

LL.M. SEMESTER-II (2002 COURSE) : SUMMER - 2018

SUBJECT : Business Law : b) BANKING LAW

Day : **Friday**

Date : **11/05/2018**

S-2018-1477

Time : **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**

Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Trace the history of banking in India and explain different kinds of banks and their functions.
- Q.2** 'The Banking Regulation Act controls the Banking Institutions since their birth to death'. Comment.
- Q.3** 'Bank Nationalisation was done to serve the better needs of development of the economy in conformity with national priorities and objectives'. Comment and point out the achievements of bank nationalisation.
- Q.4** 'Reserve Bank of India being an apex body of the centre enjoys enormous powers and functions under the Banking System in India'. Elaborate.
- Q.5** Discuss the obligation of a banker to maintain secrecy of his customer's account. What are exceptions to it?
- Q.6** Discuss the Pledge and Mortgage as a modes of security with their merits and demerits.
- Q.7** Discuss in detail the provisions of law relating to presentment of a negotiable instrument.
- Q.8** Write notes on :
a) Good Lending Principles
b) New technology in banking system

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LL. M. SEM-II (2015 COURSE) CBCS : SUMMER - 2018
SUBJECT : a) BUSINESS LAW GROUP: BANKING LAW

Day : **Monday**
Date : **21/05/2018**

S-2018-1453

Time : **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**
Max. Marks : 60.

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Besides, main functions, modern commercial banks perform several miscellaneous, subsidiary and ancillary functions and services. Explain the ever expanding sphere of banking sciences and activities.
- Q.2** Describe the effects of nationalisation and main achievements of the Nationalised banks. What are the shortcomings of these banks?
- Q.3** Discuss the functions and role of the Reserve Bank of India as a Central Bank in the development, control and functioning of Banks.
- Q.4** "Explain the Banker's duty as to secrecy of customers' account. A banker is under strict obligation not to disclose the state of his customer's account to any third party. There are, however, exceptions to this rule." Comment.
- Q.5** Who is a 'holder'? Explain the legal position of 'holder.' How does a holder differ from a 'holder in due course? Explain.
- Q.6** The banker provides different services to the customers in commercial transactions. Based the function of banking. Explain the general relationship between the banker and customer specially Debtor and Creditor relationship and Fiduciary relationship.
- Q.7** "A banker shall be very cautious in tending, because he is not lending money out of his own capital." Discuss the principles that guide the banks in granting loans and advances.
- Q.8** Write notes on:
- a) New technology in banking system
 - b) Debt Recovery Tribunal.

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LL. M. SEM-II (2015 COURSE) CBCS : SUMMER - 2018
SUBJECT : HUMAN RIGHTS LAW GROUP : HUMAN RIGHTS OF
DISADVANTAGED GROUP: PROBLEMS & ISSUES IN THE PROTECTION AND
ENFORCEMENT

Day : **Monday** Time : **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**
Date : **21/05/2018** **S-2018-1454** Max. Marks : **60**

N. B. :

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Discuss the concept of disadvantaged groups and explain the various protections given to them under Indian Constitution.
- Q.2** Critically evaluate the emerging Human Rights jurisprudence and the role of the judiciary.
- Q.3** Examine various problems and issues in enforcement and protection of the disadvantaged groups.
- Q.4** Explain and discuss the future perspective of the Human Rights of the disadvantaged groups and identify the various issues involved in it.
- Q.5** Elaborate on the efforts made and measures taken by the United Nations in protecting the rights of tribal and indigenous people.
- Q.6** Discuss the rights of minorities enumerated in the Indian Constitution. Also discuss the important judicial pronouncements in this regard.
- Q.7** Dalits in India have always been ill treated by the so-called upper castes. What measures the Indian government has taken for the upliftment of the Dalits?
- Q.8** Write note on :
- a) Rights of Prisoners
 - b) Aids Victims

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LL.M. SEMESTER-II (2002 COURSE) : SUMMER - 2018

**SUBJECT: HUMAN RIGHTS LAW:
b) HUMAN RIGHTS OF DISADVANTAGED GROUPS**

Day : Friday

Date : 11/05/2018

S-2018-1478

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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Q.1 “the Disadvantaged groups remains much vulnerable and often fall prey to the most severe human rights violations” Comment and explain the notion of Disadvantaged Groups and the need for the protection of their rights.

