

FIRST SEMESTER LL.M. (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) DEGREE
EXAMINATION, JUNE 2022

LL.M.

F002—CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—I

(2021 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Answer any six of the following.

Each question carries 10 marks.

1. Analyse the role and sanctity of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.
2. Write on the relevance of Directive Principles of State Policy in the governance of the nation.
3. Write on Public Interest Litigations. Examine the role of PIL in social issues.
4. Examine whether the reservation policy followed by the government brings social and economic equality.
5. Discuss the freedom of conscience and the right to profess, practice and propagate religions in India.
6. Write on the role of fundamental duties in building the nation.
7. Explain writs. Briefly analyse the nature of writ jurisdiction in India.
8. Analyse the right against exploitation guaranteed in the Constitution of India.

(6 × 10 = 60 marks)

**FIRST SEMESTER LL.M. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, JUNE 2022**

LL.M.

F 001—MAKING OF CONSTITUTIONS

(2021 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Answer any six of the following.

Each question carries 10 marks.

1. “No Supreme Court and no judiciary can stand in judgment over the sovereign will of Parliament representing the will of the entire community. If we go wrong here and there, it can point it out but in the ultimate analysis, where the future of the community is concerned, no judiciary can come in the way.” How far does this statement hold good in the present context ?
2. “The constitution-writing has been described as an attempt to identify and articulate the fundamental norms and values that are shared by ‘the people’ in whose name and for whom the Constitution is drafted”. How far did the Constituent Assembly succeeded in achieving this goal ?
3. “The Supreme Court of India is being inclined to take cognisance of the Preamble to ‘determine the ambit of Fundamental Rights and the Directives, because it is the ideals of socialism, secularism and democracy, which are elaborated by the enacting provisions”. Explain with the help of decisions.
4. Thus, ‘governmental power, which is essential to realization of the values of their societies, should be controlled in order that it should not itself be destructive of the values it was intended to promote.’ How far does the Indian Constitution check governmental powers. Compare and contrast with US Constitution.
5. The fundamental rights weave a “pattern of guarantees on the basic-structure of human rights” and impose negative obligations on the State not to encroach on individual liberty in its various dimensions. Examine.
6. In culturally diverse, developing countries like India, federalism is chosen not merely for administrative requirements but for the very survival of the nation. Comment.
7. Recognizing the fact of reasonable pluralism—that citizens in any democratic society hold a diverse range of comprehensive doctrines—a society adhering to a single comprehensive doctrine as impossible to create. Analyse this statement and elucidate the difficulties in framing a constitution.
8. “In all traditional accounts, the rule-of-law ideal is premised on a radical disjunction between law and politics and a sharp role-differentiation between what judges do and what politicians and political theorists do. So, the very idea of transformative adjudication seems out-of-place within liberal legalism”. Comment.

(6 × 10 = 60 marks)

**FIRST SEMESTER LL.M. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, JUNE 2022**

LL.M.

E002—LAW OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(2021 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Answer any six of the following.

Each question carries 10 Marks.

1. Examine the importance of Clause 49 of the SEBI Listing agreement for Good Corporate Governance.
2. Explain the Individual membership rights of shareholders in a Company.
3. What are the rules and regulations governing Board of Directors of Companies ? Briefly state the powers and functions of Board of Directors.
4. What is the scope of National Company Law Tribunal in regulating Corporate Governance ? Examine the power of the National Company Law Tribunal to order investigation into the affairs of a company.
5. What is meant by Corporate Social Responsibility ? Discuss the relevance of Corporate Social Responsibility in Corporate Governance.
6. Define Key Managerial Personnel. Explain the role and functions of Key Managerial Personnel for the Corporate Governance.
7. Discuss the intersection between Corporate Governance and Competition Law in protecting the interests of Consumers.
8. Explain the role of Members of a company in the administration of corporate management.

(6 × 10 = 60 marks)

FIRST SEMESTER LL.M. (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) DEGREE
EXAMINATION, JUNE 2022

LL.M.

E001—FOUNDATION OF CONTRACTUAL LIABILITY

(2021 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Answer any six of the following.

Each question carries 10 marks.

1. Analyze the basis and theories of Contractual obligations.
2. Write on E-contracts. Examine the different types of E contracts.
3. Examine the relevance of exemption clauses in contracts.
4. Describe the contractual liability of government.
5. Discuss about damages. Examine the kinds of damages.
6. Write on the scope of Specific Relief Act in law of contracts.
7. Briefly analyse the legislative framework for e commerce.
8. Analyse whether specific performance is an equitable remedy.

(6 × 10 = 60 marks)

**FIRST SEMESTER LL.M. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, JUNE 2022**

LL.M.

