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**First Year LL.M. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April-2024**

Indian Constitutional Law and New Challenges (LLM1101)

Day & Date: Thursday, 25-04-2024
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Part A

Q.1 Solve. (Any Five). **60**

- 1) Explain the term Right to Education and discuss how it is safeguarded in India with relevant case laws.
- 2) Describe the concept of Right to equality and impact of privatization on it.
- 3) Discuss the concept of state. Elaborate its inevitability in modern era with relevant case laws.
- 4) Explain the requisite of accountability of executive and judiciary in India.
- 5) Explain the Women Empowerment through legislation and its impact in society with relevant case laws.
- 6) Explain the status, power and functions of the Election Commission in India.
- 7) What is Minority? How constitution of India protects the Minority Rights with help of relevant case laws.
- 8) Secularism is the basic structure of the Indian Constitution. Discuss.

Part B

Q.2 Solve. (Any Four). **20**

- a) Tribunals.
- b) Strike.
- c) Public Interest Litigation.
- d) Inter-State Disputes.
- e) Judicial Independence.
- f) Centre Responsibility over the state.

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**First Year LL.M. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April-2024**

Introduction to Legal Theory (LLM1102)

Day & Date: Saturday, 27-04-2024
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Part A

Q.1 Broad answer type questions. (Any Five) 60

- 1) Social Engineering Theory is not outdated and it is still relevant to balance conflicting interest. Discuss.
- 2) Discuss important propositions of Kelson's Pure Theory of Law. Point out its demerits.
- 3) Critically examine the Rawls' Theory of Justice and its applicability to Indian Legal System.
- 4) The Theory of Natural Law advocated by Lon Fuller is based upon the doctrine of Internal Morality. Comment.
- 5) Explain Theory of Positivism as propounded by Prof. HLA Hart.
- 6) Karl Lewellyn has relied upon the grand style to the adopted by the judges in their Decision making Process. Explain American Legal Realism.
- 7) 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.
- 8) Evaluate Austin's notion of Law as a command of sovereign and its applicability in the modern era.

Part B

Q.2 Short answer type questions. (Any Four) 20

- a) Gender Justice.
- b) Rousseau.
- c) Amartya Sen.
- d) Law and Morals.
- e) Finnis.
- f) Immanuel Kant.

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**First Year LL.M. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April-2024**

General Principles of Corporate Law (LLM1103)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 30-04-2024

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Part A

Q.1 Broad answer type questions. (Any Five) 60

- 1) Explain the various clauses of Memorandum of Association.
- 2) Write a detail note on Prospectus.
- 3) Explain in detail Debenture and its Kinds.
- 4) What is legal position of promoters? Explain the duties and liabilities of promoter.
- 5) Discuss in detail Articles of association.
- 6) Discuss in detail theories of corporate personality.
- 7) Discuss in detail Doctrine of Ultra-Vires.
- 8) Discuss in detail Doctrine of Constructive notice.

Part B

Q.2 Short answer type questions. (Any Four) 20

- a) Doctrine indoor Management
- b) Meetings-Kinds and Requisites of valid meeting.
- c) CSR and its importance
- d) Classification of Companies.
- e) Kinds of Shares
- f) Powers and duties of director.

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**First Year LL.M. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April-2024
Cyber Law (LLM1105)**

Day & Date: Friday, 03-05-2024
Time: 02:00 PM To 04:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Part A

Q.1 Broad answer type questions. (Any Three) (3×15=45) 45

- 1) Explain in detail Budapest convention on cyber crime.
- 2) Explain in details cyber authorities and their functions under IT Act.
- 3) Explain in detail ICANN's core principles.
- 4) Explain in detail Web content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0.
- 5) Define Digital and electronic signature? Explain their significance and function in relation with the Indian laws.

Part B

Q.2 Short answer type questions. (Any Three) (3×5=15) 15

- a) E-governance.
- b) E-Commerce- Advantages & Disadvantages.
- c) Conventional and cyber crime
- d) Computer Security.
- e) Development of cyber law- National and International Perspective.
- f) Preventive measures of cyber crime.

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**First Year LL.M. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April-2024**

Law of Industrial and Intellectual Property (LLM1107)

Day & Date: Thursday, 09-05-2024
Time: 02:00 PM To 04:30 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Broad Answer Type Questions. (Any Five) 60

- 1) Discuss in detail the nature and types of biotechnology patents. Also discuss the Indian policy and position relating to regulation of environment and health hazards in biotechnology patent.
- 2) Explain intellectual property? Explain the types of intellectual property rights? Discuss the protection of IPR in international perspective.
- 3) Discuss the meaning of Copyright and Rights Associated with it. Write a detail note on provisions of the Berne Convention and its impact on Developing Countries.
- 4) Enumerate the Nature of Industrial Designs along with difference between industrial designs and copyright. Discuss the provisions relating to the Hague Agreement concerning the International Registration of industrial designs and its benefits.
- 5) What do you mean by intellectual property? Discuss the impact of development of intellectual property on environmental protection and right to food security and public health.
- 6) Discuss the definition and concept of plant varieties and protection of it under the UPOV Convention.
- 7) Define the term patent and explain the provisions regarding enforceability of patent rights.
- 8) What are the evidentiary problems in proof piracy of patents?

Part B

Q.2 Short Answer Type Questions. (Any Four) 20

- a) Kinds of intellectual property
- b) Theory of the TRIPS agreement
- c) Discuss environmental protection and intellectual property.
- d) Discuss the sui generis protection of plant varieties in India.
- e) Explain consumer protection VIS-A-VIS trademark Law.
- f) Write a note on Secondary rights relating to copyright.

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**First Year LL.M. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April-2024**

Legal Education and Research Methodology (LLM1104)

Day & Date: Saturday, 11-05-2024
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

PART – A

Broad Answer Type Questions. (Any Five) (5×12=60)

60

- Q.1** How participation and organisation of Seminar, Teacher assessment and publication of Journal will assist Legal Education growth.
- Q.2** How do you identify legal research problem? What are the techniques which you will adopt?
- Q.3** List the compilation of report in case of special studies conducted in a relevant Legal Research Problem.
- Q.4** Discuss sample? Explain the procedure, design of samples, types of sampling be used in Legal Research.
- Q.5** How to use historical and comparative research materials in Legal Research. Explain historical and comparative research?
- Q.6** What do you mean by Data Processing? Explain in detail the tools of data processing and analysis.
- Q.7** What is legal research? Give a comparative account of doctrinal and non-doctrinal research methods and point out their significance in legal research.
- Q.8** Theory which is not fully tested is called hypothesis and hypothesis is called as a heart of research which give direction to research. Explain your answer with illustrations.