Q.2 Write an essay on the human rights of the tribal and other indigenous people in India.

Q.3 “Even after the liberation of society and emergence of fundamental freedoms, the plight of women unfolds a tragic story”. Comment and evaluate the various laws to protect the women rights and national and international level.

Q.4 “The sympathy towards the children has only remained in lip service of the masses. When it comes to the actual protection of child rights, people often close their eyes and the law continues to be ignored”. Critically evaluate the statement alongside explaining the human rights of children and the problem of child labour.

Q.5 Write a critique on the ‘Stateless Persons’ and their basic human rights in detail.

Q.6 Explain the concept of minorities? How the human rights of minorities are protected in India?

Q.7 “The persons suffering from the deadly diseases usually remain susceptible to the vulnerable situations and most often becomes the victims of discrimination”. Elucidate the Statement.

Q.8 Write Notes on:

- a) Mentally-ill and their human rights
- b) Protection of human rights of dalits

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LL. M. SEM-II (2015 COURSE) CBCS : SUMMER - 2018

SUBJECT: (A) BUSINESS LAW GROUP: LAW OF EXPORT IMPORT REGULATION

Day : **Friday**
Date : **18/05/2018**

S-2018-1449

Time : **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**
Max. Marks : 60.

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Explain control of exports through law in context of quantity control, regulation on goods and conservation of foreign exchange.
- Q.2** Discuss the problem of dumping and explain the anti-dumping measures as provided by Indian Laws.
- Q.3** Write a critique on legislation for import and exports with reference to control by Central Government and RBI.
- Q.4** Explain the structure of WTO and explain its role in regulating world trade through tariff and non-tariff restrictions.
- Q.5** Discuss the changing dimensions of exim policy for promotion of foreign trade related to agriculture products, textile and cloths, jewellery etc.
- Q.6** Critically evaluate the law relating to customs for prohibition on importation and exportation of goods and control of smuggling activities.
- Q.7** "The economic policy of 1991, led to massive trade liberalization affecting the state control over import and export of goods." Comment.
- Q.8** Write short notes on:
- a) Technology transfer agreement
 - b) Issue of securities abroad.

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LL.M. TRIMESTER – II (CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM)
(2013 COURSE) / (2015 COURSE) : SUMMER - 2018
SUBJECT: GROUP-B: CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Day : **Monday**
Date : **21/05/2018**

S-2018-1493

Time: **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** The twentieth century is marked with the outstanding growth of administrative law. Discuss the nature and scope of the administrative law.
- Q.2** Rule of law as propounded by A. V. Dicey is regarded as the fundamental principle of every legal system. Explain the doctrine of rule of law and state its applicability to the Indian legal system.
- Q.3** Today the concept of delegated legislation has become very important as it is made by the executive and has increased in tremendous volume. Discuss the legislative control over delegated legislation.
- Q.4** Even though administrative discretion is very essential for administration, still the fear of misuse or abuse of it prevails as the control over administrative discretion is difficult. Explain the judicial control over administrative discretion.
- Q.5** It is mandatory for the executive authority to follow the principles of natural justice, for its action to be within the frame work of law. Explain the principle of fair hearing as a part of administrative procedure.
- Q.6** Explain the constitutional law remedies available to the individual for the administrative wrongs.
- Q.7** The Supreme Court has started granting compensation to the individual for the torts committed by the administration. Discuss the above statement with the help of leading case laws.
- Q.8** Write short notes on **ANY TWO**:
- a) Separation of powers
 - b) Ombudsman
 - c) Statutory remedies

