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**First Year LL.M (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2023**

Indian Constitutional Law and New Challenges (LLM1101)

Day & Date: Sunday, 07-01-2024

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 Broad Answer Type Questions (Any Five) 60

- a) Explain the Women Empowerment through legislation and its influence in society.
- b) Discuss a detail note on minority rights with support of relevant case laws.
- c) Describe the evolution of Right to Education in India and its impact with applicable case laws.
- d) Define the term state? Explain the changing role of it with relevant case laws.
- e) Discuss the concept of Secularism and religious fanaticism.
- f) Describe the idea of Right to equality in India and effect of privatization on it with relevant case laws.
- g) Explain the requisite of accountability of executive and judiciary in India.
- h) Discuss a detail note on Public Interest Litigation.

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

- a) Electoral Reforms
- b) Appointment, Transfer and Removal of judges.
- c) Inter-State Disputes.
- d) Special status of certain states.
- e) Strike, Hartal and Bandh.
- f) Judicial Activism.

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**First Year LL.M (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2023**

Introduction to Legal Theory (LLM1102)

Day & Date: Thursday, 11-01-2024
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 (Board answer type questions)

Q.1 Solve any 5 out of 8.

60

- 1) According to Roscoe Pound, "the main object of Social-Engineering Theory is the balancing of conflicting and competing interests." Explain this statement in light of the Indian legal system.
- 2) Discuss St. Thomas Aquinas' different kinds of Natural Law.
- 3) Kelson's analysis of Law is based on weak and defective Grundnorm. Explain.
- 4) Explain Theory of Positivism as propounded by Prof. HLA Hart.
- 5) Critically analyze Theory of Command as propounded by Austin.
- 6) The Theory of Natural Law advocated by Lon Fuller is based upon the doctrine of Internal Morality." Comment.
- 7) Critically examine the Rawls' Theory of Justice and its applicability to Indian Legal System.
- 8) Patriarchy literally means rule of father or patriarch. Discuss the consequences of patriarchy by making reference to feminist jurisprudence under the Indian Legal System.

Part B (Short answer type questions)

Q.2 Solve any 4 out of 6.

20

- 1) Law and Morals
- 2) Hobbes
- 3) Liberty and civil Disobedience
- 4) Immanuel Kant
- 5) Jerome Frank
- 6) Finnis

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**First Year LL.M (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2023**

General Principles of Corporate Law (LLM1103)

Day & Date: Saturday, 30-12-2023
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 Broad answer type questions. (solve any 5 out of 8) 60

- a) Explain the Doctrine of ultra-vires in the company. Discuss the scope, effect and remedies of the Doctrine of ultra-vires.
- b) Discuss the provisions relating to prevention of oppression and mismanagement in a company.
- c) What is share? Explain the different kinds of shares.
- d) What is legal position of promoters? Explain the duties and liabilities of promoter.
- e) Discuss the position of director in a company.
- f) Discuss the Doctrine of Indoor management.
- g) Explain the various clauses of Memorandum of Association.
- h) Discuss on Doctrine of piercing the corporate veil statutory exceptions and Judicial Interpretation.

Q.2 Write Short Answers (Solve any four out of Six) 20

- a) Debenture-meaning and kinds.
- b) The Doctrine of constructive notice.
- c) Classification of companies.
- d) Meetings-kinds and Requisites of valid meeting.
- e) Theories of corporate personality.
- f) Prospectus-meaning, issue and kinds.

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**First Year LL.M (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Cyber Law (LLM1105)**

Day & Date: Monday, 01-01-2024
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.

Q.1 Broad Answer Type Questions (Answer any 3 out of 5) 45

- a) Explain in details Cyber authorities and their functions under IT Act.
- b) Define Digital and Electronic Signature. Explain their significance and function in relation with the provisions of Indian Laws.
- c) What do you mean by Cyber Security? Discuss the scope and various Cyber Security standards in India and International level.
- d) Describe the various Cyber Crimes enunciated under the IT Act 2000.
- e) Discuss the concept of e-Governance in relation with the provision of the Information Technology Act 2000.

Q.2 Short answer type Questions (Answer any 3 out of 6) 15

- a) ICANN's Core Principles
- b) Budapest Convention on Cyber Crime
- c) E-Commerce – Advantages & Disadvantages
- d) Web Contents Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0
- e) Development of Cyber Law - National and International perspective
- f) Impact of Cyber Warfare on privacy, identity theft

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**First Year LL.M (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2023**

Law of Industrial and Intellectual Property (LLM1107)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 17-01-2024

Max. Marks: 60

Time: 02:00 PM To 04:30 PM

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

PART -A

Broad Answer Type Questions (Any Three)

45

- Q.1** Freedom of speech and expression is the basis of intellectual property. Examine this statement.
- Q.2** Explain intellectual property? Explain the types of intellectual property rights? Discuss the protection of IPR in international perspective.
- Q.3** "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.
- Q.4** Discuss the Indian policy and position on the regulation of environment and health hazards in biotechnology patents. Explain biotechnology patents?
- Q.5** Discuss the role of IPR in hazardous research.
- Q.6** 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.7** Write a note on Indian position under TRIPS obligation. Discuss various evidentiary problems in relation to passing off.
- Q.8** What are the evidentiary problems in proof piracy of patents?

