

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

Even Semester Term End Examinations June 2022

Programme :LL.M

Session : 2021-22

Semester :I

Max. Time : 3 Hours

Course Title : Interpretation of Statutes

Max. Marks: 70

Course Code : SLM LAW 01 101 E 4105

Instructions:

1. Question no. 1 has seven parts and students are required to answer any four. Each part carries three and half Marks.
2. Question no. 2 to 5 have three parts and student are required to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries seven marks.

Question No1.

(7X2=14)

- a) Presumption Against Retrospective Operation in case of a declaratory statute
- b) "Proper" meaning and "True" meaning of a legal provision
- c) Validity of a norm and Interpretation of a text
- d) Rule of Interpretation of a "Proviso"
- e) Rationale for the maxim *delegatus non potest delegare*
- f) 'Illustrations' in Legal Interpretation as an Internal aids
- g) *Noscitur a sociis*

Question No.2

(2X7=14)

- a) According to *Aharon Barak*- "The limits of the text set the limits of interpretation in law, and the limits of language set the limits of the text." Write a note on language and the limits of interpretation. And also discuss basic problems a judge faces while interpreting a legal text.
- b) What do you mean by 'interpretation of statute'? Do judges create law while interpreting a statute? Discuss and elaborate?
- c) "I do not believe that the question of 'How to interpret?' can be answered without an answer to the question 'Why interpret?'" - *Joseph Raj*
Do you agree with the above statement? Write a note underlining the specific need and distinct characteristics of the legal interpretation from interpretation of morality or a literary text.

Question No.3

(2X7=14)

- a) What do you mean by 'mischief rule' in interpretation of statute? Discuss and give illustration from Indian judgments wherein the Courts took recourse to the 'mischief rule'.

- b) What is “purposive interpretation”? What are the components of purposive interpretation? Discuss and elaborate by giving illustrations from the decided cases.
- c) "Where there are general words following particular and specific words, the general words following particular and specific words must be confined to things of the same kind as those specified, unless there is a clear manifestation of a contrary purpose." In the light of this statement, explain the rule of *Ejusdem generis* in interpretation of statutes with the help of relevant case laws.

Question No.4

(2X7=14)

- a) What do you mean by construction *ut res valeat quam pereat*? Can it be relied to extend maintenance under Section 125 of Cr.P.C., 1973 to a woman who is not a legally wedded wife; who was persuaded by the defendant to marry him by hiding the fact of continuance of his first marriage?
- b) A plaintiff filed a suit for issuance of a mandatory injunction under Section 55 of the Specific Relief Act directing defendants to vacate the property (land) after cancellation of license. The property was in possession of the defendants. The defendants produced a receipt issued by him in favour of the late mother of plaintiff dated 24-3-19-1975, claiming their possession as tenants under her from 1970. The plaintiff to establish their tenancy rights over the property relied on the purchase certificate issued by the land revenue office and the order/judgment of the Appellate Body under the relevant State Land Reform Act, 1975. The Plaintiff contended that the Land Tribunal found the receipt of purchase fraudulent and held the defendants were not entitled to purchase certificate under the State Land Reform Act, 1975 vide order 12-4-1998. The defendants were alleged to hide this order dismissing their tenancy claim over the said property before the Appellate Body. The plaintiff argued that the order/judgment obtained by the respondents by committing fraud on of the Appellate Body, is a null and void for all purposes. The defendants pleaded that the plaintiff and his late mother didn't raise any objection before the Appellate Body. The defendants to dissuade the Court from granting any relief to the plaintiff argued, relying on the legal maxim of *in pari delicto*, if fraud is alleged against them, the position of the plaintiff is no different since he must also be seen to be equally at fault. Decide the issue and discuss the meaning and scope of the legal maxim *in pari delicto potior est conditio possidentis*.
- c) In *Kehar Singh and Ors. Vs. State of (Delhi Administration)* AIR 1988 SC 1883 the appellant appealed against his conviction and death sentence, challenging legality of his trial and conviction, on one of the grounds that Thakkar Commission's report and the statements of persons recorded in the proceedings before the Takkar Commission were not shared with him which could be used for his defence. The Supreme Court didn't agree with the above said contention of the appellant and in doing so referred to some English Statutes *in pari material* while constructing the relevant provision Sec. 6 of the Commission of Enquiry Act, 1952. Discuss the meaning of *in pari material* and explain its reliance in the case under discussion.

Question No.5

(2x7=14)

- a) "When there are two or more possible ways of interpreting a section or a word, the meaning which gives relief and protects the benefits which are purported to be given by the legislation should be chosen." Referring to this statement, discuss the rule of beneficial construction by citing relevant cases.
- b) "The language of a penal statute should neither be so stretched so as to include innocents in its scope, nor be construed too narrowly so as to exclude offenders from its ambit." Do you agree with this statement? Support your answer with the help of decided cases.
- c) "In a taxing statute one has to look merely at what is clearly said. There is no room for any intendment. There is no equity about a tax. There is no presumption as to a tax. Nothing is to be read in, nothing is to be implied. One can only look fairly at the language used." - *Rowlatt, J. in Cape Brandy Syndicate v. IRC (1921) 1 KB 64*

In the light of above observation write a note on rules for Interpretation of taxing statutes underlined in the cases decided by Indian Courts.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

Even Semester Term End Examinations June 2022

Programme: LL.M.

Session: 2021-22

Semester: 4th

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Course Title: International Environmental Law and Sustainable Development

Max. Marks: 70

Course Code: SLM LAW 01 403 E 4105

Instructions:

1. Question no. 1 has seven parts and students are required to answer any four. Each part carries three and half Marks.
2. Question no. 2 to 5 have three parts and student are required to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries seven marks.

Q 1. (4X3.5=14)

- a) Environmentalism and Environmental Justice
- b) Discuss *Erga Omnes*
- c) Discuss "Good Neighbourliness'- Duty to Cooperate and Duties to Provide Prior Notification and to Consult in Good Faith"
- d) Discuss "obligation Not to Cause Environmental Harm"
- e) Precautionary Principle
- f) Discuss MEA
- g) War and Environment

Q 2. (2X7=14)

- a) Why do we need international environmental law? Explain the necessity of and challenges to international legal responses to protect the environment.
- b) Give a brief overview of the main sources in international environmental law. Explain and discuss in particular the emergence of "soft law" and principles in international environmental law and how this has influenced the development of this area of international law.
- c) Critically analyze the need and relevance of "one earth campaign" keeping in view of the historical notion of north v. south.

