

BHIMA – II (TRIMESTER): April-May-2014
SUBJECT : GROUP – A: INTERNATIONAL & COMPARATIVE LAW-AIR & SPACE LAW

Day : Friday
Date : 14-03-2014

Time : 10:00AM-TO1:00PM.
Max. Marks : 60.

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Critically discuss meaning, nature and scope of Air and Space Law in context of sources of Air and Space Law.
- Q.2** Explain and evaluate basic principles of international Air Law in context of regulation of international Air Transport.
- Q.3** Write an essay on principles of law relating to civil aviation with reference to hijacking, sabotage and air terrorism. Also discuss concepts of safety and security in context of international norms, state obligation and liability in civil aviation.
- Q.4** Discuss legal problems of Indian Civil aviation relating to technology development and consumer protection, suggesting a futuristic reform model of law to solve the problems.
- Q.5** In context of Indian perspective of air law, analyze and explain legal issues of airport leasing and privatization; and rights and privileges of air passengers.
- Q.6** “Freedom and regulation are opposite to each other, yet they have to co-exist”. Elaborate in context of freedom and regulation regarding outer space, in context of the International Conventions.
- Q.7** Write a critique on regulations of commercial space activities in India.
- Q.8** Write note on:
- a) Peaceful and non peaceful use of space technology
 - b) Satellite navigation and location

BHIMA-II (TRIMESTER): *April-May-2014*
SUBJECT: GROUP-B: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE

Day: *Tuesday*
Date: *11-03-2014*

Time: *10:00AM-TO 1:00 P.M.*
Max. Marks: 60

N.B:

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

Q.1 "The Constitution of India is neither federal nor Purely Unitary but is a combination of both". Discuss the important features of Indian federation.

Q.2 "A legislation having extraterritorial operation can be enacted only by Parliament and not by any state legislature. Extraterritorial operation of a state legislation is Sustainable on the ground of territorial nexus. Such territorial nexus when pleaded must be sufficient and real and not illusory". Comment with the help of Important case law.

Q.3 Critically evaluate the Principles of Interpretation of the lists with the help of various supreme court decisions.

Q.4 Explain the administrative relations between centre and state.

Q.5 "In normal times the distribution of power must be strictly maintained and neither the state nor the centre can encroach upon the sphere allotted to the other by the Contitution. But in certain exceptional circumstances the system of distribution is either suspended or the powers of the Union Parliament are extended over the subjects mentioned in the state list". Comment.

Q.6 Elaborate the emergency provision under the Indian Constitution and discuss the impact of it on centre state relations.

Q.7 Critically evaluate the centre-state relations and discuss the recommendations of Sarkaria commission.

Q.8 Write notes on:

- a) Finance commission
- b) Repugnancy between central and state laws

BHIMA - II (TRIMESTER): April-May-2014
**SUBJECT : GROUP - A: INTERNATIONAL & COMPARATIVE LAW INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC LAW**

Day : *Wednesday*
Date : *12-03-2014*

Time : *10:00 AM TO 1:00 P.M.*
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

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

- Q.1** Analyse and evaluate the subjects of International Economic Law.
- Q.2** The NIEO means the kind of institutional and regulatory framework that enables different nations of the world to work and grow together, cooperatively to achieve their maximum potentialities in economic objectives. Examine critically the meaning and significance of NIEO.
- Q.3** Critically enumerate the functions of IBRD.
- Q.4** WIPO encourages the conclusion of International agreement designed to promote the protection of intellectual property. Comment.
- Q.5** Critically examine the salient features of GATT 1994.
- Q.6** Evaluate the substantive and territorial scope of application of Model Law in International Commercial Arbitration.
- Q.7** WTO is a more powerful body than GATT and plays a major role in the future world economic affairs. Comment.
- Q.8** Write notes on the following:
- a) Membership of WTO
 - b) Problems and prospects of NIEO

BHIMA - II April-May-2014 (Trimester)
SUBJECT: GROUP-A: INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Day: **Tuesday**
Date: **11-03-2014**

Time: **10:00AM-TO 1:00P**
Max marks: 60

N.B:

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

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- Q.1** Discuss whether UN charter can be amended? If so to what extent?
- Q.2** Discuss the role of Bretton woods institutions in creating a new world economic order?
- Q.3** Define regionalism and explain other regional Organizations?
- Q.4** Explain in detail the functioning of the International Commission of Jurists?
- Q.5** Discuss the various privileges and immunities under the International Law?
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- Q.6** Explain in detail the role of Amnesty International?
- Q.7** What is stand taken by developing countries in Doha, Canun, and Hongkong Ministerial conference to protect the interest of developing nations?
- Q.8** Write short note on **(ANY TWO)**
- a) Economic and Social Council
 - b) IBRD
 - c) Collective Security
 - d) Commonwealth

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BHIMA - II (TRIMESTER): April-May-2014
SUBJECT: GROUP-B: CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Day: Friday
Date: 14-03-2014

Time: 10:00 AM TO 1:00 P.M.
Max. Marks: 60

N.B.:

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

- Q.1** Explain nature and scope of Administrative Law in view of Red Light Theory and Green Light Theory along with tripartite functions of administration narrating the difficulties in characterization of functions.
- Q.2** "Dicey's Rule of Law means the absolute supremacy of regular law as opposed to the influence of arbitrary power and excludes the existence of arbitrariness of prerogative on the part of the government". Write an essay on developments in Rule of Law under the Constitution of India as compared to Britain, Australia and New Zealand along with the French Rules of *Droit Administratif*.
- Q.3** "Separation of powers between the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution of India". Underline rationale behind the Doctrine of Separation of Powers applicable in India with comparative analysis of its application in U.S.A., U.K. and Australia along with narration of judicial observations in *Kesavananda Bharti* case and *Indira v. Raj Narain* case.
- Q.4** Discuss concept, growth and need of delegated legislation with landmark judgments along with the Doctrine of Excessive Delegation.
- Q.5** Critically evaluate the significant judicial pronouncements controlling administrative discretion with the help of Articles 14, 19, 21 and 22 of the Constitution of India, 1950.
- Q.6** "The application of the Principles of Natural Justice depends upon the nature of the jurisdiction conferred on the administrative authority, upon the character of the rights of the persons affected, the scheme and policy of the statute and other relevant circumstances disclosed in the particular case". Elaborate the situations in which the Principles of Natural Justice are attracted and elaborate effects of failure of it.
- Q.7** "The most significant, fascinating-but complex segment of Administrative Law is that pertaining to judicial control of administrative action. The nature and purpose of judicial review is not the review of the decision of the administrative authority but of the decision-making process". Elucidate writ jurisdiction of the Indian courts under Articles 32 and 226 of the Constitution of India, 1950 with the help of prominent case laws.



Write short notes on the following:

- a) The functions and powers of Lokpal and Lokayukta

BHIMA -II: April-May-2014 (Trimester)

**SUBJECT: GROUP-B : CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAWS :
FOUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES**

Day: *Wednesday*
Date: *12-03-2014*

Time: *10:00AM TO 1:00PM*
Max. Marks: 60.

N.B.:

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

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- Q.1** Art 14 bars discrimination and prohibits discriminatory laws Art 14 is now proving as a bulwark against any arbitrary or discriminatory state action. The horizons of equality as embodied in Art 14 have been expanding as a result of the judicial pronouncements and Art 14 has now come to have a highly activist-magnitude". Comment with case laws.
- Q.2** "The freedom guaranteed by Art 19 (1) are not absolute. Each of these rights is liable to be controlled, curtailed and regulated to some extent by laws made by the Parliament or the State legislature". Discuss the various grounds on which a legislature can impose reasonable restrictions on the rights guaranteed by Art 19.
- Q.3** Explain the principle of due process of law through the traditional approach as well as modern approach
- Q.4** " The concept of Secularism is implicit in the Preamble of the Constitution which declares the resolve of the people to secure to all its citizens liberty of thought, belief, faith and worship." Explain the nature and scope of right of freedom of religion.
- Q.5** " Liberty of the individual and the protection of the fundamental rights are the very essence of the democratic way of life adopted by the Constitution, and it is the privilege and the duty of this court to uphold those rights". Discuss the Constitutional remedies available to an individual.
- Q.6** The Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are supplementary and complementary to each other and the provisions in part III should be interpreted having regard to the Preamble and Directive Principles of State Policy. Explain the relationship between fundamentals rights and directive principles of state policy.
- Q.7** "A minority community can preserve its, language, script or culture by and through educational institution. Therefore ,the right to establish and administer institution of their is necessary concomitant to the right to preserve its distinctive language, script or culture." Comment with the help of case law.
- Q.8** Write notes on:
a) Amendability of Fundamental Rights
b) Protection against Double Jeopardy

Subject : Constitutional & Administrative Law : Centre-State Relations & Constitutional Governance

Day : Tuesday

Date : 06/05/2014



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B:

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

Q.1 "The Indian Federal system encompasses with in it the experiences of various federal systems of the world consistent with the Indian environment and contemporary political thought". Discuss the nature of Indian federation in the light of above statement.