PART – B

Short Answer Type Questions. (Any Four) (4×5=20)

20

- Null Hypothesis
- Write in brief about Classification and tabulation of data.
- Teaching Methods and its type.
- What is Seminar Method in teaching?
- Discuss Scaling Techniques.
- Discuss about Historical research methods and its uses.

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**First Year LL.M. (Semester - I) (Old) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April-2024**

Indian Constitutional Law and New Challenges (LLM101)

Day & Date: Thursday, 25-04-2024

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

16

- 1) _____ of the Indian Constitution describes the Taxes are levied and collected by the center but distributed between the Centre and the states.
 - a) Article 322
 - b) Article 270
 - c) Article 318
 - d) Article 251
- 2) Following is covered under the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
 - a) Dispute relating to civil matters
 - b) Dispute between two citizens from two different states
 - c) Dispute relating to criminal cases involving murder
 - d) Disputes between two states of the India
- 3) Federalism is taken in the Indian Constitution from _____ country.
 - a) Germany
 - b) Canada
 - c) Australia
 - d) Italy
- 4) The age to exercise franchise was reduced from 21 years to 18 years by.
 - a) 42nd Amendment
 - b) 44th Amendment
 - c) 61st Amendment
 - d) 72nd Amendment
- 5) _____ ensures the protection of the rights and liberties of citizens.
 - a) Judicial restraint
 - b) Judicial activism
 - c) Judicial review
 - d) None of these
- 6) Following is a Fundamental Duty of every citizen of India.
 - a) To be truthful to one's duties
 - b) To renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of children
 - c) To be renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of human beings
 - d) To renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women
- 7) Article _____ of the Indian Constitution provides a role for the union government in adjudicating conflicts surrounding interstate rivers that arise among the state/regional governments.
 - a) 261
 - b) 262
 - c) 263
 - d) 264
- 8) The press has no fundamental right to publish the proceedings of the Legislature because.
 - a) The freedom of press is not fundamental right.
 - b) The press publishes for project.
 - c) Each house of the Legislature is the exclusive master of its proceedings.
 - d) A House of Legislature is a court and can regulate access to its proceedings

- 9) The Supreme Court considered the scope of Freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1) (a) for the first time in
a) A.C. Jose Vs Sivan Pillai b) K.A. Abbas Case
c) Bandit Queen Case d) Cross Roads Case
- 10) _____ finance commission has provided certain disadvantaged states with preferential treatment in the form of central assistance and tax breaks.
a) 4th b) 5th
c) 6th d) 7th
- 11) _____ termed the Indian Constitution as quasi-federal.
a) K. C. Wheare b) M. V. Paylee
c) D. D. Basu d) Ivor Jennings
- 12) Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as shortcomings of the electoral process in India?
a) Growing use of money and muscle power.
b) Growing use of corrupt parties.
c) Presence of large number of regional political parties.
d) Presence of large number of independent candidates in the contest.
- 13) The Constitution of India names our country as
a) Bharat b) Aryavarta
c) Hindustan d) India, that is Bharat
- 14) _____ means protective discrimination against the majority group.
a) Affirmative action b) Negative action
c) Privatization d) None of these
- 15) Judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from offices by _____.
a) Executive order b) Judicial order
c) Bureaucracy d) Impeachment
- 16) A minority community may reserve up to _____ seats for members of its own community in an educational institution established and administered by it even if the institution receives aid from the State.
a) 27% b) 33%
c) 40% d) 50%

Q.2 Answer the following (Any Four)**16**

- a) Judicial Activism
- b) Inter-State Disputes
- c) Right to Education
- d) Rehabilitation of internally displaced persons
- e) Freedom of speech
- f) Nexus of politics with criminals

Q.3 Answer the following (Any Two)**16**

- a) Tribunals
- b) Accountability of executive and judiciary
- c) Women Empowerment through legislation
- d) Secularism

Q.4 Answer the following (Any One)

16

What is Minority? How constitution of India protects the Minority Rights with help of relevant case laws.

OR

Discuss the concept of state. Elaborate its inevitability in modern era with relevant case laws.

Q.5 Answer the following question.

16

Explain the status, power and functions of the Election Commission in India.

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Set **P**

First Year LL.M (Semester - I) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Legal Education and Legal Research Methodology – I (LLM102)

Day & Date: Saturday, 27-04-2024
 Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Choose correct alternatives given below.**16**

- 1) We review the relevant literature to know _____.
 - a) What is already known about the topic
 - b) What concepts and theories have been applied to the topic
 - c) Who are the key contributors to the topic
 - d) All of the above
- 2) A deductive theory is one that: _____.
 - a) allows theory to emerge out of the data
 - b) involves testing an explicitly defined hypothesis
 - c) allows for findings to feed back into the stock of knowledge
 - d) uses qualitative methods whenever possible.
- 3) What does 'sampling cases' mean?
 - a) sampling using a sampling frame
 - b) identifying people who are suitable for research
 - c) literally, the researcher's brief-case
 - d) sampling people, newspapers, television programmes etc.
- 4) Which of the following is not a data-collection method?
 - a) research questions
 - b) unstructured interviewing
 - c) postal survey questionnaires
 - d) participant observation
- 5) Why is data analysis concerned with data reduction?
 - a) because far too much data is collected than is required
 - b) because we need to make sense of the data
 - c) because of the repetitions in answers to questionnaires
 - d) because the sample size has been exceeded
- 6) The core ingredients of a dissertation are: _____.
 - a) introduction; data collection; data analysis; conclusions and recommendations.
 - b) executive summary; literature review; data gathered; conclusions; bibliography.
 - c) research plan; research data; analysis; references.
 - d) introduction; literature review; research methods; results; discussion; conclusion.
- 7) Which of the following is a component of ethnographic research?
 - a) being immersed in a social group or setting
 - b) participant observation, interviews, and/or documentary analysis
 - c) a written account of an ethnographic study
 - d) all of the above