Q3. (2X7=14)

- a) Keeping the fundamental principles of international environmental law including state sovereignty and the right to development, critically analyse the scope of balancing and development of a concrete and effective law for environment protection.
- b) Discuss 'PPP' Principles. How far the principle of absolute liability able to bring justice to innocent victims, discuss with the help of decided case laws.
- c) "Sustainable development rests on a commitment to equity with future generations. In 1972 the United Nations Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment recognized that we had a responsibility to 'protect and improve' the environment for both present and future generations." Critically comment on the concept of sustainable development in the light of the above observation.

Q 4.

(2X7=14)

- a) Briefly analyze the steps taken by the international community to achieve sustainable development since Stockholm Conference to Rio+ 20 Conference. What are legal dimensions of sustainable development? Discuss in the light of decided cases.
- b) Critically analyse the role of UNEP and International Environmental Institutions in environmental law governance. Provide your suggestions for improving the same.
- c) Critically evaluate the various methods of resolution of Environmental Disputes. Provide your suggestion for more effective methodology.

Q 5.

(2X7=14)

- a) Explain the Principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and explain how the principle is expressed and applied in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto protocol and the UN Convention on Biological Diversity.
- b) Critically analyse Convention on Biological Diversity and Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, also discuss the need for a new “post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework” and explain under which international environmental agreement this framework is currently being negotiated, the legal reasons for it and what expectations exist for its outcome.
- c) Keeping the hazardous effects of radioactive waste in mind, discuss the main tenets of Basel convention. Also suggest on the shortcomings of the same.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

Even Semester Term End Examinations June 2022

Programme :LL.M	Session : 2021-22
Semester :I	Max. Time : 3 Hours
Course Title : Interpretation of Statutes	Max. Marks: 70
Course Code : SLM LAW 01 101 E 4105	

Instructions:

1. Question no. 1 has seven parts and students are required to answer any four. Each part carries three and half Marks.
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Question No1.

(7X2=14)

- a) Presumption Against Retrospective Operation in case of a declaratory statute
- b) "Proper" meaning and "True" meaning of a legal provision
- c) Validity of a norm and Interpretation of a text
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- f) 'Illustrations' in Legal Interpretation as an Internal aids
- g) *Noscitur a sociis*

Question No.2

(2X7=14)

- a) According to *Aharon Barak*- "The limits of the text set the limits of interpretation in law, and the limits of language set the limits of the text." Write a note on language and the limits of interpretation. And also discuss basic problems a judge faces while interpreting a legal text.
- b) What do you mean by 'interpretation of statute'? Do judges create law while interpreting a statute? Discuss and elaborate?
- c) "I do not believe that the question of 'How to interpret?' can be answered without an answer to the question 'Why interpret?'" - *Joseph Raj*

Do you agree with the above statement? Write a note underlining the specific need and distinct characteristics of the legal interpretation from interpretation of morality or a literary text.

Question No.3**(2X7=14)**

- a) What do you mean by 'mischief rule' in interpretation of statute? Discuss and give illustration from Indian judgments wherein the Courts took recourse to the 'mischief rule'.
- b) What is "purposive interpretation"? What are the components of purposive interpretation? Discuss and elaborate by giving illustrations from the decided cases.
- c) "Where there are general words following particular and specific words, the general words following particular and specific words must be confined to things of the same kind as those specified, unless there is a clear manifestation of a contrary purpose."

In the light of this statement, explain the rule of *Ejusdem generis* in interpretation of statutes with the help of relevant case laws.

Question No.4**(2X7=14)**

- a) What do you mean by construction *ut res valeat quam pereat*? Can it be relied to extend maintenance under Section 125 of Cr.P.C., 1973 to a woman who is not a legally wedded wife; who was persuaded by the defendant to marry him by hiding the fact of continuance of his first marriage?
- b) A plaintiff filed a suit for issuance of a mandatory injunction under Section 55 of the Specific Relief Act directing defendants to vacate the property (land) after cancellation of license. The property was in possession of the defendants.

The defendants produced a receipt issued by him in favour of the late mother of plaintiff dated 24-3-19-1975, claiming their possession as tenants under her from 1970. The plaintiff to establish their tenancy rights over the property relied on the purchase certificate issued by the land revenue office and the order/judgment of the Appellate Body under the relevant State Land Reform Act, 1975.

The Plaintiff contended that the Land Tribunal found the receipt of purchase fraudulent and held the defendants were not entitled to purchase certificate under the State Land Reform Act, 1975 vide order 12-4-1998. The defendants were alleged to hide this order dismissing their tenancy claim over the said property before the Appellate Body.

The plaintiff argued that the order/judgment obtained by the respondents by committing fraud on of the Appellate Body, is a null and void for all purposes.

The defendants pleaded that the plaintiff and his late mother didn't raise any objection before the Appellate Body. The defendants to dissuade the Court from granting any relief to the plaintiff argued, relying on the legal maxim of *in pari delicto*, if fraud is alleged

against them, the position of the plaintiff is no different since he must also be seen to be equally at fault.

Decide the issue and discuss the meaning and scope of the legal maxim *in pari delicto potior est conditio possidentis*.

- c) In *Kehar Singh and Ors. Vs. State of (Delhi Administration)* AIR 1988 SC 1883 the appellant appealed against his conviction and death sentence, challenging legality of his trial and conviction, on one of the grounds that Thakkar Commission's report and the statements of persons recorded in the proceedings before the Takkar Commission were not shared with him which could be used for his defence.

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- a) "When there are two or more possible ways of interpreting a section or a word, the meaning which gives relief and protects the benefits which are purported to be given by the legislation should be chosen." Referring to this statement, discuss the rule of beneficial construction by citing relevant cases.
- b) "The language of a penal statute should neither be so stretched so as to include innocents in its scope, nor be construed too narrowly so as to exclude offenders from its ambit." Do you agree with this statement? Support your answer with the help of decided cases.
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In the light of above observation write a note on rules for Interpretation of taxing statutes underlined in the cases decided by Indian Courts.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

Even Semester, Term End Examinations, June, 2022

Programme: LL.M.