Q.2 "The Constitution specifically confers the power to make law having extra territorial application on parliament and not on state legislatures. An Act of legislatures of a state can be challenged if its gives extra territorial operation to its provisions". Discuss the theory of territorial nexus evolved by the supreme court.

Q.3 "Distribution of legislative power between the centre and the unit is the essence of federal system. The constitution of India makes elaborate scheme of distribution of legislative power between the centre and state". Comment.

Q.4 "The powers of the union and the states are divided. But there may be chances when the law made under one list may also fall in list II". Explain the various principles evolved by the supreme court for interpretation of these lists.

Q.5 "Administration plays vital role in success of a modern state and functions ceaselessly. There are no recesses or vacations; success of a federal constitution largely depends upon co-operation and co-ordination between the union and the states". Evaluate the administrative relations between centre and state.

Q.6 "Finance is important component of administration. The Union and the states will not be able to discharge their constitutional functions without sufficient financial resources. The Constitution makes provisions for distribution of sources of revenue between the union and the states". Comment.

Q.7 "Proclamation of emergency has drastic consequences on the powers of the states and on fundamental rights of citizen. The federal structure of the union is temporarily converted into unitary system". Explain the Impact of emergency on centre state relations.

Q.8 Write notes on:

- a) Finance commission
- b) Sarkaria commission on centre state relations

Subject : International & Comparative Law : International Organizations

Day : Tuesday
Date : 06/05/2014



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B:

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1 Define the nature, functions and evolution of International organizations.
- Q.2 Discuss the expanding role of General Assembly in maintenance of international peace & security.
- Q.3 Discuss the international trusteeship system and composition of trusteeship council?
- Q.4 Explain in detail the functioning of league of nations?
- Q.5 Discuss what are the principal organs of United Nations?
- Q.6 Explain in detail the concept of collective security?
- Q.7 Discuss the salient features of International Commission of jurist?
- Q.8 Write short note on (**ANY TWO**)
- a) Regionalism
 - b) Privileges and Immunities
 - c) Relation between security council and general assembly
 - d) SAARC

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Subject : International & Comparative Law : International Human Rights

Day : Tuesday

Date : 13/05/2014



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Answer any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** 'Ancient thinkers and philosophers were of the view that human rights have been derived from the principles of eternal law as revealed in natural law'. Comment and elaborate the legal foundation of Human Rights.
- Q.2** 'Right of self -determination is a collective human rights which is beneficial to all the groups and to all the individuals of the territory'. Discuss.
- Q.3** Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the keystone on which UN activities for the promotion and observance of Human Rights are based'. Comment.
- Q.4** Concern for human rights is woven into the UN charter 'like a golden thread'. Comment and highlight the relevant provisions of the charter.
- Q.5** Examine the provisions of European Convent of Human Rights regarding their enforcement.
- Q.6** Examine the various measures for implementation of Human Rights under the International Covenant on Civil and political Rights, 1966.
- Q.7** 'Right to peace has both individual and collective aspects and it must be promoted as such for the maintenance of International peace and security'. Comment and highlight the contribution of UNO in this regard.
- Q.8** Write notes on:
- a) Political Rights of Women
 - b) Functions of UNESCO

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Subject : Constitutional & Administrative Law : Administrative Law