PART -B

Short answer type Questions (Any Three)

15

- Discuss plant patenting?
- Theory of the TRIPS agreement?
- Explain intellectual property right and its nature.
- Discuss the sui generis protection of plant varieties in India.
- Explain consumer protection VIS-A-VIS trademark Law.
- Write a note on copyright protection on internet.

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**First Year LL.M (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2023**

Legal Education and Research Methodology (LLM1104)

Day & Date: Friday, 05-01-2024

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 Broad Answer Type Questions (Any Five)**60**

- a) Explain about identifying the legal research problem? What technique will you adopt? Discuss.
- b) How participation and organization of Seminar, Teacher assessment and publication of Journal will assist Legal Education growth.
- c) List the compilation of report in case of special studies conducted in a relevant Legal Research Problem.
- d) What is sample? Explain the procedure, design of samples, types of sampling be used in Legal Research.
- e) What is historical and comparative research? How to use historical and comparative research materials in Legal Research.
- f) What do you mean by Data Processing? Explain in detail the tools of data processing and analysis.
- g) What is legal research? Give a comparative account of doctrinal and non-doctrinal research methods and point out their significance in legal research.
- h) 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.

Q.2 Short answer type Questions (Any Four)**20**

- a) Teaching Methods and its type.
- b) Write in brief about Classification and tabulation of data.
- c) Discuss on Legal Literacy.
- d) What is Seminar Method in teaching?
- e) Discuss Scaling Techniques.
- f) Discuss about Historical research methods and its uses.

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**First Year LL.M (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Indian Constitutional Law and New Challenges (LLM101)**

Day & Date: Monday, 18-12-2023
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 Multiple choice questions.

16

- 1) Article 355 of the Constitution lays down that it shall be the duty of the Union -
 - a) to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance
 - b) to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) Only b
- 2) On those subjects which are not covered by any of the three lists, the power to legislate belong to -
 - a) Union Parliament
 - b) State Legislature
 - c) Both Union and State Legislature
 - d) None of these
- 3) Who is to conduct the elections to the Panchayat and Municipalities?
 - a) State Government
 - b) State Election Commission
 - c) Central Government
 - d) Central Election Commission
- 4) By which Constitutional amendment was the voting age brought down from 21 to 18?
 - a) 46th Constitutional Amendment, 1985
 - b) 37th Constitutional Amendment, 1985
 - c) 61st Constitutional Amendment, 1989
 - d) 56th Constitutional Amendment, 1993
- 5) Amongst the following, which enactment regulates the conduct and manner of elections in India?
 - a) The Indian Penal Code, 1860
 - b) The Indian Contract Act, 1872
 - c) The Representation of Peoples Act, 1951
 - d) None of these
- 6) 'If a body is instrumentality of the State, it comes within the definition of 'State' under Article 12 of the Indian Constitution'. This has been held in _____.
 - a) *Keshvanand Bharati V. State of Kerala*
 - b) *In re Kerala Education Bill*
 - c) *R.D. Shetty V The international Airport Authority of India*
 - d) None of the above

- 7) Consider the following statements:
Statement 1: *“In a democracy, it is the prerogative of each elected Government to frame its own economic policy. Unless any illegality is committed in the execution of the policy or the same is contrary to law or mala fide, a decision regarding economic policy by the government cannot per se be interfered with by the Court”.*
Statement 2: Above principle is propounded by the Supreme Court in *Balco Employees Union vs Union of India (2002)*
- Only statement 1 is correct
 - Only statement 2 is correct
 - Both statements 1 and 2 are correct
 - Both statements 1 and 2 are incorrect
- 8) Under which provision of the Constitution State can make special provisions for the protection of women?
- Article 15 (3)
 - Article 13 (2)
 - Article 15 (4)
 - Article 16 (4)
- 9) Which of the following statement is **TRUE** in connection with ‘Privatization of the Education’?
- Lack of resources with state or public educational institutions resulted in growth of private educational institutions.
 - Due to privatization of education, private educational institutions become autonomous, independent and free from state control.
 - Privatization makes education accessible to everyone irrespective of one’s social and economic status.
 - Statement a and b
- 10) **Assertion A:** The government has no monopoly on electronic media and a citizen has right to telecast and broadcast through electronic media any important event to the viewers/listeners. Government can only impose reasonable restrictions on such right as mentioned in Article 19 (2).
Reason R: State monopoly on electronic media is not mentioned in Clause (2) of Article 19
- A is TRUE and R is correct explanation of A
 - A is TRUE but R is not correct explanation of A
 - A is TRUE and R is FALSE
 - A is FALSE and R is TRUE
- 11) ‘Right of recognition or affiliation of a minority educational institution is a fundamental right’. The statement is -
- True
 - False
 - May be true
 - Can’t say

