinical legal education.
 - 3) Merits and demerits of Lecture method.
 - 4) Objectives of legal education.
 2. What do you understand by the term “Research” ? Explain the meaning and characteristics of legal research.
 3. Discuss in brief various methods of data collection. Describe the advantages of interview method of data collection over other methods.
 4. What do you understand by the term ‘hypotheses play in legal research’ ? Give the characteristics of usable hypotheses.
 5. Elaborate and discuss the methods of teaching, highlighting its suitability at Post Graduate teaching level.
 6. Explain doctrinal and non-doctrinal research. Differentiate between the two giving suitable examples.
 7. Explain the meaning and characteristics of “Sample”. What are the different types of sampling designs used in legal research ?
 8. Elaborate various steps involved in Report Writing in Socio-legal research.
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SLR-F – 3

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**I Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – I) Examination, 2016
LAW OF INDUSTRIAL AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
(New CBCS) (Paper – III)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 12-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Instructions : 1) Answer **any five** out of any eight questions.
2) Question No. 1 is **compulsory**.
3) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.

1. Answer **any two** of the following (Short notes) :
 - 1) Commercial exploitation of Intellectual Property.
 - 2) Right of Indigenous People.
 - 3) Patent examination between Developed and Developing Countries.
 - 4) multinational ownership.
2. The objective of TRIPs Agreement is to promote effective and adequate protection of Intellectual Property Rights and to ensure that measures and procedures to enforce Intellectual Property Rights do not themselves become barriers to legitimate trade. In the light of the above statement explain the important provisions of TRIPs Agreement.
3. With the help of decided cases, examine the scope of “Right to healthy environment” as evolved by S.C. and as given Under Human Rights by interpreting Right to Life U/Art. 21 of the Constitution.
4. Write an explanatory note on the mechanism under Biodiversity Act for protecting the interest of holders of Traditional Knowledge in the background of the biodiversity Convention.

P.T.O.



5. Critically Examine the Issue involved in grant of Patent for Inventions involving Micro-Organisms.
 6. Write an essay on the need for the emergence of the Sui generis system for protection of Plant Varieties in India.
 7. What is Copyright Protection on Internet ? Elaborate the above in the light of WIPO Copyright Treaty, 1996.
 8. Discuss in detail “International and Global Patent Information retrieval system.”
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SLR-F – 4

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**First Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – I) Examination, 2016
LEGAL REGULATION OF ECONOMIC ENTERPRISE (New CBCS)
(Paper – IV)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 16-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Instructions : 1) Answer **any five** out of **any eight** questions.
2) Question No. 1 is **compulsory**.
3) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.

1. Answer **any two** of the following (short notes) :
 - a) New Industrial Economic Policy
 - b) Procedure to take over industrial unit by other enterprise
 - c) Abroad investment
 - d) Changing scenario in co-operative sector.
 2. Discuss the Disclosure of information and State regulation on economic enterprise.
 3. What is the trend of State for sick unit undertaking ?
 4. Explain the State role on global depositories on capital issue.
 5. Discuss the working of Telecom Regulatory Authority in India.
 6. How to minimize the mass disaster and promote sustainable development on environment issue ?
 7. Explain the changing technologies and regulatory mechanism in financial service matters.
 8. Discuss the recent policy of State on technological transfer from one nation to another.
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SLR-F – 6

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**I Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – I) (Old) Examination, 2016
JURISPRUDENCE – I (Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 9-4-2016

Max. Marks : 60

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

- 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=6)
- 1) Who made the following observation ? “pure theory of Law in an exercise in logic and not life” ?
 - a) Holmes
 - b) Austin
 - c) Harold Laski
 - d) Salmond
 - 2) Law is an order of human behaviour this definition of law is by
 - a) Kelson
 - b) Austin
 - c) Pound
 - d) Heart
 - 3) Realist theory was propounded by
 - a) Hollond
 - b) Austin
 - c) Kelson
 - d) Justice Holmes
 - 4) Precedents are considered as a source of law under
 - a) English Law
 - b) Hindu Law
 - c) Indian Law
 - d) Muslim Law
 - 5) Jurisprudence means
 - a) Knowledge of Economics
 - b) Knowledge of Law
 - c) Knowledge of Nation
 - d) Knowledge of Jury
 - 6) In the matter of appointment of High Court Justices the GJI is required to consult
 - a) Dept. of Justice
 - b) Two senior most Judges of Supreme Court
 - c) Governor of the State
 - d) All of the above

P.T.O.