Day : Friday

Date : 16/05/2014



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

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

- Q.1** “Administrative Law is the law relating to the administration. It determines the organisation, powers and duties of administrative authorities. The present-day *corpus* of Administrative Law is organized around the three-fold classification of functions of the administration”. Explain nature and scope of Administrative Law along with tripartite functions of administration narrating the difficulties in characterization of its functions.
- Q.2** Write an essay on developments in Rule of Law in India as compared to Britain, Australia and New Zealand.
- Q.3** “The basic problem in the area of delegated legislation is that of devising suitable controls and safeguards so that the advantages of the techniques may be available while the dangers and risks of abuse inherent therein may be minimize”. Discuss factors leading to the growth of delegated legislation with suitable illustrations and the need for safeguards to control it.
- Q.4** Underline rationale behind the Doctrine of Separation of Powers applicable in India with comparative analysis of its application in U.S.A., U.K. and Australia.
- Q.5** “In quite a large number of situations, the judiciary has rejected attempts to confer unregulated discretion on administrative authorities in areas covered by some of the Fundamentals Rights”. Critically evaluate the significant judicial pronouncements controlling administrative discretion with the help of Articles 14, 19, 21, and 22 of the Constitution of India, 1950.
- Q.6** “The Principles of Natural Justice cannot be put in a straight-jacket. Their applicability depends upon the context, the facts and circumstances of each case”. Elucidate the Principles of Natural Justice in the light of above statements and elaborate effects of failure of it.
- Q.7** “The real kernel of democracy lies in the courts enjoying the ultimate authority to restrain the exercise of absolute and arbitrary power”. Elaborate this view with the help of landmark case laws in light of judicial control of administrative action through writs.
- Q.8** Write short notes on the following:
a) Liability of the administration in contract and governmental tortious liability
b) Development, importance and position of Ombudsman in India

Subject : International & Comparative Law : Air & Space

Day : Friday

Date : 16/05/2014



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1 Explain and critically appreciate law relating to use of space technology and space communication, examining problems and opportunities and suggesting solutionS.
- Q.2 Critically appreciate principles of law relating to constitutional and international obligations in context of regulation of commercial space activities in India.
- Q.3 Explain and analyse object, scope and implication of law of launch services, satellite communication and broadcasting, and IPR and technology transfer.
- Q.4 Write a critique on the law of outer space in context of freedom and regulation of outer space, through international conventionS.
- Q.5 Explain and critically discuss Indian perspective of air law relating to civil aviation in context of legal problems of technology transfer and consumer protection.
- Q.6 Examine legal problems of airport leasing and privatization, rights and privileges of air passengers, and third party liability for surface damages.
- Q.7 Critically appreciate meaning, nature, scope of air and space law. Also discuss contribution of various sources to air and space law.
- Q.8 Write note on:
 - a) Basic principles of international air law
 - b) Liability in civil aviation

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Subject : Constitutional & Administrative Law : Local Self Government & Federal Governance

Day : Tuesday

Date : 13/05/2014



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B:

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

Q.1 "The object of the study of local Self-Government is to throw light on the third tier of our governmental system, which is the basis of our democracy". Elaborate.

Q.2 Critically analyse, explain and evaluate contents of 73rd and 74th Amendment to Indian Constitution to clearly bring out constitutional basis of local self government its India.

Q.3 Critically explain organisational structure of local bodies, probing and explaining their composition, function, powers and role.

Q.4 How and with what results the law has succeeded in democratic decentralization in urban India in context of Municipal Council and Municipal Corporation. In view of your criticism, suggest legal reforms.

Q.5 How law has dealt with financial administration of local bodies in India? Answer in context of funding to local bodies and strengthening of local resources. Suggest suitable changes in the law in this area.

Q.6 Write a critique on law relating to state control over rural and urban local bodies.

Q.7 Discuss and explain need for reform in local self governance system in India, suggesting an ideal and practical legal reform model in this area.

Q.8 Write notes on :

- a) Village Panchayats and Gram Sabha- Decentralisation
- b) Zilla Parishad- Decentralisation

Subject : Constitutional & Administrative Law : Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles

Day : Thursday

Date : 08/05/2014



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

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

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- Q.1** Absolute and unrestricted individual rights do not, and cannot exist in any modern State, Comment and explain the new judicial trends in interpreting provision of part III of the Constitution.
 - Q.2** Define 'State' and explain how Supreme Court has interpreted 'Other authorities' to be included in the definition of State.
 - Q.3** Act 14 forbids a class-legislation but it does not forbid reasonable classification. Comment and explain the test of reasonable classification.
 - Q.4** 'Freedom of speech and of the Press lay at the foundation of all democratic organizations, for without free political discussion no public education, so essential for the proper functioning of the process of popular government is possible. Comment and explain nature and scope of freedom of Press in India.
 - Q.5** 'Right to live is not merely confined to physical existence but it includes within its ambit the right to live with human dignity' Comment and Explain the scope of Art 21.
 - Q.6** Examine the nature and scope of right against exploitation. Elucidate your answer with suitable case laws.
 - Q.7** 'The Directive Principles lay down certain economic and social policies to be pursued by the various Governments in India; they impose certain obligation on the state to take positive action in certain directions in order to promote the welfare of the people and achieve economic democracy'. Comment how it is achieved.
 - Q.8** Explain the following:
 - a) Mandal Commission Case
 - b) Protection against Double Jeopardy