Session: 2021-22

Semester: Fourth

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Course Title: International Humanitarian Law & Refugee Law

Max. Marks: 70

Course Code: SLM LAW 01 402 E 4105

Instructions:

1. Question No. 1 has seven parts and students are required to answer any four. Each part carries three and half Marks.
2. Question No. 2 to 5 have three parts and student are required to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries seven marks.

Question No1. Write short note on the following

(4X3.5=14)

- a) Protection of Wounded, Sick, and Shipwrecked under IHL
- b) Unlawful Combatant
- c) Prohibition of Superfluous Injury
- d) Human Right to Asylum under International Law
- e) *jus contra bellum*
- f) Status of Mercenaries and Private Military/ Security Companies under IHL
- g) Stateless Persons

Question No.2

(2X7=14)

- a) What are the sources of International Humanitarian Law (IHL)? Discuss the relevance of customary rules of IHL in extending the law applicable to international armed conflicts to the cases of non-international armed conflicts. Refer cases to substantiate your answer.
- b) The Martens Clause: Half a Loaf or Simply Pie in the Sky? Discuss and elaborate the meaning and continued significance of the Martens Clause in the development and application of IHL.
- c) International Humanitarian Law (IHL) is equated with *jus in bello* in contrast to *jus ad bellum*. Discuss the desirability and effect of maintaining such distinction.

Question No.3

(2X7=14)

- a) What were the objections raised by the DuskoTadic in the Prosecutor v. DuskoTadić, IT-94-1-AR72, ICTY, Appeals Chamber case? What was the opinion of the ICTY Appeal Chamber about the characterization of armed conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina during the relevant period of commission of alleged crimes by DuskoTadic?
- b) What do you mean by 'armed conflict not of international character'? Discuss by comparing the relevant provisions of the Four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Additional Protocol II of 1977. Is Indian state's 'war against terrorism' against the insurgents/militants in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir an 'armed conflict not of international character'?
- c) Kamran Akram, a Yemeni national, is in custody at an American prison in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. In December 2001, during hostilities between the United States and the Taliban (which then governed Afghanistan), Kamran Akram was captured by militia forces and turned over to the U.S. military. In June 2002, he was transported to Guantanamo Bay. Over a year later, the President deemed him eligible for trial by

military commission for then-unspecified crimes. After another year had passed, Kamran was charged with one count of conspiracy “to commit ... offenses triable by military commission.”

President of the United States issued a Military Order, dated November 13, 2001, to regulate the detention, treatment, and trial of certain non-citizens in the War Against Terrorism.

Wherein, this has been provided that ‘individual’, who is not a United States citizen, and who is member of ‘al Qaida’ and has engaged in acts of international terrorism against the United States, its citizen, national security, foreign policy, or economy or who have knowingly harbored said ‘individual/s’ is to be detained, and, when tried, to be tried for violations of the laws of war and other applicable laws by military tribunals.

Kamran was charged with conspiracy to commit terrorism, and was tried before a military commission, established by the Department of Defense under Military Commission Order No. 1 of March 21, 2002.

What are the rights and status of Kamran under laws and customs of war and armed conflicts? Is he entitled for the protection as Prisoner of War? Refer the relevant provisions and case law of IHL.

Question No.4

(2X7=14)

- a) What are the rights of the civilians in an occupied territory? Does it need physical presence of the army of the occupying state to continue occupation in the territory? Discuss with the help of the ICJ advisory opinion in the, Palestinian Wall Case.
- b) In the Gulf War (1990-1991), the Iraqi armed forces set fire over 500 oil wells and storage tanks as part of a scorched earth policy while retreating from Kuwait. This caused environmental catastrophe and destruction of civilian property at a very large level.
Discuss the liability of the Iraqi armed forces for their deliberate act of setting on fire the oil wells and other properties under the Law of Armed Conflict applicable to the present case.
- c) What do you mean by ‘command responsibility’? Discuss the scope and application of ‘command responsibility’ principle by giving reference to the Post World War II Nuremberg trials, and later jurisprudence of International Criminal Tribunals.

Question No.5

(2x7=14)

- a) Who is refugee under the Refugee Convention of 1951? What are their rights? Discuss the legality of the Citizenship Amendment Act, (CAA) 2019 under applicable International Law.
- b) Who are not entitled to the rights to asylum under the Refugee Convention of 1951? What are the rights and obligations of the refugees?
- c) What do you mean by the principle of ‘non-refoulement’? Critically, examine the Indian government’s policy decision, and the act of deporting Rohingya Refugees against their wishes under applicable International Law.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

Even Semester Term End Examinations June 2022

Programme: LL.B.

Session: 2021-22

Semester: Second

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Course Title: Family Law-II Including the Maintenance and

Max. Marks: 70

Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007

Course Code: SL LAW 03 02 08 C 4004

Instructions:

1. Question no. 1 has seven parts and students are required to answer any four. Each part carries three and half Marks.
2. Question no. 2 to 5 have three parts and student are required to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries seven marks.

Q 1. Write short notes on the following:-

(4X3.5=14)

- a) Hanafi and Maliki Schools of Muslim Law
- b) Effects of marriage
- c) Dower (Mehr)
- d) Post Marriage Conversion to Islam
- e) Guardianship (Hizanat)
- f) Concept of puberty
- g) Probate

Q 2.

(2X7=14)

- a) Discuss the essential requirements for a valid Muslim marriage. Also explain different kinds of Muslim marriages.
- b) Explain various sources of Muslim law. Highlight the importance of Quran and traditions as a source of Muslim Law.
- c) Describe the importance of various provisions of the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937.

Q3.

(2X7=14)

- a) Explain the different modes of divorce under Muslim law. Highlight the changes that have been brought by the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939.
- b) Discuss the salient features of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007. Do you think that this legislation has succeeded in achieving its objectives?

- c) Can Muslim women claim maintenance under the provisions of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973. Discuss the impact of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986.