B) Fill in the blank :

(6×1=6)

- 1) Dr. H.L.A. Harts belongs to _____ School.
- 2) _____ is persuasive value in any subsequent decision in the same court or in the another court.
- 3) Article _____ of the Indian Constitution deals with principles of Stare Decisis.
- 4) Decision of Supreme Court of India is binding on _____
- 5) Roscoe Pound from _____ school.
- 6) The book law in books and law in action is written by _____

2. Explain the Kelson's Pure Theory of Law. How this theory is relevant in Modern times ? 12
 3. Discuss how Res-Judicata will play a vital role in Judicial Process. 12
 4. Explain the concept of Precedent. How far the Supreme Court of India will follow the rule of Precedent in recent cases ? 12
 5. Explain the concept of Natural Law. Discuss the view of Rousseau and Montesque. 12
 6. Write short notes on **any four** : (6×4=24)
 - i) Roscoe Pound
 - ii) Jerome Frank
 - iii) Ratio Decidendi and Obiter dicta
 - iv) Independence of Judiciary
 - v) Kant view on Idealism
 - vi) Nature and scope of Jurisprudence.
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**First Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – I) (Old) Examination, 2016
INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE LAW – I (Paper – III)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 12-4-2016

Max. Marks : 60

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Instructions: 1) Q. 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 Questions :

6

- 1) The Doctrine of Rule of law was formulated by
 - a) Prof. A.V. Dicey
 - b) Prof. Holland
 - c) Prof. Upendra Boxi
 - d) None of the above
- 2) Article 323-A and Article 323-B of the Indian Constitution dealt with
 - a) Administrative tribunals
 - b) Writs
 - c) Special Leave Petition
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Article 227 of Indian Constitution dealt with
 - a) Powers of High Court Superintendence over tribunals
 - b) Writ Jurisdiction
 - c) Special Leave Petition
 - d) None of the above

P.T.O.



- 4) Identify amongst following who first formulated the doctrine of separation of theory of powers
- a) Lord Montesquiev
 - b) A.V. Dicey
 - c) Friedmann
 - d) None of the above
- 5) The Special Leave Petition exercised by the Supreme Court was provided in Indian Constitution under
- a) Article 136
 - b) Article 141
 - c) Article 32
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Identify the principles of Natural Justice amongst the following
- a) Audi Alteram Partem
 - b) Nemo Judex in Causa Sua
 - c) Institutional Decisions
 - d) All of the above

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

6

- 1) The Administrative Tribunals Act was passed in India in the year _____
- 2) The Writ of _____ is to provide the remedy against illegal and unlawful detention of a person.
- 3) In Maneka Gandhi V. Union of India the Supreme Court of India have introduced the doctrine of _____ under the principles of Natural Justice.
- 4) The Writ Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India was provided under Article _____ of Indian Constitution.
- 5) The Indian Constitution provides the total number of _____ types of Writs.
- 6) In case of Writ of _____ issued it is against a person who has illegally occupied or usurped public office.

2. Define the term “Administrative Law”. Discuss critically reasons for its growth and state the distinction between Administrative Law and Constitutional Law.

12

3. Critically examine the Doctrine of Rule of laws and separation of powers theory with reference to Indian Constitution with the help of decided cases.

12



4. Define the term 'Delegated Legislation' and reasons for its growth in India. Explain the various controls over delegated legislation with the help of decided cases. **12**
 5. Define the term "TRIBUNAL". Discuss the distinction between tribunal and Court. Enumerate the salient features of Administrative Tribunals Act. **12**
 6. Write a short notes on **any four** : **24**
 - 1) Various principles of Natural Justice and its exclusion.
 - 2) Railway Rates Tribunal.
 - 3) Special leave to appeal to Supreme Court.
 - 4) Disciplinary Committee under Indian Advocates Act.
 - 5) Judicial control of Administrative Discretion.
 - 6) Writ of Habeas Corpus and Quo-Warranto.
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**First Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – II) (New CBCS)
Examination, 2016
LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA : (Paper – V)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 7-4-2016
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions : 1) Answer **any five** out of **eight** questions.
2) Question No. 1 is **compulsory**.
3) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.