Subject : International & Comparative Law : International Economic /

Day : Thursday

Date : 08/05/2014



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Codification means a systematic arrangement of the economic rules of law in existence in the field of International Economic Law. Elaborate.
- Q.2** Evaluate the provisions and principles of Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (CERDS).
- Q.3** The ICSID provides machinery and procedure for the settlement of investment disputes. Examine.
- Q.4** To ensure administrative co-operation among the unions is one of the objects of WIPO. Elucidate the objects and functions of WIPO.
- Q.5** Critically examine the procedures of the GATT Negotiations.
- Q.6** The adoption of the UNCITRAL Model law is a significant contribution towards fair and efficient settlement of International Commercial disputes. Comment.
- Q.7** Evaluate the objectives, functions and status of WTO.
- Q.8** Write notes on the following:
- a) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - b) Globalization of Economic activity

Subject : II - Legal Education & Research Methodology

Day : Thursday

Date : 08/05/2014

S.D.E.



17881

Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

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

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- Q.1** At the higher education level lecture method may be safely used to simulate interest and mental activity of the students. Lectures are used to impart knowledge to students. Critically evaluate the lecture method of teaching.
- Q.2** Seminar method is more useful in legal education. The object of legal education is to create safe and positive environment in which students can fearlessly express their views. Seminar method is helpful to achieve that object. Critically examine the objectives of seminar method of teaching.
- Q.3** What is sampling? Enumerate the advantages and disadvantages of sampling methods.
- Q.4** Legal education is the education of individual who intend to become law professionals or those who simply intend to use there law degrees to some end either related to law or business. Comment.
- Q.5** In doctrinal research scholar mainly uses library to get statutes text, judgement, treaties, legal journals, magazines etc. Evaluate the doctrinal method.
- Q.6** Write a critical essay on empirical research.
- Q.7** Cause effect relationship is essential in socio legal research and the purpose of observation is discovery of casual relation between various facts. Purpose of observation itself shows its importance in socio-legal research. Comment.
- Q.8** Write short notes on the following:
- a) Case study
 - b) Juristics writings

Subject : III - Banking Law

Day : Tuesday

Date : 13/05/2014

S.D.E.



17883

Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.

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

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- Q.1** Besides accepting deposits and making advances, banks render certain subsidiary services to their customers. Describe four of the most important services.
- Q.2** "The objectives of Nationalisation of major banks of the country was to ensure that the banking system serves better the development needs of all sectors of the economy in the context of the performance of the banking system since Bank Nationalisation". Critically evaluate the outcome of nationalization of banks.
- Q.3** Describe in brief, the methods by which the Reserve Bank of India exercises control over the commercial banks.
- Q.4** 'Both pledge of goods and hypothecation of goods are the methods of security advances from the banks against the security of goods'. Comment upon their features and draw backs as a security.
- Q.5** 'The foundation of a banker and customer relationship is of confidence and secrecy'. Discuss obligation of banker to maintain secrecy and disclosure of information required by law.
- Q.6** The Indian Banking System is headed by the RBI which is the monetary authority of the country and performs the role of central banking'. Highlight the role of RBI as a Central Banking authority.
- Q.7** Default and recovery of advances is a major concern in banking business. Find out the causes of default and steps taken by banker for recovery including the role of Debt Recovery Tribunal in this regard.
- Q.8** Explain the following:
- a) Bankers duty to customers
 - b) Good lending principles

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Subject : V - Corporate Finance

Day : Monday

Date : 19/05/2014

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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Q.1 What are the various sources available to Indian industries for raising capital for their needs? Explain fully with their advantages and disadvantages.

Q.2 Outline the nature and advantages of a floating charge? What is meant by crystallization of a floating charge? When does a floating charge crystallize?

Q.3 Explain the provisions relating to managerial remuneration and payment of commissions and brokerage? Do they really conserve corporate finance?