Q 4. (2X7=14)

- a) What is a waqf? Discuss the essential conditions for a valid waqf under the Wakf Act, 1995.
- b) Discuss the provision for maintenance of Parents under the Muslim Law and also under Sections 125-128 of the Cr.P.C., 1973.
- c) "Where the paternity of a child. i.e. its legitimate descent from its father, cannot be proved by establishing a marriage between its parents at the time of its conception or birth, then such legitimate descent may be established by acknowledgement". In the light of this statement, explain the 'Concept of Acknowledgement' of paternity under the Muslim law.

Q 5. (2X7=14)

- a) Discuss the constitution, jurisdiction and procedure of adjudication of the Family Courts established under the Family Courts Act, 1984.
- b) "The Special Marriage Act, 1954 is an Act of the Parliament of India with provision for civil marriage for people of India and all Indian nationals in foreign countries, irrespective of religion or faith followed by either party." In the light of this statement, critically analyze the implementation of the abovesaid Act.
- c) Discuss the facts and principles of law laid down in Maina Bibi v. Ch.Vakil Ahmad, (1924) 52 1A 145

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

Even Semester Term End Examinations June 2022

Programme :LL.B

Session: 2021-22

Semester :IV

Max. Time:3 Hours

Course Title : Intellectual Property Rights Management

Max. Marks:70

Course Code : SL LAW 03 04 07 E 4004

Instructions:

1. Question no. 1 has seven parts and students are required to answer any four. Each part carries three and half Marks.
2. Question no. 2 to 5 have three parts and student are required to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries seven marks.

Question No1.

(7X2=14)

- a) National Treatment Under TRIPS
- b) Conflict of Geographical Indications with Trade Marks
- c) Joint Authorship/Ownership of Copyright
- d) Millar v. Taylor (1769) 4 Burr. 2303
- e) Minimum Standards of Protection under the Berne Convention (1886)
- f) Acts not amounting to Infringement of Copyright
- g) Grounds for Refusal of Registration of Geographical Indications

Question No.2

(2X7=14)

- a) What do you mean by 'minor exception' doctrine? Is this doctrine compatible with 'national treatment' obligation? Discuss in the light of relevant provision/s of the TRIPS Agreement.
- b) What are the dispute settlement procedures available under WTO system for a foreign pharmaceutical company which holds a USA patent for a cancer saving drug and is aggrieved from the decision of the Government of India to allow production of generic cancer drugs in India?
- c) What do you mean by "intellectual property"? What are the kinds/categories of intellectual property recognized under international law relating to intellectual property? Give reference to legal regime in India available for the protection of intellectual property rights.

Question No.3

(2X7=14)

- a) "The Copyright law does not recognize property rights in abstract ideas and does not accord the author or proprietor the protection of his ideas, which the law does accord to the proprietor of personal property." Discuss and explain the idea-expression dichotomy with the help of case law.

- b) What's 'sweat of the brow' doctrine? What are the shortcomings of this doctrine? Discuss by giving reference to the judgment of the Supreme Court of India in 'Eastern Book Company & Ors vs D.B. Modak & Anr' (decided on **December 12, 2007**)
- c) In *Najma Heptulla vs Orient Longman Ltd. And Ors.* (Decided on August 19, 1988) AIR 1989 Delhi 63 the Delhi High Court expressing its reservation on '*Donoghue v. Allied Newspapers Ltd., (1937) 3 All. E.R. 503*' observed "If the reasoning in Donoghue's case is taken to its logical extent, it would mean that what is of paramount importance, in order to declare as to who is the author of a work, is to determine in whose language is the work written."

What do you mean by 'ownership of Copyright'? How the question of ownership is determined? Discuss by referring how did the Court in the above case decide the claims over the book "India Wins FREEDOM".

Question No.4

(2X7=14)

- a) What do you mean by the action of "passing off"? How it is different from a suit for infringement of a trade mark? Give illustrations, and refer to the relevant provisions of the Trade Mark Act, 1999 reflecting pre-requisites of an action for passing off.
- b) What is 'well-known trade marks' under the Trade Marks Act, 1999? What are the relevant factors for determining whether a trademark is a well-known trade mark? Give reference of decided cases.
- c) Write a note on the procedure of registration of Trademark in India, and the rights conferred for a registered trademark.

Question No.5

(2x7=14)

- a) In *Tea Board India Vs. ITC Limited*; Case Number: C.S. No. 250 of 2010 (Decided by Calcutta HC on: 04/02/2021), a suit was filed by the Tea Board of India in 2010 against infringement of certification mark and geographical indication mark by ITC Ltd.. An injunction was requested against ITC Ltd. for using the name "Darjeeling" at one of its refreshment lounges, namely. "Darjeeling Lounge" at its Hotel, Calcutta.
What was the opinion of the Court about the infringement of Trademark Act, 1999 and the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 in this case? Discuss and refer to the relevant legal provisions.
- b) Write a note on the procedure for registration of a Geographical Indication under the Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. On what grounds, the application for registration of certain geographical indications can be rejected? Discuss and refer relevant provisions under the Act.
- c) What is a Geographical Indication? How a geographical indication is different from a trade mark? Discuss the remedies available against the infringement of geographical indication of goods.

Central University of Haryana
Even Semester Term End Examination June 2022

Program : LL.B.

Semester : IV

Course Title : Property law Including Transfer of Property Act, 1882

Course Code : SL LAW 030416 C 4004

Time: 3 Hours

M.M. 70

Instructions:

1. Question No.1 has seven sub parts and students need to answer any four. Each sub parts carries three and half marks.
2. Question No.2 to 5 have three sub parts and students need to answer any two sub parts of each question. Each sub parts carries seven marks.

Question No.1

(4X3.5=14)

Write short notes on any four of the following:

- a) Immovable property
- b) Actionable claims
- c) Chance of an heir apparent
- d) Sale
- e) Registration
- f) Bonafide payment of rent under section 50
- g) What is the purpose/object of registration of a document of transfer of immovable property?