- 12) Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** in the context of 'Relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy' under the Indian Constitution.
- Fundamental rights are facilities given by the State to the people whereas, Directive Principles of State Policy are directions given by the Constitution to the State.
 - Fundamental Rights do not require any legislation for their implementation and are automatically enforced whereas, Directive Principles of State Policy require legislation for implementation.
 - Fundamental Rights promote the welfare of individuals and hence are individualistic whereas, Directive Principle of State Policy promote the welfare of the community hence they are socialistic in nature
 - Fundamental Rights are enforceable in the Supreme Court whereas, Directive Principles of State Policy are enforceable in the High Courts.
- 13) The word 'Secular' was inserted in the preamble of the Indian Constitution by -
- 46th Constitutional Amendment, 1985
 - 42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976
 - 73rd Constitutional Amendment, 1992
 - 44th Constitutional Amendment, 1978
- 14) Administrative Tribunals are established under Article _____ of the Indian Constitution.
- | | |
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| a) Article 323A | b) Article 323B |
| c) Article 329A | d) None of the above |
- 15) In Public Interest Litigation, which of the following legal rule has been relaxed?
- | | |
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| a) <i>Res Judicata</i> | b) <i>Locus Standi</i> |
| c) <i>Res Gestae</i> | d) <i>Mens Rea</i> |
- 16) Which committee was established on Criminal-Politician and Bureaucratic Nexus?
- | | |
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| a) Vohra Committee | b) Indrajit Committee |
| c) Tarkunde Committee | d) Santahnam Committee |

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

- Write provisions incorporated in the Indian Constitution regarding 'Creation of a new States'.
- Write on 'Fundamental Duties of Citizens' under the Constitution.
- 'Accountable Judiciary is a basic feature of the Constitution'. Comment
- 'Freedom of Press' is integral part of the 'Freedom of Speech and Expression'. Justify.
- How rights of minorities are protected by the Constitution?
- Women's political empowerment in India.

Q.3 Write a brief answer (any two out of four)**16**

- Write in brief the arguments made for and against the reservation policy in India.
- 'Right to strike is not a fundamental right but merely a statutory right'. Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer with the help of relevant case-laws?
- Discuss the role of 'Election Commission' in ensuring 'Free and Fair Election' in India.
- What are the grounds to impose 'President's Rule' in a State under Article 356 of the Constitution? Do you think that this provision has been misused by the government of the day as a political vendetta? Comment.

Q.4 Board questions. (Any One out of four)**16**

- a) 'Right to Education' is a 'Constitutional guarantee and statutory recognition' gifted through judicial activism. Examine.
- b) "The contemporary interpretation given by the Supreme Court to the term 'State' under Article 12 is insufficient to protect the fundamental rights of the citizens in the present era of liberalization and privatization". Critically examine the statement with the help of judicial decisions.

Q.5 Board answer question. (only one)**16**

'PIL (Public Interest Litigation) is a pill to cover every ill'. Analyse the statement in the light of historical development of Public Interest Litigation and with the help of judicial decisions.

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**Second Year LL.M (Semester - I) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Legal Education and Legal Research Methodology - I (LLM102)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 20-12-2023
Time: 02:00 AM To 5:00 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) The aim of introductory section of a research report is 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
- 2) Which is not a data-collection method?
 - a) research questions
 - b) unstructured interviewing
 - c) postal survey questionnaires
 - d) participant observation
- 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 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
- 5) What is the name of the role adopted by an ethnographer who joins in with group's activities but admits to being a researcher?
 - a) complete participant
 - b) participant-as-observer
 - c) observer-as-participant
 - d) complete observer
- 6) 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

- 7) A deductive theory is one that:
- allows theory to emerge out of the data
 - involves testing an explicitly defined hypothesis
 - allows for findings to feed back into the stock of knowledge
 - uses qualitative methods whenever possible.
- 8) What is a key informant?
- a group member who helps the ethnographer gain access to relevant people/events
 - a senior level member of the organisation who refuses to allow researchers into it
 - a participant who appears to be helpful but then blows the researcher's cover
 - someone who cuts keys to help the ethnographer gain access to a building
- 9) What is a "probing question"?
- one that inquires about a sensitive or deeply personal issue
 - one that encourages the interviewee to say more about a topic
 - one that asks indirectly about people's opinions
 - one that moves the conversation on to another topic
- 10) Which of the following makes qualitative interviewing distinct from structured interviewing?
- the procedure is less standardized
 - "rambling" off the topic is not a problem
 - the researcher seeks rich, detailed answers
 - all of the above
- 11) The core ingredients of a dissertation are:
- introduction; data collection; data analysis; conclusions and recommendations
 - executive summary; literature review; data gathered; conclusions; bibliography
 - research plan; research data; analysis; references
 - introduction; literature review; research methods; results; discussion; conclusion
- 12) Why is data analysis concerned with data reduction?
- because far too much data is collected than is required
 - because we need to make sense of the data
 - because of the repetitions in answers to questionnaires
 - because the sample size has been exceeded
- 13) What is the difference between "scratch notes" and "full field notes"?
- scratch notes are just key words and phrases, rather than lengthy descriptions
 - full field notes are quicker and easier to write than scratch notes
 - scratch notes are written at the end of the day rather than during key events
 - full field notes do not involve the researcher scratching their head while thinking
- 14) What are the two main types of data that can be used in visual ethnography?
- positivist and interpretivist
 - qualitative and quantitative
 - nominal and ordinal
 - extant and research-driven

