

Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

**P6510**

**[5847] - 111**

[Total No. of Pages : 1

**First year LL.M.**

**101 : INTRODUCTION TO LEGAL THEORY  
(2014 Pattern ) (Semester - I)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 50*

*Instructions to the candidates: .*

- 1) *Attempt any three Questions from Q. No.1 to Q. No.5. Each question carries 12 marks.*
- 2) *Question No.6 is compulsory. It carries 14 marks.*

**Q1)** “Lon Fuller’s Theory of Natural Law is founded on the notion of Inernal Morality.” Comment.

**Q2)** “Law remains in the child world until it is declared valid by the courts.” Explain the preceding statement in terms of American Legal Realism.

**Q3)** The Theory of Natural Law can be positively incorporated into Positive Legal Order or was interpreted as part of Positive Legal Order by the Judiciary. Elucidate.

**Q4)** According to Roscoe Pound, “the main object of Social-Engineering Theory is the balancing of conflicting and competing interests.” Explain this statement in light of the Indian legal system.

**Q5)** Prof. Finnis rejects morality as the foundation of law and replaces it with practical reasonableness. Examine critically.

**Q6)** Write short notes: (Any Two)

- a) Categorical Inperative
- b) Hart Concept If Law
- c) Grundnorm
- d) Maxim of Participation under Natural Law Theory.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

**P3996**

**[5847]-112**

[Total No. of Pages : 1

**L.L.M.**

**LAW**

**102 : Constitutional Law of India  
(Semester - I) (Credit System) (2014 Pattern) (Paper - II)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 50*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

- Q1)** Examine in detail the object, scope and purpose of the Preamble. Is preamble part of the Constitution? Substantiate your answer with appropriate judicial decisions.
- Q2)** "India is in need of Uniform Civil Code as per Art. 44 of the Indian Constitution. Comment with appropriate case laws
- Q3)** Discuss legislative history of Art. 370 of the Indian Constitution.
- Q4)** "The Doctrine of equality enshrined under Art. 14 is furthered under Art. 16 (4) of the Indian constitution." Do you agree with this proposition? Examine critically.
- Q5)** The term 'Procedure Established by law has been interpreted as a 'due process of law.' Discuss the merits and demerits of these two terms in the backdrop of Constituent Assembly Debate.
- Q6)** Examine the concept of Social Justice as reflected in the Constitution of India. Support your answer with appropriate case laws.
- Q7)** Examine the nature and scope of 'Right against self incrimination' guaranteed under Art. 20 (3) of the Indian Constitution.

Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

**P3997**

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5847]-113

**First Year LL.M. I**

**103 : LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**(Semester - I) (CBCS 2014 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 50*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Question No. 6 is compulsory. Attempt any three Questions out of remaining questions.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

**Q1)** Comment on - "Hypothesis is a tentative statement. Which expresses the nature of relationship between two or more variables." Explain sources and various kinds of hypothesis as well as its utility in socio legal research. [12]

**Q2)** What is case study method of research? Examine in detail the advantages and disadvantages of case study and Survey Method in Socio-legal research. [12]

**Q3)** How research design is an instrument of legal research? Explain Stages of Research Design. [12]

**Q4)** What is difference between sampling method and census method? Explain in short non-probability sampling techniques with the support of illustrations. [12]

**Q5)** Give a comparative account of doctrinal and non-doctrinal research methods and point out their significance in legal research. [12]

**Q6)** Write detailed notes (any two): [14]

- a) Meaning & concept of legal research.
- b) Definition and interrelation between facts concepts and theory.
- c) Research report writing.
- d) Socio-metrics and Jurimetrics.

ॐ ॐ ॐ

Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

**P3999**

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5847]-115

**First Year LL.M.**

**105 : CLUSTER - H (BUSINESS LAW) -  
PRINCIPLES OF CORPORATE LAW  
(Credit System) (2014 Pattern) (Semester - I)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 50*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Question No. 6 is compulsory, carrying 14 marks.*
- 2) *Out of the remaining attempt any three. Each carries 12 marks.*

**Q1)** Critically evaluate the case of *Salomon v. Salomon and Company*, highlight its importance in the development of principles of Corporate Laws.

**Q2)** Give a comparative account of Debentures and Shares with special reference to Companies Act, 2013.

**Q3)** “The remedy of winding up to eliminate oppression is worse than the disease because it generally means that the business of the company would pass into the hands of the majority who would ordinarily be the only available purchaser and the breakup value of the assets may be small”. Elaborate this observation in light of the provisions relating to Prevention of Oppression.

**Q4)** Explain the procedure for the scheme of Compromise and Arrangement under Companies Act 2013, and powers of the Tribunal regarding the same.