1. Answer **any two** of the following : **(2×7=14)**
 - a) Democratic de-centralization and local self Govt.
 - b) Mahatma Gandhi's theory of state.
 - c) Child Labour and its Eradication.
 - d) Regionalism as divisive factor.
 2. What do you understand by Social Transformation ? Is it essential for 'Law' to adapt itself to change ? Explain. **14**
 3. What is Protective Discrimination ? Give reasons why Reservation Policy has been adopted under our Constitution. **14**
 4. Explain the concept of India as one unit. Do you think the demand for smaller states undermine the unity and integrity of India ? Give reasons. **14**
 5. Explain various reforms of Court Processes in the light of modernization and law. **14**
 6. Explain Empowerment of Women. Discuss various constitutional and legal protections. **14**
 7. What is the concept underlying the Caste system ? Explain the system that was in existence during the ancient period and what steps are taken in the modern period to eradicate this practice. **14**
 8. Explain the concept of secularism in India with the help of case laws. **14**
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**First Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – II) Examination, 2016
CORPORATE LAW (Paper – VI) (New CBCS)**

Day and Date : Monday, 11-4-2016
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions : 1) Answer **any five** out of **any eight** questions.
2) Question No. 1 is **compulsory**.
3) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.

1. Answer **any two** of the following (Short Notes) : **14**
 - a) Kinds of Shares
 - b) Deposits and acceptance
 - c) Corporate personality
 - d) Duties and liabilities of Directors.
 2. Discuss the classes of public and private companies with special privileges and exemptions enjoyed by them. **14**
 3. Explain the rule laid down in the Royal British Bank v. Turquand and state the exceptions to the rule. **14**
 4. State the statutory provisions regarding reduction of capital. **14**
 5. A company in a general meeting cannot override the powers vested in the directors by the Articles. Discuss. **14**
 6. Explain the remedies available to a member of a company against oppression and mismanagement. **14**
 7. Discuss the various modes of winding up and effects of voluntary winding up of a company. **14**
 8. Describe the need for Corporate Governance and state the legal provisions relating to it. **14**
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**First Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – II) (New CBCS)
Examination, 2016
COMPANY AND SECURITIES LAW (Paper – VII)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 13-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Instructions : 1) Answer **any five** out of **eight** questions.
2) Question No. **1** is **compulsory**.
3) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.

1. Answer **any two** of the following. **(2×7=14)**
 - 1) Statutory Report
 - 2) Kinds of Resolutions
 - 3) Independent Director
 - 4) Role of Liquidator.
2. What is Corporate Governance ? What reforms have been made in the Company's Act to operationalize Corporate Governance in India ? **14**
3. In the light of decision of House of Lords in the case of Ebrahim Vs. Westbourne Galleries Ltd. Discuss the law relating to oppression of majority at the hands of minority shareholders. **14**
4. "A company can be put to compulsory winding up for its inability to pay debt". With the help of decided cases explain the meaning of the phrase, "inability of company to pay its debt". **14**
5. Are there any circumstances in which Central Government can direct investigation of affairs of a company. Discuss with examples. **14**

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6. Define primary capital market and secondary capital market. Give a brief account of the measures taken by SEBI for disciplining and strengthening the secondary capital market in India. **14**
7. Who is “depository” ? What is the role of depository, visualized under the Depositories Act, 1996 ? **14**
8. Write short notes on : **(2×7=14)**
- a) Auditor
 - b) Punishment of disgorgement.
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SLR-F – 11B

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**First Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – II) (New CBCS)
Examination, 2016
CYBER LAW (Paper – VIII)**

Day and Date : Monday, 18-4-2016
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions : 1) Answer **any five** out of **eight** questions.
2) Question No. 1 is **compulsory**.
3) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.

1. Answer **any two** of the following: **(2×7 = 14)**
 - 1) IT and UNCITRAL
 - 2) Electronic Governance
 - 3) Internet Protocol
 - 4) Privacy in Cyber Space.
 2. Write a brief note on classification and advantage of B2b E-Commerce and explain the challenges faced. **14**
 3. Define the term “Online Contracts” and explain the terms and conditions required for making Online Contracts. **14**
 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**
 5. What is Domain Name and what are the regulations of Domain Name in the Indian Legal System. Explain it with the help of Case laws. **14**
 6. Explain in detail the public key functioning and protection provided by Information Technology under Electronic Signature. **14**
 7. Discuss the powers and functions of Controller of certifying Authorities under the IT Act, 2000. **14**
 8. What is the role of Government in regulating the Internet Censorship ? Explain any two Computer crime in detail. **14**
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**First Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – II) Examination, 2016
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND LEGAL EDUCATION (Paper – IV) (Old)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 7-4-2016
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 60

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

1. A) Multiple choice :

(1×6=6)