Q.4 Examine the various provisions of law relating to protection of inventors? Are they sufficient?

Q.5 Examine the role of public financial institution in corporate fund raising. Do they achieve a single object only?

Q.6 Explain how administrative regulations on corporate finance are carried out. Explain particularly the role played by SEBI.

Q.7 What do you mean by mutual funds? State the organs of mutual funds along with its advantages?

Q.8 Explain the following:

- a) Prospectus
- b) Dematerialization of securities

Subject : III - Human Rights of Disadvantaged Groups

Day : Tuesday

Date : 13/05/2014

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.

1. All question carry equal marks.
2. Answer any four question.

- Q.1 Write a critique on concept of disadvantaged groups, their problems and their needs for human rights to rescue them and help them to survive, grow and prosper.
- Q.2 State, Explain and analyze emerging human rights jurisprudence and the role of judiciary in context of right of women.
- Q.3 Why a child needs human rights? What are his problems which such right can solve? Discuss track record of judiciary to solve such problems through application of human rights.
- Q.4 With help of relevant principles laid down in significant case-law relating to human right of prisoners, critically evaluating role of judiciary to uplift lot of prisoners. Discuss emerging human rights jurisprudence.
- Q.5 "The lot of dalits is hardly happy in India, particularly in rural India, notwithstanding, grandiose constitutional provisions and universal declarations of Human Rights" Elaborate.
- Q.6 Critically discuss enforcement of human rights in context of problems and issues relating to protection laws of the disadvantaged groups.
- Q.7 Write a critique on the future perspective of human rights of disadvantaged.
- Q.8 Write notes on any TWO
 - a) The unorganized labour
 - b) The stateless people
 - c) Right of mennonites
 - d) The mentally ill

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Subject : IV - Insurance Law

Day : Friday

Date : 16/05/2014

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B:

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** "Insurance contract is a pure indemnity contract". Explain this statement and elucidate the basic essentials of an Insurance contract.
- Q.2** Explain the concept of risk and its commencement in an insurance contract. Also, explain nomination and assignment of a policy.
- Q.3** Trace the development of insurance industry with special emphasis on the laws regulating the industry.
- Q.4** Explain the term 'perils of the sea' under Marine Insurance. Which are the different types of policies under marine insurance?
- Q.5** Explain the various types of Life Insurance Policies.
- Q.6** Explain in brief, the various types of policies available under property insurance.
- Q.7** "In Motor Vehicles Act, compulsory insurance of vehicles is deemed necessary". Explain the essential features of Motor Vehicles Act.
- Q.8** Explain the following:
- a) Premium
 - b) Policy

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Subject : V - Science, Technology & Human Rights

Day : Monday

Date : 19/05/2014

S.D.E.



17886

Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

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

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- Q.1** "We live in the era of scientific development and science is the nucleus of life". Explain the inter-relationship of science, technology and human rights.
- Q.2** Discuss the issues of human rights ethics involved in sex-determination tests.
- Q.3** Discuss the impact of various developments in Medical science upon the right to human health.
- Q.4** Does right to life include right to die? If so, does right to die include and extend to right to die with the help of another when one is incapable of doing so himself? Critically examine the concept of Euthanasia in the light of recent verdict of the Supreme Court.
- Q.5** Explain the concept of induced abortion. How does it lead to the violation of human rights?
- Q.6** Write a detail note on Surrogacy laws in India.
- Q.7** What is human cloning? Does it raise ethical and human rights issues? Explain in detail.
- Q.8** Write notes on:
- a) Gene Therapy
 - b) right to environment and developments in science, technology

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Subject : I - Judicial Process

Day : Tuesday

Date : 06/05/2014

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.

1. All question carry equal marks.
2. Answer any four question.

- Q.1 "A lawyer, whether academic or professional, is expected to be competent to analyze and evaluate the legal process to form a broader juristic perspective." Elaborate
- Q.2 Explain various notions of judicial review in context of its role in constitutional adjudication; discussing various theories of judicial role.
- Q.3 State, Explain and analyze object, scope and implication of tools and techniques in policy making and creativity and problems of accountability with regard to judicial law making.
- Q.4 Write a critique on Indian debate and the role of judges and on the notion of judicial review in context of independence of judiciary and the political nature of judicial process.
- Q.5 Discuss judicial process in pursuit of constitutional goals and values, discussing new dimensions of judicial activism and structural challenges.
- Q.6 Discuss concept of justice or Dharma in Indian thought and Dharma as the fountains of legal ordering in Indian thought.
- Q.7 Discuss, explain and critically analyze relation between law and justice, in context of equivalence theories and dependency theories.
- Q.8 Write notes on any two :
 - a) Analysis of selected Supreme Court cases influenced by theories of justice.
 - b) The liberal contractual traditions as theoretical basis of justice.
 - c) Theories of justice in western thought.