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LL.M. TRIMESTER – II (CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM)
(2013 COURSE) / (2015 COURSE) : SUMMER - 2018
SUBJECT : GROUP – B: CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
CENTRE – STATE RELATIONS & CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE

Day : **Tuesday**
Date : **15/05/2018**

S-2018-1487

Time : **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** The framers of the Indian Constitution established a strong centre and visualized federalism as a functional instrument for creation of an Indian nation and a strong cohesive state. Discuss the nature of Indian Federation.
- Q.2** The essence of Federalism lies in the distribution of powers between centre and state. Explain the legislative relationship between centre and state.
- Q.3** What is the doctrine of pith and substance? Explain with reference to leading judicial pronouncements.
- Q.4** “The Indian Constitution incorporate a very elaborate scheme of centre-state financial relations”. Briefly discuss its chief characteristics.
- Q.5** Explain the scope of Article 356 in the light of the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission on centre – state relations.
- Q.6** Along with the distribution of legislative and taxing powers the executive power has also been divided between the centre and state subject to few exceptions the general principle followed in their connection is that the executive power is co-extensive with legislative power”. Comment.
- Q.7** A state law relating to concurrent subject is ‘repugnant’ to a union law relating to that subject, whether the Union law is prior or later in time, the Union law will prevail and the state law shall to the extent of such repugnancy, be void. Discuss with the help of case law.
- Q.8** Write notes on:
- a) Borrowing powers
 - b) Centre’s power to legislate on state subjects

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**LL.M. TRIMESTER – II (CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM)
(2013 COURSE) / (2015 COURSE) : SUMMER - 2018**

**SUBJECT: GROUP-B: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES**

Day : **Thursday**
Date : **17/05/2018**

S-2018-1489

Time : **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**
Max. Marks : 60.

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Critically analyze the scope of Freedom of Speech and Expression emphasizing on right to publish and propagate views of other people.
- Q.2** “Maneka Gandhi’s judgment has reformed the criminal justice system in India.”
Comment.
- Q.3** Identical Treatment in unequal circumstances would amount to inequality. Analyze the statement emphasizing on test of reasonable classification
- Q.4** Critically evaluate the concept of positive secularism which separates spiritualism with individual faith emphasizing on S. R. Bommai v UOI case.
- Q.5** Public Interest Litigation has proved to be a strong and potent weapon in the hands of the court enabling it to unearth many scams and corruption cases in public life and to punish the guilty involved in these scams. Enumerate critically the scams which have comes to light through the Public Interest litigations.
- Q.6** Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles are said to be the conscience of our Constitution. Evaluate the judicial approach towards inter relationship between Fundamental rights and Directive Principles.
- Q.7** The theory of Basic Structure acts like a limitation on amending powers of the Parliament. Analyze with appropriate case laws.
- Q.8** Write short notes on:
- a) Protection of interest of minorities
 - b) Right against exploitation

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**LL.M. TRIMESTER – II (CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM)
(2013 COURSE) / (2015 COURSE) : SUMMER - 2018**

**SUBJECT: GROUP-B: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT AND FEDERAL GOVERNANCE**

Day: Saturday
Date: 19/05/2018

S-2018-1491

Time: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks: 60

N.B:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Local Self Government functions as a school of democracy wherein citizens are imparted political and popular education regarding issues of local and national importance. Discuss meaning, nature and significance of Local Self Government in India.
- Q.2** Analyse the administration of Metropolitan Towns and Municipal Corporations highlighting the problems of autonomy and accountability.
- Q.3** Panchayat Samiti is an effective tool for decentralization of democracy in Rural India. Elaborate.
- Q.4** Discuss as to how strengthening of local resources is carried out through financial administration of local bodies in India.
- Q.5** Critically evaluate the various controls exercised by the State over local bodies in urban and rural India.
- Q.6** Evaluate the changes brought about by 73rd and 74th amendment thus forming a constitutional basis for development of Local Self Government in India.
- Q.7** Local Self Government is a failed experiment in India. Discuss the above statement in the light of need for reforms in Local Self Governance System in India.
- Q.8** Write short note:
- a) Gram Sabha
 - b) Municipal Council