- 8) What is a key informant?
 - a) a group member who helps the ethnographer gain access to relevant people/events
 - b) a senior level member of the organisation who refuses to allow researchers into it
 - c) a participant who appears to be helpful but then blows the researcher's cover
 - d) someone who cuts keys to help the ethnographer gain access to a building
- 9) What is the name of the role adopted by an ethnographer who joins in with the group's activities but admits to being a researcher?
 - a) complete participant
 - b) participant-as-observer
 - c) observer-as-participant
 - d) complete observer
- 10) Is it okay to break the law in order to maintain a "cover"?
 - a) yes, provided it is not very serious
 - b) no, never under any circumstances
 - c) yes, because data on criminal activity would never come to light
 - d) yes, provided it doesn't cause physical harm to someone
- 11) What is the difference between "scratch notes" and "full field notes"?
 - a) scratch notes are just key words and phrases, rather than lengthy descriptions
 - b) full field notes are quicker and easier to write than scratch notes
 - c) scratch notes are written at the end of the day rather than during key events
 - d) full field notes do not involve the researcher scratching their head while thinking
- 12) What are the two main types of data that can be used in visual ethnography?
 - a) positivist and interpretivist
 - b) qualitative and quantitative
 - c) nominal and ordinal
 - d) extant and research-driven
- 13) Which of the following makes qualitative interviewing distinct from structured interviewing?
 - a) the procedure is less standardized
 - b) "rambling" off the topic is not a problem
 - c) the researcher seeks rich, detailed answers
 - d) all of the above
- 14) Which of the following is not a type of qualitative interview?
 - a) unstructured interview
 - b) oral history interview
 - c) structured interview
 - d) focus group interview
- 15) What is a "probing question"?
 - a) one that inquires about a sensitive or deeply personal issue
 - b) one that encourages the interviewee to say more about a topic
 - c) one that asks indirectly about people's opinions
 - d) one that moves the conversation on to another topic
- 16) The introductory section of a research report should aim to: _____.
 - a) identify the specific focus of the study
 - b) provide a rationale for the dissertation, or article
 - c) grab the reader's attention
 - d) all of the above

- Q.2 Write Short Answers. (Any Four)** **16**
- a) Write in brief about Classification and tabulation of data.
 - b) Teaching Methods and its type.
 - c) Historical research methods and its use.
 - d) Scaling Techniques.
 - e) Legal aid and legal literacy.
 - f) Students participating in various programme.
- Q.3 Answer in Brief. (Any Two)** **16**
- a) What is sample? Explain the procedure, design of samples, types of sampling be used in Legal Research.
 - b) How to use historical and comparative research materials in Legal Research?
 - c) Explain Seminar Method in teaching.
 - d) Comment on Legal Literacy.
- Q.4 Broad answer question. (Any One)** **16**
- a) How will you identify the legal research problem? What technique will you adopt? Explain.
 - b) List the compilation of report in case of special studies conducted in a relevant Legal Research Problem.
- Q.5 Broad answer question.** **16**
- How participation and organisation of Seminar, Teacher assessment and publication of Journal will assist Legal Education growth.

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Set **P**

First Year LL.M (Semester - I) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Law of Industrial and Intellectual Property (LLM103)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 30-04-2024
 Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Choose correct alternatives given below. 16

- 1) Which one of the following is not included in the term "Work" under copyright Act 1957?
 - a) Cinematographic Film
 - b) Layout designs of integrated circuits
 - c) Sound Recording
 - d) Dramatic Work
- 2) Intellectual Property Right protects the use of information and ideas that are of _____.
 - a) Ethical Value
 - b) Monetary Value
 - c) Social Value
 - d) Commercial Value
- 3) The first offence for infringement of copyright can be for a maximum of imprisonment for a term of _____.
 - a) 6 month and a fine of Rs. 20,000
 - b) 3 years and fine of Rs. 50,000
 - c) 3 years and a fine of Rs. 2,00,000
 - d) 5 years and fine of Rs. 5,00,000
- 4) Patents are defined as monopoly rights which one granted by the government, for full disclosure of invention for a limited period of time, that is for 20 years.
 - a) True
 - b) False
- 5) The purpose of granting patents is to encourage inventions by promoting their protection and utilization so as to contribute to the development of industries.
 - a) True
 - b) False
- 6) Under which type of agreement royalty is paid on the basis of sale?
 - a) Mining
 - b) Patent
 - c) Copyright
 - d) Licensing
- 7) Intellectual Property Rights protect the use of information and ideas that are of _____.
 - a) Social Value
 - b) Moral Value
 - c) Commercial Value
 - d) Ethical Value
- 8) Intellectual Property Rights in India covers _____.
 - a) Patents
 - b) Copyright
 - c) Trademark
 - d) All of them

- 9)** Trademark registration gives exclusive proprietary rights to the trademark owner.
a) True b) False
- 10)** A Trademark is a recognizable sign, design or expression which identifies products or services of a particular source from those of others. And are used to claim exclusive proprietary rights of products or services.
a) True b) False
- 11)** Under the copyright agreement the amount of royalty is computed on the basis of _____.
a) Number of books published b) Number of books sold
c) Total cost of books published d) Total sale price of books sold
- 12)** IPR does not include trade secrets and moral rights.
a) True b) False
- 13)** Intellectual Property is a category of property that includes intangible creations of the human intellect.
a) True b) False
- 14)** The following can not be exploited by assigning or by licensing the rights to others.
a) Patents b) Designs
c) Copyright d) Trademark
- 15)** Symbol of Maharaja of Air India is _____.
a) Copyright b) Patent
c) Trademark d) Design
- 16)** Patent is a form of _____.
a) Tangible Property b) Intellectual Property
c) Industrial Property d) Both (b) & (c)

Q.2 Write Short Answers. (Any Four)

16

- What is the underlying theory of the TRIPS agreement?
- Define the intellectual property right and explain its nature.
- Write a note on copyright protection on internet.
- Describe the sui generis protection of plant varieties on Indian.
- Write a note on consumer protection VIS-A-VIS trademark Law.
- What do you understand by plant patenting?

Q.3 Answer in Brief. (Any Two)

16

- a) What is intellectual property? What all the types of intellectual property rights? Discuss the protection of IPR in international perspective.
- b) What do you understand biotechnology patents? Discuss the Indian policy and position on the regulation of environment and health hazards in biotechnology patents.
- c) Discuss the concept of novelty of inventions protected by patent law. Discuss the different evidentiary problems in piracy.
- d) Discuss the role of IPR in hazardous research.

Q.4 Broad answer question. (Any One)**16**

- a) “The protection of intellectual property is vital to economic growth and global competitiveness.” In the light of this statement explain the justification for intellectual property protection in India.
- b) Discuss the different aspects of the relationship between intellectual property rights and human rights. Explain the role of IPR in the area of food security.