- 15) 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
- 16) 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

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

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First Year LL.M (Semester - I) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Law of Industrial and Intellectual Property (LLM103)

Day & Date: Friday, 22-12-2023
 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) 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
- 2) 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
- 3) 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
- 4) 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
- 5) The following cannot be exploited by assigning or by licensing the rights to others.
 - a) Patents
 - b) Designs
 - c) Copyright
 - d) Trademark
- 6) Intellectual Property is a category of property that includes intangible creations of the human intellect.
 - a) True
 - b) False
- 7) 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
- 8) Patent is a form of _____.
 - a) Tangible Property
 - b) Intellectual Property
 - c) Industrial Property
 - d) Both (b) & (c)

- 9) 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
- 10) 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
- 11) Under which type of agreement royalty is paid on the basis of sale _____.
a) Mining b) Patent
c) Copyright d) Licensing
- 12) 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
- 13) Intellectual Property Rights in India covers _____.
a) Patents b) Copyright
c) Trademark d) All of them
- 14) Trademark registration gives exclusive proprietary rights to the trademark owner.
a) True b) False
- 15) IPR does not include trade secrets and moral rights.
a) True b) False
- 16) Symbol of Maharaja of Air India is _____.
a) Copyright b) Patent
c) Trademark d) Design

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

- 1) Explain the sui generis protection of plant varieties on India.
- 2) Explain plant patenting?
- 3) Discuss the theory of TRIPS agreement?
- 4) Explain intellectual property rights and its nature.
- 5) Discuss copyright protection on internet.
- 6) Discuss consumer protection VIS-A-VIS trademark Law.

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

- 1) Discuss in brief the role of IPR in hazardous research.
- 2) Explain biotechnology patents? Discuss in brief the Indian policy and position on the regulation of environment and health hazards in biotechnology patents.
- 3) What is intellectual property? What all the types of intellectual property rights? Discuss the protection of IPR in international perspective.
- 4) Explain the concept of novelty of inventions protected by patent law. Discuss the different evidentiary problems in piracy.

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) Explain the role of IPR in the area of food security. Explain the different aspects of the relationship between intellectual property rights and human rights.

Q.5 Broad answer question.

16

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

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First Year LL.M (Semester - I) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Legal Regulation and Economic Enterprise (LLM104)

Day & Date: Friday, 05-01-2024
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 Multiple choice questions.**16**

- 1) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act was passed in the year _____.
a) 1999 b) 1998
c) 1997 d) 1996
- 2) _____ 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, 1999
- 3) The new Consumer Protection Act was passed in the year _____.
a) 2020 b) 2021
c) 2018 d) 2019
- 4) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act was passed in the year _____.
a) 1997 b) 1998
c) 1999 d) 1996
- 5) The Public Liability Insurance Act was passed in the year _____.
a) 1992 b) 1991
c) 1990 d) 1993
- 6) Competition Act was passed in the year _____.
a) 2000 b) 2001
c) 2002 d) 1999
- 7) Who announces the first Industrial policy?
a) Dr. Shyama Mukherjee b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- 8) Article _____ of the Constitution of India inserted by constitutional amendment 1976.
a) 47-A b) 47-B
c) 48-A d) 48-B
- 9) The Essential Commodities Act was passed in the year _____.
a) 1955 b) 1956
c) 1954 d) 1957
- 10) A new Industrial Policy was announced on _____.
a) 25, July 1991 b) 24 July 1991
c) 25, July 1992 d) 24, July 1992

- 11) Industries (Development and Regulation) Act was passed in the year _____.
a) 1950
b) 1951
c) 1952
d) 1955
- 12) The headquarter of IRDAI is situated in which of the following cities?
a) New Delhi
b) Mumbai
c) Bangalore
d) Hyderabad
- 13) An industrial unit is considered sick when its financial position is _____.
a) good
b) satisfactory
c) not satisfactory
d) None of the above
- 14) Debt normally does not cause _____.
a) A dilution of control
b) A dilution of cost
c) A dilution of flexibility
d) A dilution of equity
- 15) The government policy for sick industrial units aims at _____.
a) revival
b) reconstruction
c) rehabilitation
d) all of these
- 16) Who did spell out the consumer rights in the year 1962?
a) The Ex-president of India Dr. Rajendra Prasad
b) The Ex- Prime Minister of India Smt. Indira Gandhi
c) The Ex-President of America. Mr. John F. Kennedy
d) Shri Rahul Bajaj

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

- 1) Industrial Policy Resolution
- 2) Licensing policy
- 3) Consumerism
- 4) Sick undertaking
- 5) Fairness in competition
- 6) Equity and debt finance

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

- 1) Deregulation of essential commodities
- 2) Public Liability Insurance
- 3) Disclosure of information
- 4) Investment in India - FDI's and NRIs

Q.4 Broad answer question (Any one) 16

- a) Discuss the problems of Environmental degradation on Society.
- b) Discuss in detail Telecom Regulatory Authority.

Q.5 Broad answer question 16

Discuss the important features of Insurance Regulatory Authority.