Question No.2

(2X7= 14)

- a) Explain the concept of constructive notice under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
- b) List out the properties declared as non-transferable under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
- c) Discuss the doctrine of election as contained in section 35 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

Question No.3

(2X7= 14)

- a) Explain the doctrine of LIS.Pendens.
- b) Discuss the doctrine of part-performance.
- c) Discuss various kinds of mortgage.

Question No.4

(2X7= 14)

- a) What are the essential elements of lease? Discuss duration of certain leases in absence of written contract or local usage.
- b) Discuss rights and liabilities of mortgagee.
- c) Discuss essential elements of gift. Who is universal donee?

Question No.5

(2X7= 14)

- a) Whether all types of documents of transfer of immovable property, are mandatorily required for their registration as per the provisions of the Registration Act, 1908.
- b) Explain the various rights and duties of registering officer as provided under the Registration Act, 1908.
- c) Write a detailed note on the effect of Non-Registration of a document of transfer of Immovable property.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

End Semester Examinations, June, 2022

Programme: LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course
Semester: 4th Semester
Course Title: Labour Law and Industrial Laws-II
Course Code: SL Law 03 04 18C 4004

Session: 2021-22
Max. Time: 3 Hours
Max. Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Question No. 1 has seven parts and students need to answer any four. Each part carries three and half Marks.
2. Question No. 2 to 5 have three parts and students need to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries seven marks.

Q 1. (4X3.5=14)

- a) Write short note on Doctrine of Notional Extension.
- b) Define Workman under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
- c) Write Short note on Manufacturing Process.
- d) Define concept of Factory under the Factories Act, 1948.
- e) Distinguish between Minimum Wage and Fair Wage.
- f) What do you mean by Need-based Minimum Wage?
- g) Define the concept of Bonded Labour.

Q 2. (2X7=14)

- a) Describe about the provisions relating to employer's liability for compensation under Workmen's compensation Act, 1923.
- b) What are the circumstances when an employer is not liable for compensation under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
- c) What do you mean by distribution of Compensation? Discuss the procedure in proceedings before commissioner.

Q3. (2X7=14)

- a) Define occupier. Discuss about the general duties of the Occupier under the Factories Act, 1948.
- b) Discuss the provisions relating to health, safety and welfare of workers enumerated under Factories Act, 1948.
- c) Write a critical note on working hours of adult as laid down under the Factories Act, 1948.

Q 4. (2X7=14)

- a) What are various theories of wage under Minimum Wages Act, 1948?
- b) Discuss the procedure for fixation and revision of minimum wages as laid down under Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
- c) What is the procedure for hearing and deciding claim under Minimum Wages Act, 1948?

Q 5.

(2X7=14)

- a) Discuss the provisions relating to Prohibition of Children in certain occupations and processes as laid down under child labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.
- b) What are the aims and objects of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976?
- c) Write a critical note on regulation of conditions for work of Children enumerated under Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA
Even Semester Term End Examinations June, 2022

Programme: LL.B.(3 Year) Professional Course

Session: 2021-22

Semester: Fourth

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Course Title: Interpretation of Statutes

Max. Marks: 70

Course Code: SL LAW 03 04 19 C 4004

Instructions:

1. Question No. 1 has seven parts and students are required to answer any four. Each part carries three and half Marks.

2. Question No. 2 to 5 have three parts and student are required to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries seven marks.

Q 1. Write short notes on the following:

(4X3.5=14)

- a) 'Statute must be read as a whole'. Comment on this statement.
- b) What role does Parliamentary history play as an internal aid to construction of a statute.
- c) Briefly explain the Golden rule to interpretation of statutes.
- d) Discuss the rule of *Noscitur a sociis*.
- e) Explain the importance of rule of *Stare decisis*.
- f) Why it is considered that 'the best way to construe a document is to read it as it would have read when made.'?
- g) Discuss the legislative powers of the President.

Q 2.

(2X7=14)

- a) Differentiate between the terms 'interpretation' and 'construction'.
- b) "In case of mutually conflicting provisions of a statute, efforts should be made to reconcile them and give effect to each of them by harmonizing them because the legislature never intended its laws to be rendered ineffective." Describe principle of harmonious construction with the help of decided cases.
- c) "When more than one construction is possible, then the one which suppresses the mischief and advances the remedy has to be preferred." Elaborate the 'Mischief rule' of interpretation of statutes as laid down in *Heydon's case*.

Q3.

(2X7=14)

- a) What are the external aids to the construction of statutes? Explain the importance of various external aids with the help of relevant case laws.
- b) "The statutes imposing penalty should be strictly construed." Elaborate this statement by highlighting the rules for interpretation of penal statutes.
- c) Discuss the rules relating to interpretation of mandatory and directory provisions and also cite relevant case law to support your answer.

Q 4.

(2X7=14)

- a) 'Where general words or phrases follow a number of specific words or phrases, the general words are specifically construed as limited and apply only to persons or things of the same kind or class as those expressly mentioned.' In the light of this statement, explain the rule of *Ejusdem generis* in the interpretation of statutes with the help of relevant case laws.
- b) Discuss the rule of *Pari materia* in interpretation of statutes and also cite relevant case laws.
- c) 'The written Constitution sometimes acts as a limitation to the legislature.' Do you agree with this statement? Support your answer with relevant examples.

Q 5.

(2X7=14)

- a) "When the provision of welfare legislation is capable of giving two interpretations, then the one which would further the objective of the said legislation, should be accepted." Explain the principle of beneficial construction by citing case laws.
- b) Discuss various methods of law reforms by citing relevant examples.
- c) Discuss the Law laid down by the Supreme Court of India in the case of - "A. K. Kraipak v. Union of India", AIR 1970 SC 150.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

Term End Examinations, June 2022

Programme : LL.B

Semester : II

Course Title : Law of Crimes (Indian Penal Code) II

Course Code : SL Law 030206C4004

Time: 3 Hours

M.M. 70

Instructions:

1. Question No.1 has seven sub parts and students need to answer any four. Each sub parts carries three and half marks.
2. Question No.2 to 5 have three sub parts and students need to answer any two sub parts of each question. Each sub parts carries seven marks.