Q.5 Broad answer question.**16**

Freedom of speech and expression is the basis of intellectual property. Examine this statement.

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Set **P**

**First Year LL.M (Semester - I) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Legal Regulation and Economic Enterprise (LLM104)**

Day & Date: Friday, 03-05-2024
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Choose correct alternatives given below.**16**

- 1) The Essential Commodities Act was come into force on _____.
a) 1 March, 1955 b) 1 April, 1955
c) 1 May, 1955 d) 1 June, 1955
- 2) _____ organization control the insurance business in India.
a) RBI b) SEBI
c) IRDAI d) LIC
- 3) _____ was the first competition law established in India.
a) Competition Act, 2002
b) Consumer Protection Act, 1986
c) The Monopolies and Restrictive trade practices Act, 1969
d) None of these
- 4) The head office of the Telecom Regulatory Authority shall be at _____.
a) Bombay b) Delhi
c) Gujrat d) Calcutta
- 5) Article 48 - A of the Constitution inserted by constitutional amendment _____.
a) 1976 b) 1977
c) 1978 d) 1979
- 6) The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 was come into force on _____.
a) 20th July, 2020 b) 21st July, 2020
c) 20th July, 2019 d) 21st July, 2019
- 7) The transfer of assets from the public sector to the private sector is referred to as _____.
a) Privatization b) Deregulation
c) Nationalization d) Individualism
- 8) Life Insurance Corporation Act was come into effect on _____.
a) 1st July, 1956 b) 1st Aug, 1956
c) 1st Sept, 1956 d) 1st Oct, 1956
- 9) Who announces the first industrial policy?
a) Dr. Shyama Mukherjee b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
c) Jawaharlal Nehru d) Dr. B.R Ambedkar
- 10) The private sector is also called as _____.
a) Industrial Sector
b) Individual Industrial Sector
c) Corporate Industrial Sector
d) None of these

- 11) Statutory corporations are _____ for their financial resources.
a) Dependent on the Government
b) Dependent on RBI
c) Independent
d) None of these
- 12) The public sector enterprises are owned, managed and controlled by the _____.
a) Government
b) Individuals
c) Foreigners
d) Investors
- 13) A new Industrial Policy was announced on _____.
a) 25 July, 1991
b) 24 July, 1991
c) 25 July, 1992
d) 24 July, 1992
- 14) _____ is the predecessor of the IRDA Act.
a) The Insurance Act, 1938
b) The Marine Insurance Act, 1963
c) The Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956
d) The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
- 15) Telecom Regulatory authority of India is a regulatory body set up by the Government of India under _____ of The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act.
a) Section 3
b) Section 4
c) Section 2
d) Section 5
- 16) Sick industrial companies (Special provisions) Act was passed in the year _____.
a) 1985
b) 1986
c) 1987
d) 1988

Q.2 Write Short Answers. (Any Four)**16**

- a) Licensing policy
b) Disclosure of information
c) Debt finance
d) Fairness in competition
e) Financial services
f) Industrial policy resolution

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)**16**

- a) Legal provisions relating to sick industries
b) Consumerism
c) Foreign investment
d) Essential commodity de-regulation

Q.4 Answer the following question. (Any One)**16**

- a) Discuss the important features of Telecom Regulatory Authority.

OR

- b) Discuss the various industrial policy of Government of India.

Q.5 Explain the regulatory mechanism adopted in insurance.**16**

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**First Year LL.M. (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April-2024**

Company and Securities Law (LLM1201)

Day & Date: Friday, 26-04-2024
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Part A

Q.1 Broad answer type questions. (Any Five) 60

- 1) Discuss the various functions and powers of the SEBI.
- 2) Who are key managerial personnel's (KMPs)? State the manner in which they can be appointed in a company.
- 3) Explain the term Auditor? Write the provisions regarding appointment, qualification, disqualification and removal of Auditor.
- 4) Describe provisions of Security Contract (Regulation) Act, relating to recognition of Stock Exchange.
- 5) Explain the various types of the company meeting. Write the essentials of the valid meeting.
- 6) Enumerate the enquiry, inspection and penalties under the Depositories Act, 1996.
- 7) Explain the rule in Foss vs Harbottle and also state the exceptions to it.
- 8) What is corporate collapse? Discuss the types and grounds for corporate collapses.

Part B

Q.2 Short answer type questions. (Any Four) 20

- a) National Stock Exchange.
- b) Take over and Merger.
- c) Contributory.
- d) Multinational and Transnational companies.
- e) Inspector and their powers.
- f) Sole selling agent.

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**First Year LL.M. (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April-2024**

Fundamentals of Commercial Law (LLM1202)

Day & Date: Monday, 29-04-2024
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Part A

Q.1 Broad answer type questions. (Any Five) 60

- 1) Explain the concept of breach of contract. Discuss the remedies for the breach of contract.
- 2) Discuss the following statement- "No one can transfer a better title than he himself has."
- 3) Define the term consideration? Explain the requisites of valid consideration.
- 4) Who can be called as unpaid vendor? Discuss the rights of unpaid vendor.
- 5) Discuss the concept of capacity of parties in detail with the relevant case laws.
- 6) Define the term negotiable instrument. Explain the kinds and characteristics of Negotiable Instruments.
- 7) What is contract? Describe the essentials of valid contract.
- 8) Describe the modes of discharge of contract.

Part B

Q.2 Short answer type questions. (Any Four) 20

- a) Importance of ethics and its relationship with Law
- b) Legality of object
- c) Performance of the Contract of Sale
- d) Seven Principles of Public Life
- e) Crossing and its types
- f) Auction Sales

Seat No.	
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**First Year LL.M. (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April-2024
Competition Law (LLM1203)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 02-05-2024
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Part A

Q.1 Broad answer type questions. (Any Five) 60

- 1) Explain in detail WTO and its impact on Competition laws with reference to UNCTAD.
- 2) Explain in detail composition, Power and Functions of competition commission of India.
- 3) What is abuse of dominant position? What is the procedure for inquiry into abuse of dominant position.
- 4) Explain in detail Anti competitive agreements.
- 5) Explain in detail TRIP's and its impact on Competition law.
- 6) Explain in detail FDI policies and its impacts on competition in domestic market.
- 7) Explain in detail Regulation of combinations under the competition law.
- 8) What are the salient features of India competition of Indian competition Act.