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Subject : IV - International Humanitarian Law & Refugee Law

Day : Friday

Date : 16/05/2014

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

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

Q.1 Repatriation, resettlement and rehabilitation of refugees are the prime concerns of international community. How far the mechanisms are successful in resolving the issues relating to the rights of refugees?

Q.2 Discuss in detail the protection accorded to the armed forces in the field and armed forces at sea.

Q.3 "The international humanitarian law aims at humanization of war through war itself". Discuss.

Q.4 Discuss the important provisions relating to the treatment of prisoners of war enumerated in the Geneva Convention, 1949.

Q.5 "The Red Cross Society has played a vital role in the protection and promotion of international humanitarian laws". Critically evaluate.

Q.6 What are the protections accorded to the civilians at the time of armed conflict? Explain in detail.

Q.7 Critically assess the role played by UNHCR in the protection and promotion of the rights relating to refugees.

Q.8 Write notes on:

- a) Biological weapon of warfare
- b) The shipwrecked

Subject : Legal Education and Research Methodology

Day : Thursday
Date : 08/05/2014



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B.

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

- Q.1** Today the lecture method of teaching is considered to be traditional and outdated, nevertheless it is a very effective and popular method of teaching. Explain the utility and importance of the lecture method of teaching.
- Q.2** Even though many statutes prevail for the protection of rights of the people, still a number of people are denied of their rights because of the ignorance and lack of legal literacy. Discuss the utility and importance of legal literacy.
- Q.3** A legal researcher cannot do justice to the legal research if he does not know about the mechanics of social research methods, and hence social legal research is regarded necessary. Discuss the nature of socio legal research.
- Q.4** Empirical means 'relying solely on observation and experiment not on theory', and this research is carried out by collecting and gathering data or information relating to universe by employing primary sources of data. Discuss the relevance of empirical research for law students.
- Q.5** A problem is some difficulty experienced by the researcher in a theoretical or practical situation, and is regarded as the first step in legal research. Explain the various aspects related to the identification of problem.
- Q.6** In the probability sampling technique, it is possible to state in advance the probability that any given unit of the universe of the research study, will be included in the sampling frame. Discuss the various types of probability sampling techniques.
- Q.7** Interview as a tool of data collection establishes a psychological process between the interviewer and the interviewee, as the purpose of the conversation ~~is to collect specific data for the purpose of research. Discuss the various types of data collection for research.~~
- Q.8** Write notes on **ANY TWO** of the following:
- a) Research design
 - b) The problem method of teaching
 - c) Analysis of data

Subject : b) Protection and Enforcement of Human Rights in India

Day : Tuesday

Date : 13/05/2014



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

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

- Q.1** "The Indian Constitution incorporates the Directive Principles of State Policy, because the makers of the constitution had realized that in a poor country like India, Political democracy would be useless without economic democracy". Discuss the Directive Principles of State Policy in the light of landmark precedents.
- Q.2** What are the formal enforcement mechanisms available in India for the enforcement of human rights? Critically analyze how far they are successful in minimizing human rights violations in India.
- Q.3** What is the role of the Supreme Court as a Guardian of Human rights in India? Discuss with special reference to the Public Interest Litigation in India.
- Q.4** How far has India succeeded in implementing the international norms and standards in Human rights? Evaluate the constitutional provisions in this respect and also the role of the Judiciary.
- Q.5** Discuss the role of the Supreme Court as a Guardian of Human Rights in India? Explain with special reference to the Public Interest Litigation in India.
- Q.6** The Indian constitution provides under Article 51 - A that all Indian citizens have the fundamental duty to protect and improve the natural environment and have compassion for living creatures. Critically examine how far this obligation is being met and the repercussions of ignorance of this duty upon the basic right of every person to a healthy environment.
- Q.7** The modern trend of guaranteeing fundamental rights to the people may be traced to the Constitution of the USA drafted in 1787. How did the constitution of USA influence the Indian constitution in relation to fundamental rights? Trace the development of human rights in Indian constitution.
- Q.8** Write notes on the following:
- a) Rights of Minorities
 - b) Preamble to the Constitution

Subject : b) Human Rights of Disadvantaged Groups

Day : Friday

Date : 16/05/2014



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Answer any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
-

Q.1 "Due to frequent violations to particular groups in disadvantageous positions, new categories of human rights have emerged." Explain in context of concept of human rights of disadvantaged groups.