D002—ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE AND DISCRETIONARY POWERS

(2013 Syllabus Year)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Answer any six questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

1. Define administrative discretion and analyze the rationale behind the bestowal of discretionary powers to the administration.
2. Discuss the part III (Fundamental Rights) of the Constitution of India as restraint on the conferment of administrative discretion.
3. "Judicial control mechanism of administrative discretion is exercised at two stages". Explain these two stages of control mechanism.
4. Critically examine the various instances of abuse of discretion by administrative authorities.
5. With the help of decided cases evaluate the legal character and enforceability of administrative instructions.
6. When an administrative agency is acting ministerially it has no power to consult its own wishes but when it is acting administratively its standards are subjective and it follows its own wishes. Explain the statement in the light of the nature and scope of ministerial action.
7. Discuss with case laws the concept of public accountability to review administrative discretion.
8. What is administrative instruction and assess the distinction between rule and administrative instruction.

(6 × 10 = 60 marks)

**FIRST SEMESTER LL.M. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, JUNE 2022**

LL.M.

D001—CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
(2013 Syllabus Year)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Answer any six questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

1. "Administrative process and functions are ordinarily taken to mean the residue of the governmental powers and functions that remain after legislative and judicial powers and functions are taken away". Substantiate.
2. "It is the object and purpose of administrative law to answer the questions ; how and by what means is government itself within a given society to be brought under effective control". Examine the statement in the light of balancing of public power and personal rights.
3. "The bureaucracy had become the true rulers of England. If it is not properly controlled it may result in "new despotism". Examine in the light of Donoughmore Committee report and its aftermath in England.
4. Critically appreciate Dicey's view on rule of law.
5. Do you think the doctrine of separation of powers has been adopted under the Constitution of India in the broadest sense ? Substantiate
6. "All delegated legislations are made by executive or administrative authority but all executive legislations are not delegated legislations". Examine in the light of different types of delegated legislation.
7. "Delegated legislation is a necessary evil". Examine in the light of need of delegated legislation and limitations in delegation of legislative power.
8. "Deregulation and privatization are in fact extension of the state, thereby requiring new ways of assuring transparency and public participation". Examine the adaptability of administrative law.

(6 × 10 = 60 marks)

**FIRST SEMESTER LL.M. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, JUNE 2022**

LL.M.

C 002—OFFENCES AGAINST VULNERABLE GROUPS

(2013 Syllabus Year)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Answer any six questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

1. Child abuse and neglect, includes all forms of physical and emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect, and exploitation that results in actual or potential harm to the child's health, development or dignity. Examine the statement in the light of various special enactments for protection and prevention of child abuse and neglect in India.
2. Critically evaluate various penal provisions for curbing crime against women.
3. Examine various International conventions and treaties for the protection and prevention of crimes against socially and economically disadvantaged groups.
4. Critically examine the legislative and judicial response in curbing violence and torture against senior citizens and disabled persons.
5. Examine the role of police and para military system in dealing with communal violence.
6. Critically evaluate the judicial approach towards child right protection in India.
7. Discuss various penal provisions in India to deal with honour killing.
8. Write notes on :
 - a) Dowry death.
 - b) Human Trafficking.

(6 × 10 = 60 marks)

**FIRST SEMESTER LL.M. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, JUNE 2022**

LL.M.

C001—PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW

(2013 Syllabus Year)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Answer any six questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

1. Full definition of every crime contains expressly or by implication a proposition as to a state of mind. Elucidate
2. How far offences' relating to intellectual property is justifiable if criminal liability is fixed ?
3. The right of private defence is a right of defence not only of the person and property of person himself but also of the person and property of others. Explain.
4. Mere unsoundness of mind is not an exception but there should be incapability of knowing the nature of act or what he was doing was wrong or contrary to law. Examine the statement in the light of Medical and legal insanity.
5. Discuss the rules governing the joint and constructive criminal liability.
6. State Law relating to intoxication as laid down under the Penal Code. What is the justification for reducing criminal liability in case of intoxication ?
7. Discuss the various stages of crime. Distinguish attempt and preparation.
8. Write notes on :
 - a) Corporate liability.
 - b) Infancy.

(6 × 10 = 60 marks)

**FIRST SEMESTER LL.M. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, JUNE 2022**

LL.M.