Part B

Q.2 Short answer type questions. (Any Four) 20

- a) Nature and scope of competition law.
- b) Doctrine of exhaustion and its treatment.
- c) Penalties and remedies.
- d) Appellate Tribunal
- e) OECD guidelines in investment.
- f) Open market

Seat No.	
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Set P

**First Year LL.M. (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April-2024
Corporate Governance (LLM1205)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 04-05-2024
Time: 09:00 AM To 11:30 AM

Max. Marks: 60

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Part A

Q.1 Broad answer type questions. (Any Three) (3×15=45) 45

- 1) What function does a board perform and how does this contribute to the corporate governance of the company?
- 2) Discuss Corporate Governance and Public Governance.
- 3) Enumerate the legislative framework of corporate governance in India.
- 4) Discuss investor protection in India. What is the role of Institutional investors.
- 5) Explain risk management and internal control.

Part B

Q.2 Short answer type questions. (Any Three) (3×5=15) 15

- a) Write one Major Corporate frauds-case study.
- b) Discuss Corruption
- c) Institutional Investor as a Stake holder.
- d) Challenges in exercising shareholder's rights.
- e) SEBI
- f) Principles of Corporate Governance.

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**First Year LL.M. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April-2024**

Law and Social Transformation in India (LLM201)

Day & Date: Friday, 26-04-2024

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**16**

- 1) The provision of equality before the law and equal protection of law is in _____.
a) American Constitution b) Rule of law
c) British Constitution d) Ireland Constitution
- 2) Son's of Soil Doctrine is related to _____.
a) Linguistic Minority b) Regionalism
c) Reservation to Farmers d) Reservation to sons
- 3) The term Tiller's Day is _____.
a) Appointed Day b) Independence Day
c) Republic Day d) Previous Day
- 4) Whether linguistic minority is considered as Fundamental Right?
(True/False)
- 5) Section 498 A of IPC is related to _____.
a) Cruelty and Harassment b) Bigamy
c) Sexual Harassment d) Domestic Violence
- 6) Polygamy is punishable under which section of IPC _____.
a) Section 498 b) Section 489
c) Section 494 d) None of them
- 7) Who played an appreciable role in abolition of Sati system in India?
a) Rajaram Mohan Roy b) Mahatma Gandhi
c) Pandit Nehru d) Mahatma Jyotiba Phule
- 8) The office of National Commission for protection of Child Rights situated at Delhi. (True or False)
- 9) Sati is no suicide but cold blooded murder. (True or False)
- 10) Law is an Instrument of _____.
a) Social Change b) Social Necessity
c) Social Dispute d) Social Activity
- 11) Famous Case of Costodial Rape _____.
a) Vishakha Case b) Nirbhaya Case
c) Mathura Case d) None of the above
- 12) Under Indian Constitution Secularism means
a) Sarvodaya b) Sarva Dharma Samabhav
c) Sarva Dharma aabhav d) Sarvana Dharma Samabhav

- 13) Untouchability is abolished and its practise in any form is prohibited under which article of Indian Constitution.
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) Article 14 | b) Article 15 |
| c) Article 13 | d) Article 17 |
- 14) Domestic Violence Act was passed in the year ____.
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 2005 | b) 2004 |
| c) 2003 | d) 2006 |
- 15) Law as a system of rules, a union of primary and secondary rules definition given by ____.
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| a) Aristotle | b) John Austin |
| c) Hobbes | d) C. Hart |
- 16) Law as a social engineering theory given by ____.
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| a) Kelson | b) Austin |
| c) Roscoe Pound | d) Hart |

Q.2 Write short answer. (Any Four)**16**

- a) Comment on Role of National Commission for Women.
- b) Discuss the case of Vishakha V. State of Rajasthan.
- c) Sexual Abuse of Children.
- d) Comment on Naxalite Movement.
- e) Discuss Uniform Civil Code. Need and Significance.
- f) State the relationship between Law and Morality.

Q.3 Answer in Brief. (Any Two)**16**

- a) Discuss Social Change. Law is not enough to introduce social change. It has various components which augur social change. Discuss.
- b) What is Social Transformation and Explain how it transforms social institution to contemporary social needs? Illustrate your answer.
- c) What is the impact of colonization upon the features of law in India.
- d) What is Empowerment of Women. Point out the social factors which have obstructed social improvement of women in India.

Q.4 Broad answer question. (Any one)**16**

- a) Comment on the impact of introduction of common law system on the development of law and legal institution in India.
- b) Explain the complexities regarding law as the product of tradition and culture in a progressive society.

Q.5 Broad answer question.**16**

Discuss the socialist and Marxist thoughts on law and justice in India.

Seat No.	
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Day & Date: Monday, 29-04-2024
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

16

- 1) Pre-incorporation contract is also known as _____.
a) Provisional b) Preliminary
c) Illegal d) Legal
- 2) _____ cannot file a petition for winding up.
a) The company b) Promoter
c) Government Officer d) The Registrar of Companies
- 3) _____ includes an engineer, valuator, accountant.
a) Expert b) Promoter
c) Auditor d) Director
- 4) _____ is an example of chartered company.
a) RBI b) British Broadcasting Corporation
c) Larsen and Tourbo d) IBM India
- 5) An object of winding up of a company by Tribunal is _____.
a) To facilitate the protection of its assets
b) To convert the company into private company if it is a public company
c) To convert 'the company into public company if it is a private company'
d) To change the Memorandum and Articles
- 6) On dissolution of the company, Registrar of Companies shall strike off the name of the company from the _____ of the company.
a) Schedule b) Charter
c) Register d) None of these
- 7) Matters to be stated in prospectus has provided under section _____ of Companies Act, 2013.
a) 24 b) 25
c) 26 d) 29
- 8) _____ means the sum stated in the memorandum of the company limited by shares or the capital of the company with which it is registered.
a) Authorized b) issued
c) Subscribed d) Uncalled
- 9) Section _____ of Companies Act, 2013 defines a private company.
a) 2(42) b) 2(45)
c) 2(61) d) 2(68)