**Q5)** Explain Concept of Corporate Governance and various dimensions of corporate governance. Cite relevant examples.

**Q6)** Write Short Notes on any 2 of the following:

- a) Corporate Social Responsibility under Companies Act, 2013.
- b) Winding up.
- c) Impact of Globalization on Corporate Governance.

Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

**P4000**

**[5847]-211**

[Total No. of Pages : 1

**First Year L.L.M.**

**COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW  
(Credit System 2014 Pattern) (Semester - II)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 50*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Question No. 6 is Compulsory, it will carry 14 marks.*
- 2) *Attempt any three Questions out of the remaining questions, each will carry 12 mark.*

**Q1)** Explain the legal features of federalism. Can the Indian Constitution be characterized as federal? Explain with a comparative analysis of constitutions of different countries.

**Q2)** Discuss the different forms of Government. Critically examine the Presidential Forms of Government in the United State of America.

**Q3)** Critically evaluate the concept of Parliamentary Privileges under different constitutions.

**Q4)** What are the different types of amendments? Explain the process of amendment under different constitutions.

**Q5)** Explain the provisions regarding Emergencies under various Constitutions.

**Q6)** Write Short Notes on any TWO:

- a) Doctrine of Judicial Review under various Constitutions.
- b) Anti-defection law in India.
- c) Distribution of Legislative Powers in India.
- d) Importance and need of study of Comparative Constitution.

**ॐ ॐ ॐ**

Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

**P4001**

[5847]-212

[Total No. of Pages : 1

**First Year L.L.M.**

**208 : LAW MAKING IN INDIAN POLICY AND STATUTORY  
INTERPRETATION**

**(Credit System) (2014 Pattern) (Semester - II)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 50*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Question No. 6 is compulsory and attempt 3 questions out of 5.*
- 2) *All questions carry 12 marks and questions no 6 carry 14 marks.*

**Q1)** Explain in detail subordinate law making and the reasons for the growth of it.

**Q2)** Discuss at length External Aids of statutory interpretation. Explain the significance of the Law Commission Report in law making.

**Q3)** 'Law and Morality sometimes go hand in hand and sometimes it is contrary to each other' explain the inter-relation between law and morality.

**Q4)** "Rule of Strict interpretation of statute is applied to penal statute" Substantiate your answer with recent case laws.

**Q5)** Taxing statutes are interpreted strictly however there can be liberal interpretation so far as exemptions are concerned. Explain the provision with special emphasis on structure of taxing statute.

**Q6)** Write Short Notes (Any two)

- a) Judicial legislation
- b) Objectives of criminal law
- c) Objectives of civil law
- d) Delegated legislation

ॐ ॐ ॐ

Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

**P4002**

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5847]-214

LL.M. (Semester - II)

**BUSINESS LAW (Cluster - II)**

**205 : Law of Contract - General Principles**

**(Credit System 2014 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours*

*[Max. Marks : 50*

*Instructions to the candidates :*

- 1) *Question No. 6 is compulsory. It carries 14 marks.*
- 2) *Out of remaining five, solve any 3 and each question carry 12 marks.*

**Q1)** Define Free Consent. When the consent is said to be caused by the Mistake and state its effects. Give suitable illustrations.

**Q2)** Define contract of sale of goods and its essentials. How does it differ from Agreement to sell?

**Q3)** What are the remedies for the breach of contract? Discuss the limitation of actions.

**Q4)** Explain the rules of Acceptance with appropriate case-laws.

**Q5)** Explain the definition of “partnership” and “partnership firm” and discuss the relationship of partners with one another.

**Q6)** Write a Short Note on **Any Two** :

- A) Essentials of valid contract
- B) Founder of lost goods
- C) Unpaid seller
- D) Restitution of benefit.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

**P6512**

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5847]-311

**Second Year LL.M.**

**301 :LAW & SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA  
(2014 Pattern) (Semester -III) (Credit System)**

*Time :3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 50*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Question No. 6 is Compulsory & out of the remaining attempt any three questions.*
- 2) *Question No. 6 carries 14 Marks and all other questions carry 12 marks each.*

**Q1)** What is law? How can the instrument of law bring desired social change in society? Support your answer with relevant social changes and landmark case laws if any.

**Q2)** Do you think the philosophy of Sarvodaya is an alternative to legal strategy to bring about social change? Discuss in detail the contribution of Vinobaji Bhawe in Bhudan Movement.

**Q3)** What is Anti Defection Law? Why a need of Constitutional Amendment as necessary in this regard? Are there any exceptions under Anti Defection Law?

**Q4)** What is the role of Election Commission in India? Support your answer by citing relevant constitutional provisions and judicial decisions in this regard.