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**First Year LL.M (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Law and Social Transformation in India (LLM201)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 19-12-2023
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) In _____ Supreme Court has directed the government to take step in Uniform Civil Code.
 - a) Valsamma Paul vs. Cochin University
 - b) Chitrlekha vs. Mysore
 - c) Sarala Mudgal vs. Union of India
 - d) Lilly Thomas vs. Union of India
- 2) Dr. Sampurnanand has introduced the first open prison in the state of _____.
 - a) Uttar Pradesh
 - b) Bihar
 - c) Jharkhand
 - d) Madhya Pradesh
- 3) The National Commission for Women was set up in _____ under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.
 - a) January 1990
 - b) January 1991
 - c) January 1992
 - d) January 1993
- 4) Lok Adalats have been given statutory status under _____.
 - a) Arbitration and Conciliation Act
 - b) India Contract Act
 - c) Legal Services Authorities Act
 - d) None of these
- 5) Following are causes for industrialization of agriculture -
 - a) Exchange through money
 - b) Extension of transportation facilities
 - c) Opening of Suez Canal
 - d) All of these
- 6) The legislators have inserted the concept of Plea Bargaining which came into force _____.
 - a) 12th April 2006
 - b) 12th March 2007
 - c) 12th April 2007
 - d) 12th April 2008
- 7) Discrimination is made positively in favour of downtrodden, underprivileged sections of society, is called as _____.
 - a) Reservation
 - b) Castism
 - c) Protective Discrimination
 - d) None of these
- 8) Section _____ of Code of Criminal Procedure provides offences which are compoundable.
 - a) 319
 - b) 320
 - c) 321
 - d) 322

- 9) _____ of Constitution of India provides that, the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script.
 a) Article 25 b) Article 120
 c) Article 210 d) Article 343
- 10) Due to efforts of _____ first jail reformatory committee was constituted.
 a) Lord Macaulay b) Lord Hastings
 c) Lord Dalhousie d) Lord Auckland
- 11) Acharya Vinoba Bhave started the bhudhan movement from the state of _____.
 a) Maharashtra b) Tamilnadu
 c) Andhra Pradesh d) Karnataka
- 12) Constitution 73rd and 74th Amendment Act have added new parts IX and IXA in the Constitution with effect from _____.
 a) 24th March 1993 b) 24th April 1993
 c) 24th March 1994 d) 24th April 1994
- 13) Naxalite movement originated in _____.
 a) Naxalbari b) Champaran
 c) Gadchiroli d) Jharkhand
- 14) _____ of Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 provides requisites of a valid adoption.
 a) Section 6 b) Section 7
 c) Section 8 d) Section 9
- 15) In _____ Supreme Court has evolved the owner of the hazardous enterprises is absolutely liable in all the conditions.
 a) Excel Wear vs. Union of India
 b) Bijay Cotton Mills Ltd. vs. State of Ajmer
 c) M. C. Mehta vs. Union of India
 d) Rylands vs. Fletcher
- 16) _____ was played key role in the surrender of dacoits in the Chambal Valley.
 a) Mahatma Gandhiji b) Jayprakash Narayana
 c) Nitishkumar d) Laluprasad Yadav

Q.2 Answer any FOUR of the following.

16

- 1) National Commission for Scheduled Castes
- 2) Naxalite movement: causes and cure
- 3) Concept of Gram Nyayalayas
- 4) Role of National Commission for Women
- 5) Sexual exploitation of children
- 6) Regionalism as a divisive factor

Q.3 Answer any TWO of the following

16

- 1) Prison reforms
- 2) Language policy and the Constitution
- 3) Crimes against women
- 4) Adoption and related problems

- Q.4 Answer any ONE of the following. 16**
- a) 'Social transformation in the sphere of agriculture is vital in the interests of the economy'. Discuss with reference to agrarian reforms.
 - b) Discuss the role of law in social change with reference to the different models of transformation.
- Q.5 Answer the following question. 16**
- 'Secularism is a positive concept of equal treatment of all religions'. Elaborate this statement with reference to decided case laws.

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**First Year LL.M (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Corporate Law (LLM202)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 21-12-2023
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) _____ covers assets which are ascertainable and definite at the time of creating the charge.
 - a) Share
 - b) Floating Charge
 - c) Fixed Charge
 - d) Debenture
- 2) 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
- 3) 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) RbyalJ British Bank ys.;Turquand
 - c) Daimler Co. Ltd. V Continental Tyre and Rubber Co.
 - d) Foss v Harbottle
- 4) Section _____ of the Companies Act 2013 requires that the promoters profit should be disclosed in the prospectus.
 - a) 24
 - b) 25
 - c) 26
 - d) 27
- 5) The whole process of the company formation may be divided into direct stages, the sequence is.
 - a) Promotion, incorporation by registration, commencement of business
 - b) Incorporation by registration, commencement of business, promotion
 - c) Commencement of business, promotion, incorporation by registration
 - d) Commencement of business, incorporation by registration, promotion
- 6) Definition of Prospectus is provided under section _____ of Companies Act.
 - a) 2(30)
 - b) 2(40)
 - c) 2(60)
 - d) 2(70)
- 7) _____ is a case in relation to Doctrine of Indoor Management.
 - a) Hickman v Kent Sheep Breeder's Association
 - b) Royal British Bank v Turquand
 - c) Weeks v Propert
 - d) Kotla Venkataswamy v Rammurthy

Q.4 Answer any one of the following**16**

- a) Define the term share and discuss the kinds of shares. Write a note on general principles regarding allotment of shares and statutory restrictions on allotment of shares.
- b) Explain the meaning, nature, contents along with the amendment provisions of Articles of Association. Discuss distinction between Articles of Association and Memorandum of Association.