- 10) _____ is not attached to any definite property but covers property which is of a fluctuating nature.
- a) Share
 - b) Floating Charge
 - c) Fixed Charge
 - d) Debenture
- 11) Definition of Articles of Association is provided under section _____ of Companies Act.
- a) 2(3)
 - b) 2(4)
 - c) 2(5)
 - d) 2(7)
- 12) The principle that the will of the majority should prevail over the will of minority in matters of internal administration of the company is known as the rule in _____.
- a) Derry v Peek
 - b) Royal British Bank vs. Turquand
 - c) Daimler Co. Ltd. V Continental Tyre and Rubber Co.
 - d) Foss v Harbottle
- 13) Definition of Debenture is provided under section _____ of Companies Act.
- a) 2(30)
 - b) 2(40)
 - c) 2(60)
 - d) 2(70)
- 14) Following is the instance where the just and equitable clause for winding up can be adopted by the Tribunal:
- a) Oppression of minority shareholders by the majority
 - b) Fraudulent or illegal purpose
 - c) Mismanagement and losses
 - d) All of these
- 15) _____ is usually allotted to the promoters of the company in consideration of their services rendered by them in bringing about the company.
- a) Preference Shares
 - b) Equity Shares
 - c) Deferred Shares
 - d) None of these
- 16) Definition of Charge is provided under section _____ of Companies Act.
- a) 2(10)
 - b) 2(12)
 - c) 2(14)
 - d) 2(16)

Q.2 Answer the following questions (Any Four)**16**

- a) Theories of Corporate Personality
- b) Charge
- c) Promoter and his Rights and Duties
- d) Kinds of Capital and its alterations
- e) Prospectus
- f) Articles of Association and its amendment

Q.3 Answer the following questions (Any Two)**16**

- a) Rule in Foss v. Harbottle
- b) Corporate Governance
- c) Doctrine of Ultra-Virus
- d) Shares

Q.4 Answer the following. (Any One)

16

- a)** Define the term Company. Discuss classification of companies.
- b)** Define the term debenture and discuss the kinds of debenture. Write a note on rights of debenture holders.

Q.5 Answer the following question.

16

Describe the word winding up of a company and ways of winding up of a company.

Seat No.	
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**First Year LL.M. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April-2024
Company and Securities Law (LLM203)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 02-05-2024
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

16

- 1) The object of _____ is to prevent undesirable transaction in securities.
 - a) SEBI Act
 - b) Depositories Act
 - c) Security Contracts (Regulation) Act
 - d) Companies Act, 2013
- 2) The SEBI was established as a statutory body in _____.
 - a) 1988
 - b) 1992
 - c) 1999
 - d) 2002
- 3) Audit Committee consisting of _____.
 - a) Minimum of 3 directors.
 - b) Independent directors forming a majority.
 - c) Majority of members including chairperson.
 - d) All of these.
- 4) Any vacancy of key managerial personnel shall be filled up by the Board at a meeting within _____ from the date of such vacancy.
 - a) 1 month
 - b) 2 months
 - c) 3 months
 - d) 6 months
- 5) _____ means the segregation of ownership and management from the trading rights of the members of a recognized stock exchange in accordance with a scheme approved by the SEBI.
 - a) Reconstruction
 - b) Demutualization
 - c) Government security
 - d) Absorption
- 6) _____ may be appointed as a director of a company.
 - a) An individual
 - b) A body corporate
 - c) A firm
 - d) An association
- 7) Section _____ of Companies Act defines the term Contributory.
 - a) 2 (18)
 - b) 2 (23)
 - c) 2 (26)
 - d) 2 (28)
- 8) Appointment and terms of a Sole Selling Agent is regulated by section _____ of Companies Act.
 - a) 113
 - b) 124
 - c) 183
 - d) 188
- 9) Following agency conducts physical oversight of mutual funds and depositories
 - a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
 - b) Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI)
 - c) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
 - d) Non Banking Financial Company (NBFC)

- 10) _____ carries out the winding up proceedings.

a) Liquidator	b) Solicitor
c) Contributory	d) Promoter
- 11) Voting in a company Meeting can be through _____.

a) Ballot	b) Raising hands
c) Electronic Means	d) All of these.
- 12) Removal of Auditor is provided under Section _____ of Companies Act.

a) 140	b) 141
c) 142	d) 143
- 13) Section _____ of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for calling of Extra Ordinary General Meeting.

a) 96	b) 98
c) 100	d) 102
- 14) The time period required for notice of a general meeting in writing or through electronic media is not less than _____.

a) 7 days	b) 14 days
c) 21 days	d) 30 days
- 15) Remuneration of Director is provided under section _____ of Companies Act.

a) 153	b) 164
c) 193	d) 197
- 16) No _____ shall act as depository unless it obtains a certificate of commencement of business from the board.

a) OTC Exchange	b) National Stock Exchange
c) Depository	d) Recognized Stock Exchange.

Q.2 Answer the following questions (Any Four)

16

- a) Multinational and Transnational companies
- b) Inspector and their powers
- c) Take over and Merger
- d) Managerial Personnel
- e) National Stock Exchange
- f) Contributory

Q.3 Answer the following questions (Any Two)

16

- Liquidator
- Guidelines of SEBI
- Powers and Functions of Directors
- Oppression and Mismanagement of Company.

Q.4 Answer the following. (Any One)

16

- a) Define corporate collapse? Describe the meaning, kinds and grounds collapses.

OR

- b) Explain the provisions of meetings of company in detailed manner.**

Q.5 Answer the following question.

16

Who is Auditor? Discuss the provisions regarding appointment, qualification, disqualification and removal of Auditor.

Seat No.	
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**Second Year LL.M (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April-2024
Corporate Finance (LLM302)**

Day & Date: Friday, 26-04-2024
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Choose the correct Alternative.

16

- 1) SEBI Act was came into force on _____.
a) 26 January, 1992 b) 30 January, 1992
c) 1 January, 1992 d) 1 March, 1992
- 2) Charge is defined in section _____ of the companies Act, 2013.
a) S 2(13) b) S 2(14)
c) S 2(15) d) S 2(16)
- 3) Unit trust of India was established in _____.
a) 1961 b) 1962
c) 1963 d) 1964
- 4) Depository is defined under section _____ of companies Act 2013.
a) S 2(33) b) S 2(32)
c) S 2(34) d) S 2(35)
- 5) The IDBI was established in _____.
a) 1964 b) 1965
c) 1966 d) 1967
- 6) RBI was nationalized in _____.
a) 1949 b) 1950
c) 1951 d) 1952
- 7) ICICI was formed in _____.
a) 1955 b) 1965
c) 1966 d) 1954
- 8) The financial institute IFCI established in _____.
a) 1947 b) 1948
c) 1949 d) 1950
- 9) Listed companies can be valued at _____.
a) Book Value b) Market Value
c) Salvage Value d) Liquidation Value
- 10) Promotion of welfare of human by corporate is called as _____.
a) Social Service b) Philosophy
c) Corporate Philanthropy d) NGO Work
- 11) Unlisted company can be valued at _____.
a) Net asset method b) Market value method
c) Both a & b d) None of the above