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LL. M. SEM-II (2015 COURSE) CBCS : SUMMER - 2018
**SUBJECT : ENVIRONMENTAL LAW GROUP : ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION &
DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

Day : **Monday**
Date : **21/05/2018**

S-2018-1456

Time : **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Distinguish between natural and manmade disasters and discuss in detail the role of Indian Government in compensating victims of natural as well as manmade disasters.
- Q.2** Enumerate the salient features of the National Disaster Management Act, 2005.
- Q.3** Explain in detail how global and Local NGOs can play an effective role in Disaster Management.
- Q.4** Discuss post disaster enquiries and investigations with special reference to right to hearing given to the affected individuals.
- Q.5** Discuss in detail Criminal Liability for environmental damages.
- Q.6** Throw light on the legal aspects of Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster.
- Q.7** Explain in detail the role played by National Green Tribunal in protecting the Environment in India.
- Q.8** Write a note on **ANY TWO** of the following:
- a) Laws relating to atomic energy
 - b) Accidental Disasters
 - c) Escape of dangerous substance

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LL. M. SEM-II (2015 COURSE) CBCS : SUMMER - 2018
SUBJECT : ENVIRONMENTAL LAW GROUP : ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION IN INDIA

Day : **Friday**
Date : **18/05/2018**

Time : **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**
Max. Marks : 60

S-2018-1452

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Discuss in detail the Constitutional provisions for protection of environment.
- Q.2** Enumerate the powers of the Central Government under the Environmental Protection Act, 1986.
- Q.3** Critically examine the Coastal Zone Management in India Laws and Policies.
- Q.4** Explain the importance of the principle of absolute liability of hazardous industries with reference to important judgments.
- Q.5** Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) is an important management tool for ensuring optimal use of natural resources. Explain.
- Q.6** Explain in detail the role of Panchayats and Municipalities in Environmental Protection in India.
- Q.7** Discuss in detail the role played by Indian Judiciary in the protection of environment in India with reference to landmark judgments.
- Q.8** Write a note on:
- a) Delegation of Powers – Environment Protection Act, 1986
 - b) Eco Mark

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LL. M. SEM-II (2015 COURSE) CBCS : SUMMER - 2018
SUBJECT: PROTECTION & ENFORCEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA
(HUMAN RIGHTS LAW)

Day: **Friday**
Date: **18/05/2018**

S-2018-1450

Time: **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**
Max. Marks: 60

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Explain the role of National Human Rights Commission in protecting human rights in India.
- Q.2** Describe the legal remedies for protection of human rights provided under Indian constitution.
- Q.3** Critically evaluate the role of India in implementing international norms and standards of human rights.
- Q.4** Elucidate the philosophy of preamble of Indian constitution with reference to provisions of UDHR.
- Q.5** Write a critique on "The Human Rights Act, 1993".
- Q.6** How judiciary is protecting and enforcing Human rights of the downtrodden and vulnerable groups in India?
- Q.7** Explain the notion of right to compensation as one of the basic human right and its interpretation by Indian Judiciary.
- Q.8** Write short notes on any **TWO** of the following:
- a) Special courts
 - b) Powers and functions of State Human Rights Commissions
 - c) Role of NGOs in protecting civil liberties in India.

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LL. M. SEM-II (2015 COURSE) CBCS : SUMMER - 2018
SUBJECT : c) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP : LAW RELATING TO
TRADEMARKS

Day : **Friday**
Date : **18/05/2018**

Time : **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**
Max. Marks : 60

S-2018-1451

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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Q.1 Write short notes on **ANY THREE** of the following:

- a) Brief historical background of Trademark Law
- b) False trade description
- c) Honest and Concurrent user
- d) Aim and objectives of the TRIPS agreement
- e) Filing of International registration
- f) Mareva injunction

Q.2 “Trademarks plays a vital role as it is a symbol that allows a purchaser to identify goods or services that have been proved, satisfactory and not to buy goods or services that have not been satisfactory”. Comment and discuss the aim and objectives of the Trademark Act, 1999.