Q.2 Critically appreciate enforcement of human rights in context of protection laws of the disadvantaged groups, with reference to problems and issues in this regard.

Q.3 State, explain and analyze future perspective of the human rights of the disadvantaged, discussing emerging needs and thoughts in this area.

Q.4 Write notes on :
a) Rights of women
b) Aids victims.

Q.5 Write notes on :
a) Rights of the child
b) Rights of prisoners.

Q.6 Write notes on :
a) Rights of to dalits
b) The tribal and other indigenous people.

Q.7 Write notes on :
a) The mentally ill
b) The stateless persons.

Q.8 Write notes on :
a) The unorganized labour
b) Rights of minorities.

Subject : a) Law of Export - Import Regulation

Day : Tuesday

Date : 13/05/2014



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B.-

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

- Q. 1** How state control over import and export of goods has moved from rigidity to mobility? What is impact of regulation on economy?
- Q. 2** Critically evaluate WTO agreement, WTO and tariff restrictions, investments and transfers of technology, quota restriction and antidumping.
- Q. 3** Critically explain general law on control of imports and exports, discussing general scheme and legislative control.
- Q. 4** How exports are controlled with reference to quality control, regulation on goods and conservation of foreign exchange.
- Q. 5** Critically evaluate changing dimensions of Exim policy, particularly in context of investment policy, joint ventures, promotion of foreign trade, and service sector.
- Q. 6** Critically explain law relating to customers.
- Q. 7** Write a critique on legal regulations of investments.
- Q. 8** Write notes on any two ;
- a) The basic needs of export and import trade.
 - b) Restrictive terms in technology transfer agreements.
 - c) Automatic approval schemes.
 - d) Quarantine regulations.

NANNI – II (2002 COURSE): APRIL / MAY 2014
SUBJECT: BANKING LAW

Day : Friday
Date : 16-05-2014

Time : 10:00 AM TO 1:00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

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

- Q.1** Discuss in brief the history of banking in India with special reference to indigeneous banking.
- Q.2** What is social control over banking? Evaluate nationalisation of banks and disinvestments.
- Q.3** Give characteristics and functions of the Central Bank.
- Q.4** Critically examine the functions of R.B.I with special reference to Credit Control, Exchange Control and Bank Rate Policy formulation
- Q.5** Examine the legal character of relationship of Banker and Customer.
- Q.6** What are various types of securities for advances available to banker? Give their merits and demerits.
- Q.7** Examine the recent trends banking system in India particularly with reference to use of new technology.
- Q.8** Write short notes on:
a) Nature and Types of Accounts
b) Kinds of Negotiable Instruments

Subject : Judicial process

Day : Tuesday

Date : 06/05/2014



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt ANY FOUR questions.
 - 2) All questions carry EQUAL marks.
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- Q.1 Judicial process is reflected in the judge made laws, which are considered as an instrument of social ordering. Discuss.
- Q.2 Though there is less scope for creativity through judicial process in the cases where the law is codified, never the less, legal development and creativity through legal reasoning is possible in the cases where the law is uncodified. Comment.
- Q.3 Discuss the role of judicial process which has led to the dynamic interpretation of the constitutional provisions.
- Q.4 In the Indian legal system, the parliament and the government can be made accountable through many means such as public opinion, exposure through media and polls; however can the judiciary be made accountable? Discuss.
- Q.5 Discuss the pros and cons related to the independence Indian judiciary.
- Q.6 Judicial process no doubt brings creativity and flexibility in the law, but sometimes the judicial process is tainted with political aspects. Discuss the political nature of the judicial process.
- Q.7 Discuss as to how the distributive theory of justice is incorporated in the Indian Constitution.
- Q.8 Write short notes on:
a) Relationship between law and justice
b) Dependency theory of justice