- 12) The _____ is defined as the present value of all cash proceeds to the investor in the stock.
a) dividend payout ratio b) Intrinsic value
c) Market capitalization rate d) Plow back ratio
- 13) What is the value of the firm usually based on _____.
a) The value of debt & equity b) The value of equity
c) The value of debt d) None of the above
- 14) Which of the following has Net Profit as basis for Calculation.
a) Net Present Value b) Average rate of return
c) Payback period d) None of the above
- 15) A Capital investment is one that _____.
a) Has the prospect of long term benefit
b) Has the prospect of short term benefit
c) Both a & b
d) None of the above
- 16) Corporate wealth maximization is the value of maximization for _____.
a) Equity shareholders b) Stakeholders
c) Employees d) Debt capital owners

Q.2 Write Short Answers. (Any Four)**16**

- a) Mortgages
- b) Fixes and floating charges
- c) Functions of RBI
- d) Buy Back of shares
- e) Share capital & various kinds
- f) LIC

Q.3 Attempt the following questions. (Any Two)**16**

- a) Prospectus- Information disclosure
- b) Debenture and its various kinds
- c) Public financial Institutions
- d) Functions of SEBI

Q.4 Broad Answer. (Any One)**16**

- a) What is mutual fund and other collective investment Schemes? Discuss the main features of mutual funds.
- b) What is depository? Explain the various depositories.

Q.5 Broad answer.**16**

What do you mean by corporate finance? Explain the scope, objectives and Importance of corporate finance.

Seat No.	
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Day & Date: Monday, 29-04-2024
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

16

- 1) Maternity Benefit Act came into force on _____.
a) 1949 b) 1976
c) 1965 d) 1961
- 2) In the case of a monthly rated employee, the fifteen days' wages shall be calculated by dividing the monthly rate of wages last drawn by him by _____ Days and multiplying the quotient by fifteen.
a) 30 b) 15
c) 26 d) 25
- 3) In the case of a monthly rated employee, the fifteen days' wages shall be calculated by dividing the monthly rate of wages last drawn by him by _____ Days and multiplying the quotient by fifteen.
a) 30 b) 15
c) 26 d) 25
- 4) When did The Payment of Gratuity Act 1972, come into force?
a) 01 April 1955 b) 23 April 1946
c) 01 May 1955 d) 16 September 1972
- 5) When did The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946, come into force?
a) 01 April 1955 b) 23 April 1946
c) 01 May 1955 d) 16 September 1972
- 6) When did The Employees State Insurance Act 1948, come into force?
a) 01 April 1966 b) 01 March 1967
c) 01 May 1960 d) 19th April 1948
- 7) As per Maternity Benefit Act, the maximum period for which any woman shall be entitled to maternity benefit shall be _____.
a) twenty-six weeks b) twelve weeks
c) four months d) sixteen weeks
- 8) Provisions of Employees' compensation Act and Maternity Benefit Act do not apply to all industries.
a) True b) False
- 9) Employees' Compensation Act is a comprehensive social security legislation.
a) True b) False
- 10) In the maternity act, an inspector is appointed under which section?
a) Section 14 b) Section 2
c) Section 10 d) Section 15

- 11) No contribution is required for getting benefit under which of the following legislations?
- a) Maternity Benefit Act b) Employees' Compensation Act
c) Both (a) & (b) d) none of them
- 12) Under the Maternity Benefit Act, a woman employee would get a medical bonus of:
- a) Rs. 3000 b) Rs. 3500
c) Rs. 4000 d) Rs. 4500
- 13) The Payment of Bonus Act 1965 is applicable to every factory and to every other establishment where _____ workmen are employed on any day during an accounting year.
- a) 20 or more b) 10 or more
c) 30 or more d) 50 or more
- 14) The bonus should be paid in cash within _____ months from the close of the accounting year
- a) 8 months b) 10 months
c) 7 months d) 5 months
- 15) Which section states about the classes of employees where Payment of Bonus Act is not applicable?
- a) Section 16 b) Section 32
c) Section 30 d) Section 46
- 16) When there are no profits or the amount falls short or deficiency for payment of minimum bonus to employees, such deficiency amount should be adjusted to the current accounting year from the Set-On amount which was carried forward in case of excess allocable surplus in the previous year. This is called as _____
- a) Set – on b) Set – off
c) Take – off d) Take - on

Q.2 Write Short Answers (Any four out of Six)**16**

- 1) Compensation
- 2) Forfeiture
- 3) Commissioner
- 4) Central Board of Provident Fund
- 5) International Labour Organisation
- 6) Right to Life

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any two out of four)**16**

- 1) Describe the working of Collective Bargaining system in India in various units.
- 2) Explain the concept of Minimum, fair and living wages in the contest of India.
- 3) Who is Inspector? What are the powers and duties in relation to Maternity Benefit Act 1961?
- 4) Discuss about the Deposit linked insurance Scheme as per Act 1952.

Q.4 Broad answer question (Any one)**16**

- a) What is the Role of Commissioner in deciding the compensation to Workmen according to Act 1961?
- b) What are the aims and objective of Employees State Insurance Act? 1948.

Q.5 Broad answer question**16**

What are the criteria to be fixed to entitle the Maternity Benefits? How the Forfeiture takes place?

Seat No.	
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**Second Year LL.M. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April-2024
Women and Child Labour (LLM305)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 02-05-2024
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3) All questions carry equal marks.