**Q5)** Do you think the tool of law is used as a weapon by women for protection of their rights? Support your answer with relevant suggestions.

**Q6)** Write Short Notes on any two:

- a) Religion as a divisive factor.
- b) Interrelation of law and tradition.
- c) Lok Adalat.
- d) Gram Nyayalaya.

✱ ✱ ✱



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

**P4003**

[Total No. of Pages : 1

**[5847]-312**

**S.Y. LL.M. (Semester - III)**

**LAW, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (302)**

**(2014 Pattern) (Credit System) (Compulsory)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 50*

*Instructions to the candidates :*

- 1) *Question No. 6 is compulsory. Out of the remaining questions, answer any three questions.*
- 2) *Question No. 6 carries 14 marks and all other questions carry 12 marks each.*

*Q1)* Analyze the concept of sustainable and equitable development in the light of science and technological development with the help of relevant law and policy.

*Q2)* Explain the application of science and technology in criminal investigation with the help of decided cases.

*Q3)* Explain the constitutional framework of right to privacy with the help of decided cases. Also discuss the relationship between privacy and confidentiality.

*Q4)* Define biotechnology. Discuss the controversial issues involved in biotechnological inventions.

*Q5)* Explain the uses and misuses of nuclear technology.

*Q6)* Write notes on (any two) :

- a) Nexus between science technology and law
- b) Regulation of clinical trials in India
- c) Human rights perspectives of science and technology
- d) Significance of forensic science in criminal matters



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

**P4005**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5847]-314**

**LL.M. (Semester - III)**

**CLUSTER - II (Business Law)**

**304 : Consumer Law**

**(2014 Pattern) (Credit System)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 50*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Question No. 1 is compulsory. It carries 14 marks.*
- 2) *Out of the remaining attempt any three.*
- 3) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

**Q1) Write Detailed Notes (Any two) :**

**[14]**

- a) Defect in Goods & Service
- b) Consumer Complaints
- c) State Commission

**Q2) Explain the meaning and instances of Negligence in services and kinds of Negligence under Consumer Protection Act.**

**[12]**

**Q3) Explain the unfair trade practice with reference to Consumer Protection Act and remedies available to the Consumer.**

**[12]**

**Q4) State the functions and powers of the Consumer Dispute Redressal Agencies.**

**[12]**

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** Explain the consumer rights in India? Support your answer with the important judicial interpretations. **[12]**

**Q6)** What is Negligence? Discuss the various challenges to prove Medical Negligence under the Consumer Protection Act. **[12]**

**\*\*\***

Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

**P4007**

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5847]-412

**LL.M - II (Business Laws)**

**402 : BANKING AND NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT**

**Specialization Subject Cluster - II**

**(2014 Pattern) (Credit System) (Semester - IV)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 50*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Question No. 6 is compulsory. Attempt any three questions out of remaining questions.*
- 2) *Question No. 6 carry 14 marks and all remaining questions carries 12 marks each.*

**Q1)** The development of banking system in the world is a unique contribution to the mankind. Discuss in detail various functions of Bank.

**Q2)** What are the various benefits provided to the special classes of customer like lunatics and minor, partnership, corporations and Local authorities?

**Q3)** Critically examine the provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 establishing social control over the bank.

**Q4)** What is meant by a holder in due course? What are privileges of holder in due course under the Negotiable Instruments Act?

**Q5)** What do you mean by negotiable instrument? Distinguish between Bills of exchange and promissory note.

**Q6)** Write note : (Any Two)

- a) Development of RBI
- b) Banker's lien
- c) Credit Control by RBI
- d) Nationalization of Banks.



Seat No.

**L.L.M. (II Year) (Semester - IV)**  
**Administrative Law**  
**(Credit System) (2014-15 Pattern)**

[Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :50 ]

**Instructions to the candidates:**

**1) Question No 6 is Compulsory & out of the remaining attempt any three questions.**

**2) Question No. 6 carries 14 Marks and all other questions carry 12 marks each.**

-----  
Q.1 Explain in detail the nature and scope of Administrative law. Support your answer with comparative analysis of development of Administrative law in USA, England and India.

Q.2 “ No man shall be a Judge at his own cause”. Explain this statement in the light of relevant case laws supporting your answer.

Q.3 What is Judicial review of administrative discretion? What are the consequences if there is failure to exercise the discretion?

Q.4 What is the contractual liability of the government? Support your answer with relevant case laws.

Q.5 Explain in detail historical perspective of Right to Information Act, 2005 and support your answer with critical analysis of Right to Information Act by taking into consideration the attack on RTI activists.

Q.6 Write short note on (Any two)

1. National Environment Tribunal

2. Competition Commission

3. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India

4. Doctrine of legitimate expectation

5. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

-----  
\*\*\*\*\*