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**LL.M. / L.L.M. (E)**  
**I<sup>ST</sup> YEAR, I SEMESTER) EXAMINATION**  
**LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION**

*Time : 3 Hours ]*

*[Max. Marks : 60*

*Note: This paper is divided into three sections A B and C. Attempt all the sections as per instructions.*

**SECTION-A: (Very Short Answer type)**

1. Attempt all the parts: **(1×10=10)**
- a) Name the judicial pronouncement which has given the new definition of Marriage.
  - b) Describe 'PIL' as an instrument of transformation.
  - c) What are the objectives behind the introduction of Fundamental Duties in Indian Constitution?
  - d) What is 'Plea Bargaining'?
  - e) "RTI and its enforcement needs awareness." Comment
  - f) Name two judicial pronouncements from last one year, reflecting the impact of social transformation on Judicial Pronouncement.
  - g) Illustrate any two causes of Social Transformation.
  - h) Illustrate the Causes of Naxalite Movement.
  - i) State the significance of TMA Pai Foundation case in brief.
  - j) Describe the role of Usha Mehra Commission in short.

**Section -B( Short Answer type)**

Attempt any two of the following questions. **(2×10=20)**

2. "Child labour is a man made problem". Comment and suggest how the problem can be solved in present legal instruments.
3. "Law cannot solve the issue of religious intolerance". Do you agree with the statement? Support your answer with the examples of present political, legal and social set up.
4. What do you mean by empowerment? Trace out the steps taken by the Indian Govt. for woman empowerment in this decade.

### SECTION-C (Long Answer type)

Attempt any two questions of the following (2×15=30)

5. "Law and Social Change are two sides of a coin with reference to transformation of the society." Comment and explain how social change affects the law and Law changes the society. Elucidate with the help of case law and legislative enactments.
6. "Do you agree that caste has been accepted as a factor to undo past injustice?" Discuss in light of the constitutional provisions, other legislative enactments and case laws.
7. Comment on any two of the following :
  - (a) Development of Compensatory Jurisprudence in Criminal Justice System
  - (b) Changing Dimensions of ADR in 21<sup>st</sup> Century
  - (c) Transformation of Society and Agrarian reforms.

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**(I<sup>ST</sup> YEAR, I SEMESTER) EXAMINATION**  
**INDIAN CONSTITUTION LAW: NEW CHALLENGES**

Time : 3 Hours ]

[Max. Marks : 60

**Note:** This paper is divided into three sections A, B and C. Attempt all the sections as per instructions.

**SECTION-A**

1. Briefly explain the following: [1×10=10
- (i) Explain the doctrine of Eclipse.
  - (ii) What is carry forward rule?
  - (iii) Which Article of Indian Constitution provides that the President may appoint an Inter State council.
  - (iv) What is the principle of proportionately?
  - (v) Explain Intelligible differentia.
  - (vi) Who is the present Chief Information Commissioner?
  - (vii) Which Article provides power of Judicial Review to the Supreme Court of India?
  - (viii) Fundamental duties are added in constitution, by which amendment.
  - (ix) Constitution of India came into force on which date and year.
  - (x) Marbury V/S Medisan is a leading case related with which matter?

**SECTION-B** (Short Answer type)

Attempt any **two** questions of the following. [10×2=20

2. Write short notes on:
- (a) Uniform civil code
  - (b) Reasonable classification
3. Write short note on any two:
- (a) Right to strike
  - (b) Freedom of Press
  - (c) Judicial legislation

4. Describe the nature of Indian constitution. Is Preamble a part of the constitution.

**SECTION-C** (Long Answer type)

Attempt any **two** questions of the following. [15×2=30]

5. "Reservation is not for the upliftment of certain classes but used as a divisive factor of the society" Explain the statement with case laws and examples.
6. Distinguish between Protective discrimination and affirmative action. Discuss the need for a constitutional requirement of equal opportunity in employment.

**OR**

Critically evaluate whether legislative measures and judicial interpretation for protective discrimination of women are satisfactory.

7. "Independence of Judiciary is necessary for maintaining rule of law and fair judicial Administration". Discuss the statement with the help of case laws.

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(I<sup>st</sup> SEMESTER EXAMINATION)  
Criminology Penology and Sentencing Pattern

Time : 3 Hours ]

[Max. Marks : 60

Note: The question paper has three sections A, B & C. Questions from all the three sections must be attempted as per the instructions given. Number the questions correctly.