Q.3 “An injunction is a specific order of the court forbidding the commission of a wrong threatened or the continuance of a wrongful course of action already begun”. Discuss and explain the salient features of section 135 of the Trademark Act, 1999.

Q.4 Explain the salient features of the Trademark Law Treaty (TLT) which is an International Treaty enacted to simplify application and registration procedures of Trademarks.

Q.5 Write a detailed note on:

- a) Derogatory cybersquatting
- b) Typography of cybersquatting

Q.6 “A registered trademark is a assignable and transmissible”. Discuss the procedure of registration under the Indian Trademark Act, 1999.

Q.7 “A Domain name is an identification string that defines a realm of administrative autonomy, authority or control on the internet”. Comment and discuss the role of ICANN for registration of Domain names.

Q.8 Write a detailed note on ‘Philosophy and theories of protection’ of the following (**ANY TWO**):

- a) Distinctive character of trademarks
- b) German theory
- c) Deceptive similarity

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LL.M. TRIMESTER – II (CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM)
(2013 COURSE) / (2015 COURSE) : SUMMER - 2018
SUBJECT : GROUP A: INTERNATIONAL & COMPARATIVE LAW AIR & SPACE

Day : **Monday**
Date : **21/05/2018**

S-2018-1492

Time : **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** “The most important source of Air Laws are international treaties”. Custom is not a very significant source of Air Law”. Discuss the nature, scope and source of Air Law.
- Q.2** “International Air Transportation has long established rules and regulations which are uniform for every state”. Discuss the rules governing air transportation.
- Q.3** “Airport leasing and privatization of Airport has become a permanent feature”. Explain the phenomenon of Airport Leasing and its legal issues.
- Q.4** Explain the rights and privileges of Air Passengers.
- Q.5** “Air terrorism, hijacking and sabotage of air crafts are some of the serious crimes faced by aviation industry”. Explain the various provisions created under air law to counter this problem.
- Q.6** Write short notes on **ANY TWO** of the following:
- a) Technology development in aviation
 - b) Liability in civil aviation
 - c) Moon Treaty
 - d) Space communication
- Q.7** Discuss the provisions of Outer Space Treaty regarding usage of space for peaceful purposes.
- Q.8** Discuss the State and International obligations regarding commercial space activities.

**LL.M. TRIMESTER – II (CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM)
(2013 COURSE) / (2015 COURSE) : SUMMER - 2018**

**SUBJECT : GROUP – A: INTERNATIONAL & COMPARATIVE LAW
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW**

Day : **Thursday**
Date : **17/05/2018**

S-2018-1488

Time : **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** 'International economic law is based on modern and evolving principles such as the duty to co-operate, permanent sovereignty over natural resources and preferential treatment for developing countries in general and least developed countries in particular'. Comment.
- Q.2** The global liberalization has paved the way for fast expansion and growth of multinationals. Discuss the role of MNCs in the global economic integration.
- Q.3** Discuss the origin and objectives of NIEO. What are the implications of the NIEO for India?
- Q.4** "The IMF's main goal is to ensure the stability of the international monetary and financial system". Comment.
- Q.5** Discuss the objectives and principles of GATT. To what extent it contributed to global liberalization.
- Q.6** 'W.T.O. is GATT plus a lot more'. Comment with the objectives and principles of W.T.O.
- Q.7** Discuss the origin and objectives of WIPO. Explain how it promotes to protect IRP throughout the world?
- Q.8** Explain the following:
- a) Functions of World Bank
 - b) Codification of International Economic Law

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LL.M. TRIMESTER – II (CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM)