- 1) The following is not covered in the basic principles of Experimental Designs profound by Prof. Fisher
 - a) The Principle of Replication
 - b) The Principle of Randomization
 - c) Principle of Local Control
 - d) Principle of General Control
- 2) Tests of sound management is not included
 - a) Test of Validity
 - b) Test of Reliability
 - c) Test of Practicality
 - d) Test of Legality
- 3) The type of questions generally be avoided and is not in the list of
 - a) strain on the memory
 - b) personal character
 - c) personal wealth
 - d) personal affairs
- 4) The following is not included in the computer
 - a) Hardware
 - b) Software
 - c) Memory chips
 - d) Electrical wires
- 5) Research Design is not include
 - a) sampling design
 - b) statistical design
 - c) observational design
 - d) technical design
- 6) The following is not be treated as the Good Design
 - a) obtaining information
 - b) skills of researcher
 - c) problem studied
 - d) non availability of time and money



B) Fill in the blanks :

(1×6=6)

- 1) In Research Problem, some objectives to be _____
- 2) Good Research is _____
- 3) Cluster sampling involves _____
- 4) Deliberate sampling is also known as _____
- 5) Descriptive research includes surveys and fact finding enquiries of _____ kinds.
- 6) Dependent variable are termed as _____

2. What is Hypothesis ? Explain the various problem in Hypothesis. 12

3. What is Legal Research Design ? What are the good characteristics ? 12

4. What is sampling ? What are the merits and demerits of different types of sampling ? 12

5. What is Research Report Writing ? What are the contents in Research Report ? 12

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

- a) Objective of Legal Education
 - b) Role of Bar Council of India, Universities
 - c) Sources of Data – Primary and Secondary
 - d) Precaution in selecting Research Problem
 - e) Deductive and Inductive method
 - f) Kinds of Legal Research.
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I Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – II) (Old)
Examination, 2016
INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II (Paper – V)

Day and Date : Monday, 11-4-2016

Max. Marks : 60

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

N.B. : 1) Q. 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

- 1) According to Art. _____ “trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India shall be free.
a) Art. 301 b) Art. 300 c) Art. 302 d) Art . 305
- 2) According to Art. 124(2), the judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the _____
a) Prime Minister b) Governor
c) President d) Vice-President
- 3) India’s Parliament is _____
a) Bicamical b) Tricamical c) Picamical d) Sycamical
- 4) The maximum strength of Rajya Sabha has been fixed at _____ members.
a) 200 b) 240 c) 230 d) 250
- 5) Which of the following Articles deals with Parliament _____
a) 69/132 b) 79/132 c) 79/122 d) 69/122
- 6) The constitutional provision relevant for solving questions of repugnancy between Central law and state law is to be found in Art. _____
a) 254 b) 255 c) 256 d) 257



B) Fill in the blanks :

6

- 1) The maximum strength of Lok Sabha has been fixed at _____ members.
- 2) A member cannot be arrested on a _____ proceeding within a period of 40 days before and 40 days after a session of the house.
- 3) Supreme Court power cannot be controlled by a _____
- 4) The union list has _____ entries.
- 5) Art. _____ limits the taxing power of the union by exempting from its purview state property and income.
- 6) Art. _____ empowers Parliament to impose by law such restrictions on the freedom of trade commerce and intercourse between one state and another or within any part of the territory of India as may be required in the public interest.

2. Explain financial relations between Centre and State. 12

3. Explain the role of the Governor in the state executive. 12

4. Explain the procedure for amendment of the constitution. 12

5. Explain legislative relations between Centre and State. 12

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

- 1) Principles of Federalism.
 - 2) 'Basic features' doctrine.
 - 3) Borrowing power.
 - 4) Anti-defection law.
 - 5) Independence of Supreme Court.
 - 6) Presidential privileges.
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**First Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – II) (Old) Examination, 2016
JURISPRUDENCE – II (Paper – VI)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 13-4-2016
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 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=6)

- 1) _____ said that in the whole of legal theory there is no conception more difficult than that of possession.
a) Pollock
b) Austin
c) Ihring
d) None of the above
- 2) _____ has given theory of inner morality of law.
a) Fuller
b) HLA Hart
c) Roscoe Pond
d) None of the above
- 3) Lifting of corporate veil is
a) Advantage to the company
b) Disadvantage to the company
c) Both a) and b)
d) None of the above
- 4) A theory of justice written by
a) John Rawls
b) HLA Hart
c) Keelson
d) None of the above
- 5) The bracket theory propounded by
a) Holland
b) Kelson
c) Duguit
d) None of the above
- 6) Human beings own duties and no rights the main protagonist of this view is
a) Duguit
b) Salmond
c) Hollond
d) None of the above



B) Fill in the blanks :

(6×1=6)

- 1) _____ is the first virtue of social institutions as truth is of systems of thought.
- 2) _____ means intention is necessary to constitute possession.
- 3) _____ is a concept of central importance in Indian legal philosophy and religion.
- 4) The Supreme Court of India developing new rights by reading directive principles with
- 5) Part IV A of Constitution of India deals with
- 6) _____ said rights means 'rights which are creatures of law, strictly or simply so called'.