Question No.1

Write short notes on any four of the following:

- a) Criminal force
- b) Stalking
- c) Making preparation to commit dacoity
- d) Stolen property
- e) Criminal trespass
- f) Using a false property mark
- g) Criminal Intimidation

Question No.2

- a) Explain the offence of extortion. Distinguish between theft and extortion.
- b) Discuss the criminal liability of A in the following cases :
 - (i) A removes money from the pocket of a dead person.
 - (ii) A opens the box but there is nothing in the box.
- c) What is kidnapping? Discuss with case law.

Question No.3

- a) Explain the offence of cheating.
- b) What is Criminal breach of trust?
- c) Discuss the offence of receiving stolen property.

Question No.4

- a) What are the ingredients of an offence of Mischief? Explain with decided case law.
- b) Discuss the offence of making a false document.
- c) Discuss various offences relating to property marks.

Question No.5

- a) Discuss the defences available to a person who is accused of the offence of defamation.
- b) Explain the offence of attempt with special reference to the points of difference between preparation.
- c) Section 498A, was introduced in IPC with an objective to achieve. What was the objective and has it been achieved? Discuss with help of decided cases.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

Even Semester, Term End Examinations, June, 2022

Programme: LL.M.

Session: 2021-22

Semester: 4 th

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Course Title: International Environmental Law and Sustainable Development

Course Code: SLM LAW 01 403 E 4105

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Question No. 1 has seven parts and students are required to answer any four. Each part carries three and half Marks.

2. Question No. 2 to 5 have three parts and students are required to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries seven marks.

Q 1 Write short notes on the following (4X3.5=14)

- a) Environmental Crimes
- b) Absolute Liability & Right to development
- c) Soft v. hard law w.r.t IEL.
- d) "Common but Differentiated Responsibilities"
- e) Preventive Principle
- f) Importance of public Participation.
- g) Trade in endangered species

Question No. 2. (2X7=14)

- a) Explain and discuss the legal relationship between international environmental law and the protection of human rights. How far dependency on Human rights law is feasible.
- b) Explain the concept of Environmentalism and Environmental Justice and how this has influenced the development of the area of international Environmental law.
- c) Critically analyze the need and relevance of "one earth campaign" keeping in view the historical notion of north v. south.

Question No.3. (2X7=14)

- a) Keeping in view the fundamental principles of international environmental law including state sovereignty and the right to development, critically analyse, the scope of balancing and development of a concrete and effective law for environment protection.

b) Discuss about the 'Polluter pays principle & Preventive Principle'. How far, the principle of absolute liability is able to bring justice to innocent victims. Discuss with the help of decided cases.

c) Comment on the concept of sustainable development and its utility in present day world scenario regarding environmental protection.

Question No. 4.

(2X7=14)

a) Briefly analyze the steps taken by the international community to achieve sustainable development since Stockholm Conference to Rio+ 20 Conference. What are the legal dimensions of sustainable development? Discuss in the light of decided cases.

b) Critically analyse the role of UNEP and International Environmental Institutions in environmental law governance. Provide your suggestions for improving the same.

c) Critically evaluate the various methods of resolution of Environmental Disputes. Provide your suggestions for more effective methodology.

Question No. 5.

(2X7=14)

a) Discuss the various principles stated in Article 3 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. How has it been specified in the Paris Agreement? Do you agree with that objective? If so, suggest measures for effective implementation and if not, what do you think the objective should be? Which one do you believe to be the most important and why?

b) Why the conservation of biological diversity is a common concern? Which international treaty law exists that has the purpose of conserving biological diversity? Further, which changes, if any, do you consider necessary to international law, in order to halt the deterioration of biological diversity? Answer by citing latest developments on the topic.

c) Explain and discuss the main legal issues and problems in the relationship between environmental protection and international trade law of the WTO. Support your answer with the case law.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA
Term End Examination, June-2022
Re-appear

Name of Programme	: LL.M.		
Year & Semester	: 2022, First Semester		
Course Name	: Indian Constitutional Law and Emerging Challenges		
Course Code	: SLM LAW 01 102 C 4105		
Maximum Marks	: 70	Duration	: 3Hrs

Instructions:

1. Question no. 1 has seven sub parts and students need to answer any four. Each sub part carries three and half Marks.
2. Question no. 2 to 5 have three sub parts and students need to answer any two sub parts of each question. Each sub part carries seven marks.

Question No. 1.

(4X3.5=14)

- (i) "Preamble of the Constitution of India is a key to open the mind of its framers."
Discuss.
- (ii) Elucidate the difference between judicial review and judicial activism.
- (iii) Critically examine the concept of 'collective responsibility' under Indian Parliamentary form of Government.
- (iv) Discuss the constitutional provisions for the protection of Minorities in India.
- (v) Elucidate freedom of press as a fundamental right in India.
- (vi) Discuss the concept of right to property under Constitution of India.
- (vii) Discuss inter relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.

Question No. 2.

(2X7=14)

- (i) Examine various points of difference between Parliamentary and Presidential form of government. Also, discuss the best suitable form of government, as per your opinion for India.
- (ii) "Abiding faith in the Constitution of India provide solution to all contemporary challenges." Discuss and analyze the various salient features of Constitution of India.
- (iii) Critically discuss the concept of 'Judicial Review' in New Democracies post *Marbury v. Madison* case decision.

Question No. 3.

(2X7=14)

- (i) Critically analyse the true meaning of 'Indian Secularism' as per the Constitution of India. How far it is different from western concept of secularism?

(ii) Why is the Prime Minister of India known as the real executive head? Discuss. Also highlight various constitutional powers vested with the Prime Minister of India under the Constitution of India.

(iii) President of India is a nominal head of government in India. Do you agree with the statement? Critically examine with the powers of the President of India.

Question No. 4.

(2X7=14)

(i) "Articles 14, 19 and 21 of the Constitution of India are considered as golden triangle of the Constitution." Critically analyse the statement by describing the mutual relationship amongst these rights under the constitutional philosophy.

(ii) Critically analyse the rights of an accused under the Constitution of India.

(iii) Discuss various steps taken by Indian judiciary towards securing 'gender justice' in recent time.

Question No. 5.

(2X7=14)

(i) Critically analyse various fundamental duties and the significance of inserting these Duties explicitly in the Constitution of India.

(ii) Throw some light on the new dimensions as emerged with respect to the meaning and scope of the Protection of life and personal liberty.