B002—DIRECT TAX ADMINISTRATION AND PROCEDURE

(2018 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Answer any six questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

1. State the income-tax authorities who are empowered to administer the Income-tax Act and explain their powers, functions and jurisdiction in relation to assessment of income.
2. Discuss the salient features of search and seizure proceedings under the Income Tax Act, 1961. What is the evidentiary value of any material found during a search which was not authorized in accordance with law ?
3. Discuss how scrutiny assessment and best judgment assessment are made under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Under what circumstances is the Assessing Officer empowered to reopen the assessment made by him ?
4. Discuss the law relating to assessment of a Hindu Undivided Family under the Income Tax Act.
5. What are the special provisions of the Income tax Act regarding the assessment of a partnership firm and its partners ? Explain in detail.
6. "Right to Appeal" is a statutory right under the Income Tax Act. It is available to an assessee only if specifically granted in the statute." Comment on the statement explaining the provisions relating to Appeals and Revision under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
7. What is Tax deducted at Source? Distinguish between 'tax deduction at source' and 'tax collection at source'. Examine the provisions of the Income Tax Act regarding deduction of tax at source in respect of "salaries" and "rental income".
8. Explain the provisions under the Income Tax Act relating to payment of advance tax. Examine to what extent it is an effective method of collection of tax.

(6 × 10 = 60 marks)

**FIRST SEMESTER LL.M. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, JUNE 2022**

LL.M.

B001—FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF DIRECT
TAXATION

(2018 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Answer any six questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

Support your answers with relevant legal provisions and case laws.

1. Critically examine the distinction between Tax and Fee. What is the relevance of the distinction in bringing social justice ?
2. Evaluate the definition of 'Income' in the context of the basis of chargeability of Income Tax.
3. Briefly analyse the Constitutional Provisions of Taxation in India with special reference to the Sovereign power of taxation.
4. What is meant by Agricultural Income? What is the relevance of Agricultural income in calculating the Income tax of an assessee ?
5. What are the penalties provided under The Income Tax Act, 1961 ? Examine the powers of the authorities to waive or deduct the penalties.
6. Trace the historical evolution of Income tax law in India.
7. Critically explain the basic principles and provisions governing Income from House Property under The Income Tax Act, 1961.
8. What are the permissible deductions from Income Tax? Analyse the objectives of deductions from Income Tax as a tool for bringing Social Justice.

(6 × 10 = 60 marks)

**FIRST SEMESTER LL.M. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, JUNE 2022**

LL.M.

CC 002—LEGAL PROCESS—I

(Legislative Process and Administrative Process)

[2013 Syllabus Year]

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

*Answer any six questions.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

1. Judiciary blames Legislature for not doing anything worthwhile, whereas the Legislature blames back the Judiciary of usurpation of legislative power. Analyse the statement in the light of judicial decisions.
2. "Parliamentary privilege is the sum of certain rights enjoyed by each House collectively... and by members of each House individually, without which they could not discharge their functions, and which exceed those possessed by other bodies or individuals. Elucidate.
3. Discuss the Dicey's views of Rule of Law and its impact on the development of administrative Law in U.K. Explain its place in Indian judicial system.
4. Describe the factors which are responsible for the enormous expansion of administrative law in recent years in India.
5. Analyse the process of administration and the role of administrative agencies in good governance.
6. Explain control on delegated legislation through publication in India. Compare it with the position in U.K. and U.S.A.
7. Examine the rules and principles of legislative drafting.
8. Write a note on the following :
 - (a) Executive Accountability ; and
 - (b) Judicial Accountability.

(6 × 10 = 60 marks)

**FIRST SEMESTER LL.M. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, JUNE 2022**

LL.M.

CC 001—LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA

(2013 Syllabus Year)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Answer any six questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

1. "Much of the poverty and unrest in rural India is due to the class conflicts and the economic violence—can be traced to gross injustice in the distribution of land and some kind of counter-revolution that is taking place holding up the implementation of land reforms and snatching away of whatever benefits progressive legislations had bestowed upon the poor." Examine the statement in the light of agrarian policy of India.
2. Secularism has great significance and also enjoys dignified recognition in the eyes of law. Examine the statement in the light of Freedom of Religion in India.
3. Examine the recent reforms in criminal justice system to combat crime against women.
4. Education is a human right with immense power to transform and is of great instrumental value in the process of economic growth and social development. Explain.
5. Explain the social functions of law as an instrument to promote social integrity and change.
6. Judiciary with its humanistic and child-friendly approach has always been in forefront with regard to protection of the child rights. Explain the judicial approach towards child adoption and related problems.
7. Weaker section of society has been lag behind in the race of life so for their upliftment and protection and to bring them at the equal status with other sections of society, protective discrimination is basic requirement of our democracy. Critically evaluate the judicial trends on policy of protective discrimination for Scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward class.
8. Write short notes on the following :
 - (a) Women empowerment.
 - (b) Free legal aid and access to justice.
 - (c) Women's commission.