2. Explain in brief about Corporate Personality. How it is treated as a legal person ? **12**
 3. Explain the Possession according to English law. Is there any difference in between English Law and Roman Law. **12**
 4. Explain the various Ancient Indian Legal system was in practice. **12**
 5. Explain the concept of Law and Custom. How far it is relevant in modern times. **12**
 6. Write short notes on **any four** : **(6×4=24)**
 - i) Law and Administration.
 - ii) Concept of Justice
 - iii) Indian Concept of Possession
 - iv) Measure of Liability
 - v) Rights
 - vi) Natural Personality.
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**First Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – II) (Old) Examination, 2016
INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE LAW – II (Paper – VII)**

Day and Date : Monday, 18-4-2016
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 60

- N. B.:** 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 question :

6

- 1) Section _____ of Indian Contract Act deals with unjust enrichment under Quasi-contractual liability of the government.
 - a) Section 72
 - b) Section 70
 - c) Section 60
 - d) None of the above
- 2) In _____ the Supreme Court of India held that the state was not liable as police authorities were exercising sovereign functions.
 - a) Kasturilal R. R. Jain V. State of U.P.
 - b) State of Rajasthan V Vidhyawati
 - c) R.D. Shetty V. International Airport Authority of India
 - d) None of the above
- 3) In Railway Board V. Chandrima Das AIR 2000 SC 988 petitioner claimed compensation for violation of Article _____ of constitution of India.
 - a) Article 14
 - b) Article 21
 - c) Article 25
 - d) None of the above
- 4) The privilege of withholding documents by the government is claimed in the Evidence Act under Section _____
 - a) Section 123
 - b) Section 143
 - c) Section 115
 - d) None of the above



5) The Commission of Enquiry Act was passed in the year

- | | |
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| a) 1952 | b) 1984 |
| c) 1982 | d) None of the above |

6) Ombudsman means _____

- | | |
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| a) A delegate | b) Agent |
| c) Officer or commissioner | d) All the above |

B) Fill in the blanks :

6

1) Article 299 of constitution of India, all contracts made in the exercise of the _____ power of union or of a state shall be expressed to be made by the President or by the Governor of the state.

2) Section 34 of Specific Relief Act, 1963 deals with relief of _____

3) Writ of _____ is judicial proceedings which seeks to protect public interest by preventing invasion or abuse of public office by an intruder or usurer of such office.

4) An order of _____ is an order of a court addressed to a party to proceedings before it, requiring it to refrain from doing or to do, a particular act.

5) The appropriate Government defined in Commission of Enquiry Act under Section _____

6) Writ of _____ is an order issued by a court to a public authority asking it to perform a public duty imposed upon it by the constitution or by any other law.

2. Discuss in detail tortious liability of state under Indian constitution with Landmark cases.

12

3. Critically examine the Doctrine of promissory Estoppel and governments privileges of withholding documents with help of case laws.

12



4. Write in detail the institution of Ombudsman and explain salient features of Maharashtra Lokayukta and Upalokayukta Act. **12**
 5. Discuss in detail Government contracts, its procedure and explain non-discriminations in allotment of Government contract with landmark case law. **12**
 6. Write a short note on **any four** : **24**
 - 1) Specific statutory remedies i.e. injunction and declaration.
 - 2) Central Vigilance Commission.
 - 3) Commission of Enquiries Act.
 - 4) Quasi-contractual liability.
 - 5) Writ of Mandamus and Prohibition.
 - 6) Compensation Jurisprudence under Article 21 with 2 case laws.
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**Second Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – III) Examination, 2016
CRIMINOLOGY (Paper – VIII)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 20-4-2016
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 60