Q.5 Answer the following question**16**

Explain the term winding up of a company and modes of winding up of a company in detailed manner.

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**First Year LL.M (Semester-II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov2023
Company and Securities Law (LLM203)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 23-12-2023
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 Choose the correct alternative.

16

- 1) Section ____ of the Companies Act.2013 provides for calling of Extra Ordinary General Meeting.
 - a) 96
 - b) 98
 - c) 100
 - d) 102
- 2) 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
- 3) Remuneration of Director is provided under section of Companies Act. 2013.
 - a) 153
 - b) 164
 - c) 193
 - d) 197
- 4) 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
- 5) Voting in a company Meeting can be through _____.
 - a) Ballot
 - b) Raising hands
 - c) Electronic Mean
 - d) All of these
- 6) Removal of Auditor is provided under section ____ of Companies Act, 2013.
 - a) 140
 - b) 141
 - c) 142
 - d) 143
- 7) _____ mode of attendance are available to a Director attending a Board of Meetings.
 - a) In person
 - b) Video Conference
 - c) Prescribed Audio Visual means
 - d) All of these
- 8) _____ takes place when two or more companies are joined to form a third entity or one is absorbed or blended with another.
 - a) Reconstruction
 - b) Amalgamation
 - c) Absorption
 - d) Commandment of Company
- 9) Quorum for a company meeting is to be fixed by _____.
 - a) Memorandum of Association
 - b) Articles of Association
 - c) Prospectus
 - d) Company Registrar
- 10) _____ may be appointed as a director of a company.
 - a) An individual
 - b) A body corporate
 - c) A firm
 - d) An association

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**First Year LL.M. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Cyber Law (LLM205)**

Day & Date: Sunday, 07-01-2024
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) ICANN stands for _____.
 - a) Internet corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers.
 - b) International commission for Assigned names and Numbers.
 - c) International corporation for Assisted Names and Numbers.
 - d) Internet computer Assigned Names and Numbers.
- 2) Information Technology Act was passed in the year _____.
 - a) 1999
 - b) 2000
 - c) 2008
 - d) 2012
- 3) The Budapest Convention on Cybercrime opened for signature in _____.
 - a) 2000
 - b) 2004
 - c) 2001
 - d) 2002
- 4) Which one of the following is the non-violent cybercrime?
 - a) Cyber-bullying
 - b) Embezzlement
 - c) Cyber-stalking
 - d) None of the above
- 5) Digital signature certificate is _____ requirement under various applications.
 - a) Statutory
 - b) Legislative
 - c) Governmental
 - d) Voluntary
- 6) _____ mean a person who has been granted a license to issue a electronic signature certificate.
 - a) Certifying authority
 - b) Certifying private key Authority
 - c) Certifying system controller
 - d) Appropriate authority
- 7) Authentication is _____.
 - a) To assure identify of user on a remote system.
 - b) Insertion
 - c) Modification
 - d) Integration
- 8) Modus operandi (MO) is a latin term that means _____.
 - a) Seize the data
 - b) Ways and means
 - c) Operator error
 - d) A method of operating
- 9) VIRUS stands for _____.
 - a) Very Intelligent Result until source.
 - b) Vital Information Resources under siege.
 - c) Viral Important Record user searched.
 - d) Very Interchanged Resource under search.
- 10) Which of the following Acts deals with the right to privacy?
 - a) The Law of constitution
 - b) IPC
 - c) IT Act 2000
 - d) All the above

- 11) EDI stands for _____.
a) Electronic Data Interchange b) Electronic Data Intersect
c) Electronic Domain Interchange d) Electronic Data Internet
- 12) Controller of certifying Authorities (CCA) work under?
a) Prime Minister Office b) Reserve Bank of India
c) Ministry of Communication & IT d) Autonomous body
- 13) What is the updated version of the IT Act, 2000?
a) IT Act, 2007 b) Advanced IT Act, 2007
c) IT Act, 2008 d) Advanced IT Act, 2008
- 14) Order passed by controller is challengeable before _____.
a) High court b) Cyber Appellate Tribunal
c) Adjudicatory Officer d) Supreme Court
- 15) The term ISP stands for _____.
a) International Services Provider b) Internet Service Provider
c) Internet Service Program d) Internet Social policy
- 16) The term EFT stands for _____.
a) Emergency fund transfer b) Electric fund transfer
c) Electronic fund transfer d) Electronic fund transmission

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

- a) E-mail security.
b) Development of cyber law-National and International.
c) Preventive measures of cybercrimes.
d) Distinction between conventional and cybercrime.
e) E-commerce
f) Define cyber security with examples.