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

16

- 1) Following acts will be punishable under Dowry Prohibition Act:
 - a) If any person, after the commencement of this Act, gives or abets the giving of dowry
 - b) If any person, after the commencement of this Act, takes or abets the taking of dowry
 - c) prints or publishes or circulates any advertisement referred to dowry
 - d) All of these
- 2) "Daughters have equal right of inheritance as sons to their father's property." This Amendment in The Hindu Succession Act, 2005 came into force on _____.
 - a) 9th September, 2003
 - b) 9th September, 2004
 - c) 9th September, 2005
 - d) 9th September, 2007
- 3) For the purposes of Domestic Violence Act, an act of domestic violence includes _____.
 - a) harms or injures or endangers the health, safety, life, limb or well-being, whether mental or physical of the aggrieved person.
 - b) harasses, harms, injures or endangers the aggrieved person with a view to coerce her.
 - c) Both of these.
 - d) None of these.
- 4) General Assembly established the UNICEF in _____ year.
 - a) 1946
 - b) 1953
 - c) 1979
 - d) 2000
- 5) In _____, Supreme Court held that "Where the court held that the mother can act as a natural guardian even when the father is alive".
 - a) Nithya v. University of Madras
 - b) Zahida Begum v. Mushtaque Ahmad
 - c) State of Maharashtra v. Madhukar Mardikar
 - d) Githa Hariharan v. RBI
- 6) States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.
This provision is provided under:
 - a) Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CED AW)
 - b) Convention Political Rights of Women
 - c) Convention on Nationality of Married Women
 - d) None of these

- 7) In _____, Supreme Court held that "All forms of discrimination on grounds of gender are violative of fundamental freedoms and human rights."
- a) Valsamma Paul v. Cochin University
 - b) Lata Singh v. State of U.P.
 - c) Savita Samvedi v. Union of India
 - d) Madhu Kishwar v. State of Bihar
- 8) No child below the age of _____ shall be employed to work in any factor or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment under Article 24 of Constitution of India.
- a) Three
 - b) Ten
 - c) Fourteen
 - d) Twenty
- 9) Justice Verma Committee has made recommendations on laws related to: ____.
- a) Rape
 - b) Sexual harassment
 - c) Child sexual abuse
 - d) All of these
- 10) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act is primarily meant to provide the protection from domestic violence at the hands of ____.
- a) Husband
 - b) Male live-in-partner
 - c) Relatives
 - d) All of these.
- 11) All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. This provision is provided under:
- a) Constitution of India
 - b) Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
 - c) Universal Declaration on Human Rights
 - d) None of these
- 12) Every report given under The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 shall be ____.
- a) Recorded in writing
 - b) Be read over to the informant
 - c) Shall be entered in a book to be kept by the Police Unit
 - d) All of these
- 13) Any child marriage solemnised in contravention of an injunction order issued by Competent Court, whether interim or final, shall be ____.
- a) Valid
 - b) Voidable
 - c) Void ab initio
 - d) None of these.
- 14) Mid-Day Meal Scheme was started in India from _____ under the name of 'National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education.
- a) 15th August 1955
 - b) 15th August 1989
 - c) 15th August 1995
 - d) 15th August 1999
- 15) _____ expressly bans subjecting a child to mental harassment or physical punishment.
- a) Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act
 - b) The Protection of child from sexual offences Act
 - c) The Commissions for the Protection of Child Rights Act
 - d) None of these
- 16) There was no discrimination between a boy and girl in ____.
- a) Vedic Period
 - b) Post- Vedic Period
 - c) Medieval Period
 - d) None of these

- Q.2 Answer the following questions. (Any Four) 16**
- a) Status and position of women from Vedic period to contemporary era.
 - b) Protection of women under criminal law.
 - c) Role of UNICEF with regard to the rights of child.
 - d) Rights of women under personal laws.
 - e) Prohibition of Child Marriage Act.
 - f) Protection under Domestic Violence Act.
- Q.3 Answer the following questions (Any Two) 16**
- a) ILO Convention on Child Labour.
 - b) Report of Justice Verma Committee.
 - c) Law against sexual harassment at work place.
 - d) Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act.
- Q.4 Answer the following. (Any One) 16**
- a) Write a detail note on constitution, powers and functions of national commission for protection of child rights.
- OR**
- b) Describe significant legislative enactments in India towards protection of child.
- Q.5 Answer the following question. 16**
- Write a detail note on rights and protection guaranteed to women at international level.

Seat No.	
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Day & Date: Saturday, 11-05-2024
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

16

- Page 1 of 2

- 12)** The Environment (protection) Act contains _____.
 - a) 25 Sections
 - b) 12 Sections
 - c) 26 Sections
 - d) 14 Sections
- 13)** Which section empowers the Central Government to make rules relating to Standards of Quality in relation to air, water and soil?
 - a) Section 6
 - b) Section 5
 - c) Section 8
 - d) Section 7
- 14)** The Environmental (Protection) Act is under which of the categories of legislation?
 - a) Welfare Legislation
 - b) Penal Legislation
 - c) Remedial Legislation
 - d) None of the above
- 15)** Under the Air Act, 1981 which body is empowered to set standard for ambient air quality?
 - a) CPCB
 - b) Ministry of Home Affairs
 - c) Ministry of Forest and Environment
 - d) None of the above
- 16)** Environmental Protection and improvement were explicitly incorporated into the Constitution by the _____ by inserting Article 48-A & 51-A (g) in Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties respectively.
 - a) 52nd Amendment Act, 1985
 - b) 35th Amendment Act, 1974
 - c) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
 - d) 72nd Amendment Act, 1980

Q.2 Write Short Answers. (Any Four)

16

- a) Machineries working against Land Pollution.
- b) Harmful effect of Radiation.
- c) Need of specific law against Noise Pollution.
- d) Incentives to pollution control.
- e) Conflicts of Jurisdiction.
- f) Existing laws against Water Pollution.

Q.3 Answer in Brief. (Any Two)

16

- a) Corporate liability
- b) Sources of Water Pollution.
- c) Agencies working to minimize Air Pollution.
- d) Disposal and Recycling of Wastes.

Q.4 Broad answer question. (Any One)

16

- a) What is Pollution? What are the sources of Water Pollution.**

OR

- b) Explain Disposal of Waste? Explain kinds of wastes for disposal.**

Q.5 Broad answer question.

16

What is Pollution? What are the kinds and its impact on society?

Seat No.	
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Set**P**

**First Year LL.M (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April-2024
Corporate Finance (LLM1207)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 09-05-2024

Max. Marks: 60

Time: 09:00 AM To 11:30 AM

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Part – A

Q.1 Broad answer type questions. (Any Three) 45

- 1) What is mutual fund and other collective investment schemes? Discuss the main features of mutual funds.
- 2) What is depository? Explain the various depositories.
- 3) Discuss in detail's meaning, importance and scope of corporation finance.
- 4) Discuss in detail public financial institutions.
- 5) Discuss in detail on SEBI.

Part – B

Q.2 Short answer type questions. (Any Three) 15

- a) Fixed and floating charges
- b) Functions of RBI
- c) FDI and NRI investment
- d) Corporate membership right
- e) Managerial remuneration
- f) Prospectus - information disclosure