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

1. A) Multiple Choice. (1×6)
- 1) Which one of the following is not an essential element of crime ?
 - a) Actus reus
 - b) Mens rea
 - c) Injury to another
 - d) Motive
 - 2) A finds a ring lying on the high road. By taking it A commits
 - a) No offence
 - b) Theft
 - c) Criminal mis-appropriation of property
 - d) Loot
 - 3) The principle of proximity of crime under criminal law is irrelevant while deciding the liability for the offence of
 - a) theft and decoity
 - b) culpable homicide and murder
 - c) kidnapping and abduction
 - d) abduction and conspiracy
 - 4) A has sexual intercourse with his own wife aged about 14 years with her consent. A has committed
 - a) No offence
 - b) Rape
 - c) Intercourse with own wife is not rape
 - d) As there was consent hence A cannot be held guilty for rape



- 5) A instigates B to burn C's house. B sets fire to the house and at the same time commits theft of property there. In this case :
- A is guilty of abetting burning the house and also for theft
 - A is guilty of abetting burning of the house as well as for theft
 - A though guilty of only abetting the burning of the house, is not guilty of abetting theft
 - A is guilty of abetting burning of the house but not for theft
- 6) In which case it was held that "In every statute Mens rea is to be implied unless the contrary is shown ?
- R V. Prince
 - Sherras v. De Rutzen
 - Q V. Tholson
 - Comm v. Presby

B) Fill the blanks.

(1×6)

- Bentham Profound the theory of _____
- Lambroso profound the _____
- Roscoe Pound invented the _____
- Marxist theory was profound by _____
- Sutherland's _____ theory.
- Suicide is also known as _____

- Explain the main causes for Juvenile delinquency. 12
 - What is White Collar Crime ? Explain. 12
 - Explain the Italian School of Criminology (Dr. Lombroso). How it is differ from other ? 12
 - What are Multi factor approach for committing crime ? 12
 - Write short notes on **any four** : (4×6=24)
 - Theory of Differential Association
 - Nature and scope of Criminology
 - Heredity and crime
 - Psycho analytic theory of crime causation
 - Cyber crime
 - Media and crime causation.
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**Second Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – III) Examination, 2016
COMPANY LAW – I (Paper – IX)**

Day and Date : Friday, 22-4-2016

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 60

- Instructions:** 1) Q. 1, Q. 2 and Q. 6 are **compulsory**.
2) Solve **any one** out of Q. 3 to Q. 5.
3) Figures to the **right** indicates full marks.

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

6

- 1) According to _____, debenture is an, “instrument under seal evidencing a debt, the essence of it being the admission of indebtedness”.
a) Topham b) Palmer c) Salmonel d) Lindly
- 2) The main characteristics of a floating charge which distinguishes it from a fixed charge was pointed out by Romer J, in _____ case.
a) Re yorkshire Wodcomber’s Association Ltd.
b) Illingworth V. Houldworth
c) Lee. V. Lee Air Farming Ltd.
d) All the above
- 3) _____ has defined a joint stock company as “a voluntary organization formed with the object of earning profit, whose capital is divisible into transferable shares and membership is necessary for its ownership ?
a) Halshury’s laws b) Justice James
c) Justice Marshall d) Heney
- 4) The legal position of promoters in relation to the company has been explained by Lord Cairns in _____ case.
a) Coak V. Deeks
b) Gyles V. Rhynd
c) Burland V. Earle
d) Erlanges V. New Sombrero Phosphate Co.



- 5) The equity shares are also known as _____ shares.
 a) Preference b) Quasi-equity c) Ordinary d) Nominal
- 6) _____ capital is a financial capital provided at early stage to high potential and high risk entrepreneurs to start-up companies.
 a) Working b) Debenture c) Circulating d) Venture

B) Fill in the blanks :

6

- 1) Association clause is also known as _____ clause.
- 2) A document to be a prospectus, must be _____ and the provisions of the act are not attracted unless the prospectus is issued to the public.
- 3) _____ is the acceptance of the offer to take up shares.
- 4) _____ of a company is a person who employs himself in the preliminary work necessary to the floating of the company.
- 5) The rule in Ashbury Railway Carriage and Iron Co. V Riche was well established in _____ year.
- 6) The dividend on _____ shares is paid only after the dividend on preference shares has been paid.