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

- a) Budapest Convention on Cyber Crime
b) Evolution of IT Act-Genesis and Necessity.
c) ICANN's core principles.
d) E-Governance.

Q.4 Broad answers questions. (Any one)**16**

- a) Explain in detail Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0.
b) Define digital and electronic signature? Explain their significance and function in relation with the provisions of the Indian laws.

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

Explain in detail Authorities under Information Technology Act and their powers and functions.

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**Second Year LL.M (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2023
Corporate Finance (LLM302)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 09-01-2024
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 Choose the correct Alternative.

16

- 1) Financial management is mainly concerned with _____.
 - a) Arrangement of funds
 - b) All aspects of acquiring and utilizing financial resources for firms activities.
 - c) Efficient management of every business
 - d) Profit maximization
- 2) Future value interest factor takes _____.
 - a) Compounding rate
 - b) Discounting rate
 - c) Inflation rate
 - d) Deflation rate
- 3) The IDBI was established in _____.
 - a) 1964
 - b) 1965
 - c) 1966
 - d) 1967
- 4) A fixed rate of _____ is payable on debentures.
 - a) Dividend
 - b) Commission
 - c) Interest
 - d) Brokerage
- 5) What is the value of the firm usually based on _____.
 - a) The value of debt and equity
 - b) The value of equity
 - c) The value of debt
 - d) The value of assets plus liabilities
- 6) Capital budgeting is related to _____.
 - a) Long term assets
 - b) Short term assets
 - c) Long term and short terms assets
 - d) Fixed assets
- 7) The first development financial institution in India that has got merged with a bank _____.
 - a) IDBI
 - b) ICICI
 - c) UTI
 - d) SFC
- 8) ICICI was formed in _____.
 - a) 1955
 - b) 1965
 - c) 1954
 - d) 1966
- 9) Financial leverage is also known as _____.
 - a) Trading on equity
 - b) Trading on debt
 - c) Interest on equity
 - d) Interest on debt
- 10) Headquarter of ICICI bank is located at _____.
 - a) Mumbai
 - b) Hyderabad
 - c) Mysore
 - d) Bangalore

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**Second Year LL.M (Semester-III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2023
Social Security Legislation (LLM303)**

Day & Date: Friday, 29-12-2023
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 Choose the Correct Alternative **16**

- 1) The Payment of Gratuity Act 1972, came into force on _____.

| | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| a) 01 April 1955 | b) 23 April 1946 |
| c) 01 May 1955 | d) 16 September 1972 |
- 2) The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946, came into force on _____.

| | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| a) 01 April 1955 | b) 23 April 1946 |
| c) 01 May 1955 | d) 16 September 1972 |
- 3) 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 |
- 4) 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 |
- 5) 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 |
- 6) Maternity Benefit Act came into force on _____.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1949 | b) 1976 |
| c) 1965 | d) 1961 |
- 7) 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 |

- 8) 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 |
- 9) 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 |
- 10) 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 |
- 11) 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 |
- 12) Provisions of Employees' compensation Act and Maternity Benefit Act do not apply to all industries. (True or False)
- 13) Employees' Compensation Act is a comprehensive social security legislation. (True or False)
- 14) In the maternity act, an inspector is appointed under which section?
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) Section 14 | b) Section 2 |
| c) Section 10 | d) Section 15 |
- 15) No contribution is required for getting benefit under which of the following legislations?
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Maternity Benefit Act | b) Employees' Compensation Act |
| c) Both (a) and (b) | d) None of them |
- 16) 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 |

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

- a) Discuss Right to Life
- b) Comment on Central Board of Provident Fund
- c) Explain in brief term Compensation under Workmen's Compensation Act.
- d) What is Forfeiture. Also Discuss Judicial Approach towards Forfeiture.
- e) Commissioner
- f) International Labour Organisation

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

- a) What are the powers and duties in relation to Maternity Benefit Act 1961? Who is Inspector under this Act?
- b) Comment on the Deposit linked insurance Scheme as per Act 1952.
- c) Describe the working of Collective Bargaining system in India in various units.
- d) Explain the concept of Minimum, fair and living wages in the contest of India.

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

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

Q.5 Answer the following question. 16

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

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**Second Year LL.M (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2023
Women and Child Labour (LLM305)**

Day & Date: Sunday, 31-12-2023
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) 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
- 2) Important feature of _____ is the woman's right to secure housing.
 - a) Equal Remuneration Act
 - b) Maternity Benefit Act
 - c) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
 - d) Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act
- 3) Following is not relevant as far as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act is concerned _____.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| a) Workplace | b) Monetary relief |
| c) Protection order | d) Physical abuse |
- 4) The POCSO (Protection of Children from Sexual Offences) Act passed in _____ year.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1983 | b) 2004 |
| c) 2012 | d) 2013 |
- 5) 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 them |
- 6) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights is set up in _____ year.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1983 | b) 2004 |
| c) 2007 | d) 2012 |
- 7) There was no discrimination between a boy and girl in _____.