Section – A (Very short Answer Type)

1. Attempt all the parts

[1\*10 = 10

- (i) Explain basic Physiology of punishment
- (ii) What do you mean by Privileged class Devianes
- (iii) Explain Crime without victim.
- (iv) Differentiate between Probation & parole.
- (v) What are the causes of Juvenile Delinquency.
- (vi) Explain Plea Bargaining.
- (vii) Bonger's theory of crime is known as.
- (viii) What are the stages of crime.
- (ix) Explain Criminology.
- (x) Open Prison means

Section – B (Short Question)

Answer any TWO questions from this section. [10 x 2=20

2. "Criminology is the body of knowledge regarding crime as social phenomenon" comment
3. Discuss classical Hindu and Islamic approaches to punishment.
4. Define Probation. What are the objects in granting it. Explain the advantages and disadvantages and disadvantage of probation.

**Section – C (Long Question)**

**Attempt any *TWO* questions from this section: [15 x2=30**

5. What do you mean by school of Criminology . Explain briefly the various schools of criminology.
6. Critically evaluate the various theories of punishment. Explain the relation between the deterrent and preventive theories. Which theory is suitable to India.
7. Discuss elaborately Constitutional validity of capital punishment with the help of decided case laws.

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LL.M.

(I SEMESTER) EXAMINATION  
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE

Time : 3 Hours ]

[Max. Marks : 60

*Note:* This paper is divided into three sections A, B and C. Attempt all the sections as per instructions.

**SECTION-A**

1. Answers the following questions in very short. [1×10=10
- (i) Define the term "Governance"?
  - (ii) When did SEBI come into force?
  - (iii) What is the difference between demerger and restructuring?
  - (iv) Cadbury committee, 1999 was related with which aspect of corporate government?
  - (v) What do you mean by bail out with reference to corporate affairs?
  - (vi) Define Amalgamation?
  - (vii) What do you understand by take over's?
  - (viii) Buy-back of shares is permitted up to what percentage of the equity of the company.
  - (ix) What is floating charge?
  - (x) Name the law behind the concept of corporate governance.

**SECTION-B** (Short Answer type)

*Attempt any two questions of the following.*

*[10×2=20]*

2. Critically analyze the problem of corporate governance with the introduction of FDI without government control.
3. What do you understand by take over and its categories. Do you agree that SEBI take overs are sufficient enough to handle the issues of it.
4. How the problem of a sick company can be resolved regarding the capital?

**SECTION-C** (Long Answer type)

*Attempt any two questions of the following.*

*[15×2=30]*

5. What is post merger reorganization of a company? How it is different from merger? Discuss and explain the factor of post merger reorganization.
6. What do you understand by corporate restructuring? Explain its methods as corporate governance and finance. given in Companies Act and under SEBI guide lines.
7. Write short notes on any two:
  - (a) Buy-back of shares
  - (b) Compulsory winding-up
  - (c) Duties of share holders.

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**LL.M.**  
**(I SEMESTER) EXAMINATION**  
**PERSPECTIVE IN FEDERALISM**

Time : 3 Hours ]

[Max. Marks : 60

**Note:** This paper is divided into three sections A, B and C. Attempt all the sections as per instructions.

**SECTION-A**

1. Answer the following questions in very short. [1×10=10
- (i) Concept of Constitutionalism.
  - (ii) What happens when a state legislations and parliamentary legislation cover the same field?
  - (iii) What is the meaning of colorable legislation?
  - (iv) Limited government
  - (v) Borrowing power of state.
  - (vi) Difference between tax and fee.
  - (vii) What do you mean by extra territorial legislation?
  - (viii) Explain cooperative federalism and federalism.
  - (ix) Power to carry on trade.
  - (x) What is meaning of expression "Notwithstanding" and "Subject to" in Art 246?

**SECTION-B** (Short Answer type)

Attempt any **two** questions of the following. [10×2=20]

2. 'The Federal principle in a federation has two aspects-national unity and state rights'. Comment.
3. Explain the provisions of the Constitution regarding tax immunity of governmental instrumentalities.
4. Write down the logical reasoning behind the provisions of residuary power in Indian Constitution.

**SECTION-C** (Long Answer type)

Attempt any **two** questions of the following. [15×2=30]

5. Discuss general scheme of distribution of legislative power between the centre and the state in India, USA and Canada.
6. Explain the conditions requisite for federalism. Also differentiate between confederation and federation.
7. Explain administrative relations between centre and state and also centre's directive to be states.