2. “Judicially analyse the cases on doctrine of ultra-vires with reference to the object clause of the Memorandum of Association. 12
3. Discuss fully the history of company’s legislation in England and India. 12
4. “A promoter is not a trustee or an agent of the company but he stands in a fiduciary position towards it”. Comment. 12
5. “The corporate veil will be lifted or pierced only in exception cases”. Elucidate the statement with reference to statutory provisions and judicial interpretation”. 12
6. Write short notes on (any 4) : 24
- 1) Commencement of business.
 - 2) Surrender of shares and Lien on shares.
 - 3) Kinds of capital.
 - 4) Floating charge.
 - 5) Rights and liabilities of members.
 - 6) Allotment of shares.
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**Second Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – III) Examination, 2016
HUMAN RIGHTS OF DISADVANTAGED GROUPS (Paper – X)**

Day and Date : Monday, 25-4-2016

Max. Marks : 60

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

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

1. A) Multiple choice. (1×6)

- 1) Right against Traffic of Women is prohibited under Article
a) 22 b) 23 c) 25 d) 203
- 2) Transfer of Property for benefit of Unborn child under Section _____
a) 13 b) 9 c) 17 d) 14
- 3) The Physically and Mentally disabled persons have
a) separate provision
b) not have separate provision
c) provision is under consideration
d) none of the above
- 4) In case Child Labor
a) employer is liable
b) parents of the child are liable
c) child is under state supervision
d) none of the above
- 5) Guidelines for Protection of Women in work place is stated



- a) Supreme Court of India b) High Courts of India
 c) Central Legislation d) None of the above
- 6) Child Prostitution is strictly banned and if any found guilty is liable
- a) non bailable cognizable offence
 b) bailable offence
 c) fine
 d) none of the above

B) Fill up the blank : (1×6)

- 1) Prostitution is _____ Banned.
 - 2) Child above the certain age is allowed to work with _____.
 - 3) Right to Women is protected in _____ Acts.
 - 4) Right to Education is a _____ Right.
 - 5) Education, Employment and rehabilitation of the disabled is protected by the State _____.
 - 6) State is taking special precaution on child _____.
2. What are Human Rights of Children and Protection available for child labor ? 12
3. Whether compulsion is permitted for HIV Test ? Whether Protection and Confidentiality is permitted for HIV victims. 12
4. What are the Rights of accused Persons and Prisoners ? 12
5. What are the Human Rights of Woman ? What are the rights sexual harassment of woman in working place. 12
6. Write short notes on **any four** : (4×6=24)
- a) Human Rights and Child Prostitution.
 - b) Mentally Retarded and mentally ill.
 - c) Right against Traffic in Woman.
 - d) Right to Education.
 - e) Right to Marry – HIV.
 - f) Right to Dignity of Woman.
-



- 5) The Women Police have been recruited in the police establishment in the year _____
 a) 1947 b) 1950 c) 1955 d) 1970
- 6) The _____ theory treated it as an end in itself.
 a) Deterrent b) Retributive c) Reformative d) All the above

B) Fill in the blanks :

6

- 1) Punishing the offender is a _____ function of the state.
 2) Deterrent theory presupposes infliction of severe _____ on offenders.
 3) Crimes in society are _____
 4) Parole is based on indeterminate _____
 5) Legislature should not prescribe _____ punishment.
 6) Punishment should include both _____

2. Deterrent punishment will give positive result in growing crime scenario.
 Discuss. 12

3. Explain the latest judicial and legislative trend on Capital Punishment in India.
 Do you think 2 Italian (Marine) killed 2 Indian fishermen in Kerala coast deserve
 Capital Punishment if it is proved. 12

4. How Plea bargaining will help a lot and alternative way to sentence ? 12

5. Any difference in classical approach (Hindu and Muslim) on punishment.
 Discuss. 12

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

- a) Retribution
 b) Law reforms
 c) Reparation by the Offender
 d) Individualization of treatment
 e) Control of inmates and prison discipline
 f) Powers given to Government in relation to Juvenile Delinquency.
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**Second Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – IV) Examination, 2016
COMPANY LAW – II (Paper – XII)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 23-4-2016

Max. Marks : 60

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

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

1. A) Multiple Choice :

6

- 1) Resolution of the company made under
 - a) Compulsory winding up
 - b) Voluntary winding up
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of the above
- 2) Minimum number of directors in public company are
 - a) two
 - b) five
 - c) three
 - d) four
- 3) What are the objectives of the meeting ?
 - a) share holder dividend
 - b) arrangement of Article of Association
 - c) arrangement of Memorandum of Association
 - d) both a) and b)
- 4) A meeting of board of directors of a company shall be held atleast once in
 - a) Every two months
 - b) Every three months
 - c) Every month
 - d) None of the above
- 5) A general meeting of a company may be called by giving not less than _____ notice in writing to the members.
 - a) 14 days
 - b) 21 days
 - c) 30 days
 - d) None of the above
- 6) At any time after the presentation of a winding up of petition and before a winding up order has been made, _____ may apply to the Tribunal for a stay of, or restraint of, further proceedings in the Tribunal.
 - a) The company
 - b) Any creditor
 - c) Contributory
 - d) All of the above