(2013 COURSE) / (2015 COURSE) : SUMMER - 2018

**SUBJECT : GROUP – A : INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS
(INTERNATIONAL & COMPARATIVE LAW)**

Day : **Saturday**

Date : **19/05/2018**

S-2018-1490

Time : **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**

Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
-

- Q.1** 'Human Rights are the rights possessed by all human being simply because they are human beings'. Comment with the philosophical and legal foundations of human rights.
- Q.2** "The U.N. Declaration on Human Rights was a public and indeed a global proclamation of common standard of achievement for all people and all nations". Comment on the significance of UDHR and its influence and legal impact.
- Q.3** Examine the various fields where state parties are required to step to eliminate discrimination against women under the CEDAW.
- Q.4** "American Convention on Human Rights not only recognizes rights of men but duties also". Comment.
- Q.5** Discuss the role played by NGOs in protecting human rights.
- Q.6** 'International Labour Organization is a very successful specialized agency'. Comment on its contributions in the field of Human Rights.
- Q.7** Explain the various methods of enforcement of International Human Rights and point out their shortcomings.
- Q.8** Explain the following:
- a) Right to Development
 - b) Right to Self-Determination

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LL.M. TRIMESTER – II (CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM)
(2013 COURSE) / (2015 COURSE) : SUMMER - 2018
SUBJECT: GROUP A: INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Day: Tuesday
Date: 15/05/2018

S-2018-1486

Time: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks: 60

N.B:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
-

Q.1 Trace the evolution of International Organization and explain the privileges and immunities.

Q.2 Explain the classification of the International Organizations on the basis of membership and regionalism.

Q.3 “The League of Nation emerged after the world war I and was established to ensure peace and security in the world”. In the light of above statement explain the origin and functions of League of Nations

Q.4 Elaborate the role and contribution of United Nations in development of International Law.

Q.5 Evaluate the role of European Union as an organization for mutual corporation among the states.

Q.6 Elucidate the salient features of International Commission of Jurist.

Q.7 Explain the powers and functions of General Assembly. What is the legal significance of its resolution?

Q.8 Write short notes on:

- a) Amnesty International
- b) SAARC

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LL.M. SEMESTER-II (2002 COURSE) : SUMMER - 2018
SUBJECT : JUDICIAL PROCESS

Day : **Thursday**
Date : **03/05/2018**

Time : **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**
Max. Marks : 60

S-2018-1473

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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Q.1 Critically examine the concept and various theories of justice in the Western thought.

Q.2 Write a critique on Concept of Dharma or Justice in Indian thought.

Q.3 Analyze the notion of Judicial review in India with the help of landmark precedents.

Q.4 Write an analytical note on Judicial process as an instrument of social ordering.

Q.5 Analyze and comment on Judicial Precedents as a source of law in India.

Q.6 Examine the development of Independence of judiciary laying emphasis on the principles of Independence of Judiciary

Q.7 Write a critique on Judicial activism in India.

Q.8 Write short notes on **ANY TWO** of the following:

- a) Equivalence theory
- b) Independence of justice theories
- c) Dependency theories

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LL. M. SEM-II (2015 COURSE) CBCS : SUMMER - 2018

SUBJECT : JUDICIAL PROCESS

Day : **Monday**
Date : **14/05/2018**

S-2018-1447

Time : **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All question carry **EQUAL** marks.
-

- Q.1** Write a Critique on Judicial Process as an instrument of social change.
- Q.2** Critically evaluate precedent as one of the tools of Judicial creativity in India.
- Q.3** The practice of Judicial review has become an significant problem for democratic and liberal theory and for descriptive political science in the twentieth century. Comment.
- Q.4** Write a critique on Independence of judiciary and the political nature of judicial process in India.
- Q.5** Critically elucidate various theories of justice in the western thought.
- Q.6** Write a critique on Equivalence Theories of Justice with appropriate landmark judgements.
- Q.7** Justice depends on law for its realization but Justice is not the same as law. Comment with reference to Dependency theories.
- Q.8** Write notes on **ANY TWO** of the following:
- a) Adversarial system
 - b) Independence of Judiciary
 - c) Judicial activism – scope and limits

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