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FIRST SEMESTER LL.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(2015 Admissions—Dept. of law)

LL.M.

CCB III—CRIMINOLOGY, PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY

[2015 Admission onwards]

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 50 Marks

Answer any five questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

1. Analyze the Positivist School of criminology examining the views of the important exponents of the theory.
2. Discuss the socio-economic factors which play a dominant role in committing a crime.
3. Examine and discuss the purpose of imposition of punishment. What are the alternatives to punishment ?
4. Critically examine the correctional and rehabilitative techniques employed by the prison system.
5. "Criminals are not born but prepared by the society". Explain.
6. Critically analyze the Status of victim in criminal justice system.
7. Briefly discuss the theories of crime causation.
8. Write short notes on any *two* :
 - a) Recidivism.
 - b) Sentencing Policy in India.
 - c) Religion and crime.

(5 × 10 = 50 marks)

FIRST SEMESTER LL.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(2015 Admissions—Dept. of Law)

LL.M.

CCB II—OFFENSES AGAINST VULNERABLE GROUPS

(2015 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 50 Marks

*Answer any five questions.**All questions carry equal marks.*

1. The aspect of international accountability under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989 encourages states to develop mechanisms for monitoring children's rights. Comment.
2. Convention on the Rights of Persons with disabilities intend to achieve equality for people with disabilities. Comment.
3. Explain the legal protection available to minority groups in India.
4. 'Dowry death is worse than murder.' Explain the role of courts in Dowry Death cases.
5. State offences under the Protection of children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.
6. Do you think that the provisions in the IPC is adequate to deal with communal violence ?
7. Genocide is a crime against humanity. Explain.
8. Write a notes on any *two* :
 - a) Define Domestic Violence.
 - b) Crime against senior citizens.
 - c) Child labour.

(5 × 10 = 50 marks)

FIRST SEMESTER LL.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

LL.M.

(2015 Admissions—Dept. of law)

CCB I—GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW

[2015 Admission onwards]

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 50 Marks

*Answer any five questions.
All questions carry equal marks.*

1. What is common intention and common object ? Explain the scope and extent of the principle of joint criminal liability provided under the Indian Penal Code.
2. Give an account of the doctrine of transferred malice under English Law and Indian Law.
3. What are inchoate crimes ? Explain the nature of penal liability in case of conspiracy as per Indian and English Law.
4. Describe the nature of the general exception of mistake of fact. Explain the reason for categorising judicial acts under general exception under IPC.
5. Explain the general defence of insanity under Indian Penal Code, "Legal insanity is not the same thing as medical insanity and a case that falls within the latter category need not necessarily fall within the former". Comment.
6. Examine the extent and limitation in the exercise of the right of private defence as per the provisions of IPC.
7. Briefly state the law relating to homicide under the Indian and English legal systems. Under what circumstances a culpable homicide could not be treated as murder in Indian Law.
8. Explain the criminal liability regarding the defence of voluntary and involuntary intoxication under Indian Penal Code.

FIRST SEMESTER LL.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(2015 Admissions—Dept of Law)

LL.M.

CCC II—JUDICIAL PROCESS

(2015 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 50 Marks

Answer any five question.

All Questions carry equal marks.

1. Examine the concept of Justice or “dharma” under the Indian legal thought.
2. Critically examine the rules laid down by the Supreme Court of India regarding following of the doctrine of stare decisis.
3. What is a Precedent ? Mention the various kinds of precedents.
4. Examine the types of illusory reference used by Courts in determining a case.
5. Examine the principle rules of interpretation of Statutes.
6. Write notes on :
 - a) The tools of creativity used by Supreme Court of India in the judicial process.
 - b) Prospective overruling.
7. Discuss how far the nature of judicial process is “political” in India.

FIRST SEMESTER LL.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

LL.M.

(2015 Admissions–Dept. of law)

CCC I—LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA

(2015 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 50 Marks

Answer any five questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

1. Discuss the effect of traditionalism and modernism regarding the family laws in India and efforts of legislations for its social transformation.
2. Evaluate the constitutional protection available to religious and linguistic minorities in India.
3. Explain the Constitutional policy regarding the non- discrimination on the ground of caste.
4. Critically examine the working of Dowry prohibition Act, and how far the said legislation would help to reduce the evil practice of Dowry in our society.
5. Discuss the role of National Commission for Women in India for the protection of rights of women guaranteed by legislations and Constitution.
6. Examine the International legal framework for curtailing and restricting the Child Labour.
7. Examine the legal frame work regarding the right to education in India.
8. Examine the role played by Agrarian reforms for the eradication of poverty in India.

(5 × 10 = 50 marks)