B) Fill up the blanks :

(1×6=6)

- 1) Auditor is appointed in _____ general meeting.
- 2) A creditor can apply _____
- 3) Director have agree to accept _____ shares of a company.
- 4) Dividend is payable to share holders is not _____
- 5) Appointment of Director is made in the _____ general meeting.
- 6) Extra ordinary general meeting will be held _____

2. What is winding up of a company ? Who can apply for winding up and the consequences for such winding up ? 12

3. What is Amalgamation, Absorption and Re-construction of a company ? 12

4. How Company Law Board, National Company Law Tribunal and Company Law Appellate Tribunal Control ? 12

5. Explain the position of Director. What are the powers, duties and liabilities of Director ? 12

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

- a) Dividend fund
 - b) Kinds of meeting
 - c) Kinds of audit
 - d) Prevention of oppression and mismanagement
 - e) Judicial intervention in scheme of Re-construction
 - f) Position and power of liquidator.
-



B) Give **one** word answers/answer in one sentence : **6**

- i) _____ means encircle or surround.
- ii) _____ occurs when workers attend to their work but do it slowly.
- iii) How many types of collective bargaining are there ?
- iv) The new name of Workmens Compensation Act is _____
- v) According to ESI Act no contributions are payable by or on behalf of an employee whose daily wages are below _____ rupees.
- vi) The employer under ESI Act must pay the contribution to the corporation by _____

2. Critically write about the Industrial Revolution in India and Evils of Industrialisation. **12**

3. Define collective bargaining. What are the advantages and disadvantages of collective bargaining ? Whether collective bargaining is successful in India ? **12**

4. When the employer will be held liable to pay compensation under Workmens Compensation Act. What defences are available to the employer against claim for compensation ? **12**

5. Explain about right to association in India and the constitutional and legal aspects. **12**

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

- a) Notional extension.
 - b) Directive principles and free legal aid, living wage for workers.
 - c) Principles of labour legislation.
 - d) Labour problems.
 - e) Lock out.
 - f) Economic implications of collective bargaining.
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**Second Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – IV) Examination, 2016
PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION (Paper – XIV)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 28-4-2016
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 60

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

6

- 1) The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules were framed under the Environment (Protection) Act in the year.
a) 2000 b) 2001 c) 2002 d) None of above
- 2) The term 'Environment' was defined in the Environment (Protection) Act under Section.
a) Section 2(a) b) Section 2(b)
c) Section 2(c) d) None of above
- 3) The ozone depleting substances (Regulation and Control) Rules were framed under the Environment (Protection) Act in the year.
a) 2000 b) 2002 c) 2003 d) None of above
- 4) The Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules were framed under the Environment (Protection) Act in the year.
a) 1989 b) 1986 c) 1982 d) None of above
- 5) In the Bhopal Gas Tragedy the Poisonous Gas MIC was leaked out due to negligence of workers. MIC stands for
a) Methyl Iso Cyanate b) Methyl Isolated Carbon
c) Methyl isotope Carbon d) None of above
- 6) The Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules were formulated under the Environment (Protection) Act in the year.
a) 1998 b) 1988 c) 2008 d) None of above



B) Fill in the blanks :

6

- 1) The word 'Noise' is included in the AIR (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act by the Amendment Act in the year _____
- 2) The Atomic Energy Act was passed in India in the year _____
- 3) The term "Trade effluent" was defined in the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act under Section _____
- 4) The term "air pollution" was defined in the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act under the Section _____
- 5) The Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act was passed in India in the year _____
- 6) The term "Pollution" in the Water Act was defined under the Section _____

2. Discuss in detail the meaning, definition of pollution and explain the kinds of pollution and their impact on natural environment with the help of decided case laws. 12
3. Explain the sources and effects of pollution and discuss in detail the function of Central and State Boards under AIR (Prevention and Control) of Pollution Act. 12
4. Critically examine the meaning, sources and effects of Noise Pollution. Explain different statutory control of Noise Pollution in India with the help of decided cases in India. 12
5. Discuss in detail the sources of Radiation Pollution and Statutory Control over Radiation Pollution in India. 12
6. Write a short notes on **any four** : **(4×6=24)**
 - 1) Corporate Liability, Civil and Criminal.
 - 2) Disposal and recycling of wastes.
 - 3) Kinds of wastes and its legal control.
 - 4) Sources and Legal control of land pollution.
 - 5) Sources and effects of water pollution.
 - 6) Efficiency of criminal and civil sanctions.