(iii) Supreme Court of India many a time found Reading Directive Principles into Fundamental Rights. Discuss.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

Even Semester Term End Examinations June 2022

Programme: LL.M.

Session: 2021-22

Semester: Fourth

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Course Title: International Humanitarian Law & Refugee Law Max. Marks: 70

Course Code: SLM LAW 01 402 E 4105

Instructions:

1. Question no. 1 has seven parts and students are required to answer any four. Each part carries three and half Marks.
2. Question no. 2 to 5 have three parts and student are required to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries seven marks.

Question No. 1

(7X2=14)

- a) Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, [2004] ICJ Rep 136
- b) The Global Compact on Refugees (2018)
- c) Unlawful Combatant
- d) Protected Persons (Geneva Convention IV)
- e) IHL and Armed Struggle for Self Determination
- f) Command Responsibility
- g) Protection of Journalists under IHL

Question No. 2

(2X7=14)

- a) Write a note on the convergence of International Humanitarian Law with the other branches of International Law like- International Human Rights Law, International Criminal Law and Public International Law.
- b) What are the sources of International Humanitarian Law (IHL)? Give reference to the cases underlying the relevance of custom as source of IHL.
- c) International Humanitarian Law (IHL) allows killing and destruction of the property. Some scholars criticize the nomenclature of this branch of international law as oxymoron. Discuss and elaborate.

Question No. 3

(2X7=14)

- a) What do you mean by 'effective control'? How did the International Court of Justice characterize the status of armed conflict in the case of Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America) 27 June 1986? Is 'effective control' approach still relevant in characterization of an armed conflict?
- b) Write a note on the typology of armed conflicts under IHL. Critically discuss the significance of categorization of armed conflicts in the case of ongoing use of armed forces by the government of India against the armed Maoist groups in its tribal areas? How does categorization of an (armed) conflict affect the regulation of conflicts under IHL?
- c) How do the principles of **superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering** and **indiscriminate attack** regulate the means and methods of warfare? Elaborate by

referring to provisions of 1949 Geneva Conventions and 1977 the additional protocols.

Question No. 4

(2X7=14)

- a) Write a note on the role of the ICRC in the development of present day International Humanitarian Law, and it's implementation.
- b) In the Prosecutor v. DuskoTadic (Jurisdiction of the Tribunal) (decided on 2 October 1995 in Case No. IT-94-1-AR72; 35 ILM (1996) 32) the defendant challenged the jurisdiction of ICTY on the ground that it lacked subject-matter jurisdiction in respect of the charges laid against him. The defendant was charged for grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and violations of the laws or customs of war. What was the decision of the Appeals Chamber of the Tribunal on the issue of jurisdiction in this case?
- c) What are the rights of the civilians in an occupied territory? Does it need physical presence of the army of the occupying state to continue occupation in the territory? Discuss with the help of the ICJ advisory opinion in the Palestinian Wall Case.

Question No. 5

(2x7=14)

- a) What do you mean by 'non-refoulment'? Are the Rohingya refugees eligible for protection as refugee in India under applicable international law?
- b) Who are not entitled to the right to asylum under the Refugee Convention of 1951? What are the rights and obligations of the refugees?
- c) What do you mean by durable solution to the refugee problem? What are various methods/programmes adopted internationally to resolve the world refugee problem?

Program : LL.B
Semester : II
Course Title : Law of Crimes (Indian Penal Code) II
Course Code : SL Law 030206C4004

Time: 3 Hours

M.M. 70

Instructions:

1. Question No.1 has seven sub parts and students need to answer any four. Each sub parts carries three and half marks.
2. Question No.2 to 5 have three sub parts and students need to answer any two sub parts of each question. Each sub parts carries seven marks.

Question No.1

Write short notes on any four of the following:

- a) Criminal force
- b) Stalking
- c) Making preparation to commit dacoity
- d) Stolen property
- e) Criminal trespass
- f) Using a false property mark
- g) Criminal Intimidation

Question No.2

- a) Explain the offence of extortion. Distinguish between theft and extortion.
- b) Discuss the criminal liability of A in the following cases :
 - (i) A removes money from the pocket of a dead person.
 - (ii) A opens the box but there is nothing in the box.
- c) What is kidnapping? Discuss with case law.

Question No.3

- a) Explain the offence of cheating.
- b) What is Criminal breach of trust?
- c) Discuss the offence of receiving stolen property.

Question No.4

- a) What are the ingredients of an offence of Mischief? Explain with decided case law.
- b) Discuss the offence of making a false document.
- c) Discuss various offences relating to property marks.

Question No.5

- a) Discuss the defences available to a person who is accused of the offence of defamation.
- b) Explain the offence of attempt with special reference to the points of difference between preparation.
- c) Section 498A, was introduced in IPC with an objective to achieve. What was the objective and has it been achieved? Discuss with help of decided cases.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

Even Semester Term End Examinations June 2022

Programme: LL.B.

Session: 2021-22

Semester: Second

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Course Title: Family Law-II Including the Maintenance and

Max. Marks: 70

Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007

Course Code: SL LAW 03 02 08 C 4004

Instructions:

1. Question no. 1 has seven parts and students are required to answer any four. Each part carries three and half Marks.
2. Question no. 2 to 5 have three parts and student are required to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries seven marks.

Q 1. Write short notes on the following:-

(4X3.5=14)

- a) Hanafi and Maliki Schools of Muslim Law
- b) Effects of marriage
- c) Dower (Mehr)
- d) Post Marriage Conversion to Islam
- e) Guardianship (Hizanat)
- f) Concept of puberty
- g) Probate

Q 2.

(2X7=14)

- a) Discuss the essential requirements for a valid Muslim marriage. Also explain different kinds of Muslim marriages.
- b) Explain various sources of Muslim law. Highlight the importance of Quran and traditions as a source of Muslim Law.
- c) Describe the importance of various provisions of the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937.

Q3.

(2X7=14)

- a) Explain the different modes of divorce under Muslim law. Highlight the changes that have been brought by the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939.
- b) Discuss the salient features of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007. Do you think that this legislation has succeeded in achieving its objectives?