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Vedic Period | b) Post- Vedic Period |
| c) Medieval Period | d) None of these |
- 8) General Assembly established the UNICEF in _____ year.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1946 | b) 1953 |
| c) 1979 | d) 2000 |
- 9) The Convention on the Nationality of Married Women entered into force on _____.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) 11 th August 1956 | b) 11 th August 1957 |
| c) 11 th August 1958 | d) 11 th August 1959 |

- 10) Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 mandates every organization to have a committee to redress sexual harassment complaints filed by women employees. The committee is called
- Women's Cell
 - Internal Complaints Committee
 - Local Complaints Committee
 - None of these
- 11) In _____ Supreme Court held that "Where the court held that the mother can act as a natural guardian even when the father is alive".
- Nithya v. University of Madras
 - Zahida Begum v. Mushtaque Ahmad
 - State of Maharashtra v. Madhukar Mardikar
 - Githa Hariharan v. RBI
- 12) No child below the age of _____ shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment under Article 24 of Constitution of India.
- Three
 - Ten
 - Fourteen
 - Twenty
- 13) "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 _____.
- 9th September, 2003
 - 9th September, 2004
 - 9th September, 2005
 - 9th September, 2007
- 14) Convention on the Rights of Child came into force _____.
- 2nd August 1990
 - 2nd September 1990
 - 2nd August 1991
 - 2nd September 1991
- 15) Child marriages are to be _____ at the option of the contracting parties.
- Valid
 - Voidable
 - Void
 - None of these
- 16) Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act came into force on _____.
- 9th October 2013
 - 9th November 2013
 - 9th December 2013
 - 9th December 2014

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

- Convention on the Political Rights of Women.
- Child Labour and ILO Convention.
- Protection of women under UDHR.
- Mid-day Meal Scheme.
- Role of UNICEF for child.
- Rights of Women in property law.

Q.3 Answer the following (Any Two) 16

- Status of women from Vedic period to contemporary era.
- Report of Justice Verma Committee.
- Dowry Prohibition Act.
- National Commission for Protection of Child Rights.

Q.4 Answer the following (Any One) 16

- Explain in detail the provisions relating to women under the Constitution of India with case laws.
- Write a note on National Commission for Women Act.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 16

Discuss in detail significant laws in India towards the protection of the child.

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**Second Year LL.M (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2023
Prevention and Control of Pollution (LLM403)**

Day & Date: Monday, 01-01-2024
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 Choose the correct alternative:**16**

- 1) On 5th June every year International Day was being celebrated as;
 - a) Environment Day
 - b) Preservation of Ozone Layer
 - c) Preservation of Forest
 - d) None of the above
- 2) In the year 1972 in Stockholm following number of World Conference on Environment was held:
 - a) First
 - b) Second
 - c) Third
 - d) None of the above
- 3) On 16th September every year International Day was being celebrated as:
 - a) Preservation of the forest
 - b) Preservation of the earth
 - c) Preservation of Ozone Layer
 - d) None of the above
- 4) In Indian Constitution Article. 48-A dealing with the duty of state to protect and improve the environment and safeguard forest and wild life was inserted by following number of constitutional amendments:
 - a) 42nd Constitutional Amendment
 - b) 41th Constitutional Amendment
 - c) 40th Constitutional Amendment
 - d) None of the above
- 5) One of the following Article of the Indian Constitution states that the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment and to have compassion for living creatures.
 - a) Article 51-A(g)
 - b) Article 51-A(f)
 - c) Article 51-A(k)
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Section 2(j) of the Water Act defines the following term:
 - a) Stream
 - b) Trade effluent
 - c) Pollution
 - d) None of the above
- 7) Section 2(g) of the Water Act defines the following term:
 - a) Trade effluent
 - b) Sewage effluent
 - c) Sewer
 - d) None of the above
- 8) Section 2(k) of the Water Act defines the following term:
 - a) Trade effluent
 - b) Sewage effluent
 - c) Stream
 - d) None of the above
- 9) Section 2(e) of the Air Act defines the following term:
 - a) Automobile
 - b) Emission
 - c) Chimney
 - d) None of the above

Q.3 Answer any two of the following. (2 out 4) 16

- a) Discuss critically the composition and functions of Central and State Boards under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act in providing environment free from pollution, Do you suggest any changes in composition and functions in the Board.
- b) Explain the term waste. Discuss legislative measures for management handling and disposal of various waste in India.
- c) Explain the term Pollution. Discuss various kind of pollution and laws relating to protection of environment from pollution with the help of decided cases.
- d) Discuss critically the Constitutional provisions to protect and improve the natural environment with the help of decided case law.

Q.4 Write Broad Answer on Any One of the following. 16

- a) Explain the meaning, sources and effects of water pollution. Discuss critically composition and functions of Central, State and Joint Boards under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act with the help of decided case law.
- b) Explain the meaning, sources and effects of Radioactive Pollution. Discuss effectiveness of provisions of Atomic Energy Act in controlling Radioactive Substances in India.

Q.5 Write Broad Answer. 16

Explain the meaning sources, effects of noise pollution. Discuss critically judicial verdicts relating to noise pollution and legislative measures to prevent and control noise pollution in India.