- c) Can Muslim women claim maintenance under the provisions of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973. Discuss the impact of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986.

Q 4. (2X7=14)

- a) What is a waqf? Discuss the essential conditions for a valid waqf under the Wakf Act, 1995.
- b) Discuss the provision for maintenance of Parents under the Muslim Law and also under Sections 125-128 of the Cr.P.C., 1973.
- c) "Where the paternity of a child, i.e. its legitimate descent from its father, cannot be proved by establishing a marriage between its parents at the time of its conception or birth, then such legitimate descent may be established by acknowledgement". In the light of this statement, explain the 'Concept of Acknowledgement' of paternity under the Muslim law.

Q 5. (2X7=14)

- a) Discuss the constitution, jurisdiction and procedure of adjudication of the Family Courts established under the Family Courts Act, 1984.
- b) "The Special Marriage Act, 1954 is an Act of the Parliament of India with provision for civil marriage for people of India and all Indian nationals in foreign countries, irrespective of religion or faith followed by either party." In the light of this statement, critically analyze the implementation of the abovesaid Act.
- c) Discuss the facts and principles of law laid down in Maina Bibi v. Ch.Vakil Ahmad, (1924) 52 1A 145

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

End Semester Examinations June 2022

Programme: LLB 3 years professional Course

Session: 2021-22

Semester: III

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Course Title: Labour and Industrial Laws-I

Max. Marks: 70

Course Code: SL LAW 03 03 13 4004

Instructions:

1. Question No. 1 has seven parts and students need to answer any four. Each part carries three and half Marks.
2. Question No. 2 to 5 have three parts and students need to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries seven marks.

Q 1. (4X3.5=14)

- a) What do you understand by Public Utility Services? Where is it mentioned? Explain.
- b) Who is Employer under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Explain his position in an Industrial Dispute.
- c) Define Strike. Explain the procedure to be followed before going on a strike.
- d) Distinguish between Layoff and Retrenchment.
- e) What is the significance of Trade Union in an Industrial Undertaking? Is registration of Trade Union a mandatory Condition for its validity? Explain.
- f) Who is a Child under the Factories Act, 1948. Whether a Child can work in a factory. Explain with relevant provisions under the Act.
- g) Who is a Certifying Surgeon and what is the role assigned to him under The Factories Act, 1948.

Q 2. (2X7=14)

- a) Explain in detail about the powers of Labour Court and Tribunal to give relief in case of discharge or dismissal of workers.
- b) Explain the Object and Main features of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
- c) What are the circumstances when Disputes are referred to Board, Court and Tribunal. Whether disputes may be voluntarily referred to Arbitration? Explain.

Q3. (2X7=14)

- a) Explain the concepts of Lay off and Retrenchment. Explain the legal consequences of both along with the respective liability of Employer.
- b) What are the provisions regulating the Unfair Labour Practices under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
- c) Explain the provisions for compensation to workmen in case of closing down of undertaking (Section 25 FFF).

Q 4.

(2X7=14)

- a) Explain Rights and Liabilities of a registered Trade Union.
- b) Elucidate upon the development of Trade laws in India.
- c) Explain the provisions regarding the disqualifications of the office bearers of a trade union enumerated under Trade Union Act, 1926.

Q 5.

(2X7=14)

- a) Explain the provisions regarding Employment of young persons under the Factories Act, 1948.
- b) What are the duties of occupier under the Factories Act, 1948. Is notice by employer a necessary part of his duty? Explain.
- c) What are the Statutory provisions relating to health and safety of the workers? Explain in detail.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA
Even Semester Term End Examinations June 2022

Programme: LL.B.

Session: 2021-22

Semester: Fourth

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Course Title: Interpretation of Statute

Max. Marks: 70

Course Code: SL LAW 03 04 19 C 4004

Instructions:

1. Question no. 1 has seven parts and students are required to answer any four. Each part carries three and half Marks.
2. Question no. 2 to 5 have three parts and student are required to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries seven marks.

Q 1.

(4X3.5=14)

- a) What do you understand by 'Harmonious construction'?
- b) Examine the importance of foreign decisions as an external aid to construction of a statute.
- c) Explain the difference between 'interpretation' and 'construction'.
- d) Discuss the rule of *Ejusdem generis*.
- e) What is the utility of rule of *Pari materia* in interpretation of statutes?
- f) What are the restrictions on the legislature?
- g) Discuss the legislative powers of the Governor.

Q 2.

(2X7=14)

- a) "Interpretation of statute means finding out the intention of the legislature". Explain this statement with suitable examples.
- b) "The cardinal rule of construction of statutes is to read the statutes literally. that is, by giving to the words their ordinary, natural and grammatical meaning." In the light of this statement explain the literal rule of interpretation of statutes with the help of decided case laws.
- c) "Statute must be read as a whole in its context". Explain this basic principle of interpretation of statutes with the help of examples.

Q3.

(2X7=14)

- a) What are the internal aids to the construction of statutes? Explain the importance of various internal aids with the help of relevant case laws.
- b) "While construing a provision in a taxing statute, if there appears to be a reasonable doubt or ambiguity, then it should be resolved in favour of the person who is sought to be taxed." Elaborate the principle of interpretation of taxing statutes by citing relevant case law.
- c) Discuss the rules relating to Interpretation of Indian Constitution and also cite relevant case law to support your answer.

Q 4.

(2X7=14)

- a) 'The meaning of an unclear word or phrase should be determined by the words immediately surrounding it.' In the light of this statement, explain the rule of *Noscitur a sociis* in the interpretation of statutes with the help of relevant case laws.
- b) Discuss the importance of rule of *Stare decisis* and also cite relevant case laws.
- c) 'A contemporaneous exposition is best and most powerful in law.' Discuss this statement with relevant examples.

Q 5.

(2X7=14)

- a) "In case of remedial statutes, the doubt is resolved in favour of the class of persons for whose benefit the statute is enacted." Do you agree with this statement? Also cite reasons for your opinion.
- b) What are the institutional arrangements for parliamentary legislation.? Discuss with the help of relevant illustrations.
- c) Discuss the case law - Center for PIL v. Union of India (2012) 3 SCC 1 (2G Spectrum Case)

