

**CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA**

**End Semester Examinations, July, 2023**

**Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Professional Course**

**Session: 2022-23**

**Semester: 2<sup>nd</sup> (Regular)**

**Max. Time: 3 Hours**

**Course Title: Law and Social Transformation**

**Max. Marks: 70**

**Course Code: SL LAW 02 02 201 C 4105**

---

**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. No. 1**

**(4x3.5 = 14)**

- (a) Explain the term 'Social Transformation'.
- (b) What is the difference between Non-discrimination and Protective discrimination?
- (c) What do you understand by the term 'Surrogacy'? Explain the position of Surrogacy in India.
- (d) What is the Constitutional Protection to Transgender in India?
- (e) Explain the term 'Child Abuse'. How can it be prevented?
- (f) Elaborate the significance of Gram Nyayalayas.
- (g) Write a short note on Jurisprudence of Sarvodaya.

**Q. No. 2**

**(2x7 = 14)**

- (a) What are the ways by which law can be used as an instrument of social change.
- (b) Mention the importance of traditions and culture in evolution of law.
- (c) Write an essay on role of Constitution of India in social transformation as Supreme Law of the land.

**Q. No. 3**

**(2x7 = 14)**

- (a) "Secularism is the basic feature of Constitution of India". Comment. Also, explain, how secularism protects religions in India.
- (b) Write down a detailed note on inter-relationship of law with language and community.
- (c) Mention the constitutional arrangement regarding reservation by means of protective discrimination.

**Q. No. 4**

**(2x7 = 14)**

- (a) Gender Justice can be achieved by protecting women against crimes. Explain the Legislative safeguards to Woman against crimes.
- (b) The empowerment and autonomy of Women can be achieved by strict implementation of laws dealing with protection of women in India. Explain in detail about the legislative provisions empowering women in India.
- (c) Write a detailed note on Constitutional and Legislative safeguards to secure education to children in India.

**Q. No. 5**

**(2x7 = 14)**

- (a) Write a critical note on present Status of Prisons and need for Prison Reforms in India.
- (b) Explain the concept of Plea Bargaining under Indian Criminal Law. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the same?
- (c) Elaborately mention about the rights of victims in India Criminal Justice System.



**Central University of Haryana, Jant-Pali**  
**Odd Semester Term End Re(Appear)Examination June 2023**

Programme : LL.M

Session : 2022-23

Semester : III

Max. Time : 3 Hours

Course Title : International Law of Human Rights

Max. Marks : 70

Course Code : SLM LAW 01 303 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 is required to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries seven marks.

**Question No1.**

**(4X3.5=14)**

- a) State the important features of African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights.
- b) What are the basic principles of the UN peacekeeping operations for maintaining international peace and security?
- c) What is Right to Protection (R2P)?
- d) Outline individual complaint mechanism in the European Convention on Human Rights.
- e) Write a short note on Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (December 1989).
- f) Write a note on relevance of Hohfeld's analysis of legal rights in relation with international law of human rights.
- g) What are the limitations of 'derogation of human rights' under ICCPR?

**Question No.2**

**(2X7=14)**

- a) "The starting point of the science of law is Man, as soon as man is constituted into a legal subject. The point arrival of bourgeois legal science is man. This science does not move, it starts with man and ends up rediscovering the subject."- B Edelman  
Do you agree with B.Edelman? Are the 'subjects' of human rights are legal construct or natural? Critically examine the implication of your response to the above question on the role of 'subject' in the proliferation of human rights.
- b) Whether the International Law of Human Rights are supreme in the hierarchy of International law? Discuss with reference to the House of Lords opinion in Pinochet extradition case and the International Court of Justice advisory opinion and judgment in Reservations to the Convention on the Prevention & Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (I.C.J. Reports 1951), the Corfu Channel Case, U.K. v. Northern Ireland & Albania (1949), Military and Paramilitary Activities in and Against Nicaragua, Nicaragua v. U.S. (I.C.J. Reports 1996) and others.

- c) Human rights possibilities are greater than realities of human rights at present. Discuss the existing challenges and possible future of International Law of Human Rights.

**Question No.3**

**(2X7=14)**

- a) The U.N. Security Council's coercive mechanism has caused more harm to human rights than protecting them. Do you agree? If agree then what are alternative means available which can be used by the Security Council to fulfil its responsibility of promotion and protection of human rights?
- b) Is the present UN Human Rights Council better than its predecessor Human Rights Commission? What are the strength and weakness of the Human Rights Council in supervising the promotion and protection of human rights?
- c) Write a critical note on the role of the International Court of Justice in the protection and enforcement of human rights.

**Question No.4**

**(2X7=14)**

- a) What is 'extra-territorial jurisdiction' of State for violation of human rights? Refer the relevant legal provisions and criteria adopted in the European System of Human Rights.
- b) What do you mean by reservation to HRs treaties? Discuss the legality of reservation with the help of ICJ's advisory opinion in the reservation to Genocide Convention case and other cases. Refer relevant legal provisions.
- c) Discuss and elaborate the responsibility of State under ICCPR and ICESCR? And also discuss the margin of appreciation doctrine. Refer relevant legal provisions and case law.

**Question No.5**

**(2x7=14)**

- a) What do you mean by Cultural Relativism? Write a critical appraisal of the relativist challenge to the universalism of human rights.
- b) Write a note on the ICJ advisory opinion on the Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory by Israel.
- c) "The concepts and policies of assimilation, segregation, and partition must be considered not to be a contribution to conflict-resolution, but even part of the "dilemma" which they are supposed to cure."- Joseph Marko  
Do you agree with the above observation of Joseph Marko? Critically, discuss the rational for minority population's rights. And also discuss the criteria that qualify a group for the right-holding capability?

**CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA**

**Term End Examinations July 2023**

**Programme: LL.M. (PG)**

**Session: 2022-23**

**Semester: Second**

**Max. Time: 3 Hours**

**Course Code: SL Law 02 02 204 C 4105**

**Max. Marks: 70**

**Course Title: Interpretation of Statutes**

---

**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 any four giving illustrations from case law: (4X3.5=14)**

- a) Importance of marginal notes in interpreting a statute
- b) Presumption against the implied repeal of statute
- c) Distinction between validity of a norm and interpretation of a legal text
- d) Noscitur a sociis
- e) Expressum facit cessare tacitum
- f) Legal Meaning & Semantic Meaning
- g) General principles regarding retrospective operation of statutes

**Q 2. (2X7=14)**

- a) "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.
- b) "The function of the court is to interpret the law and not to legislate." – Write a note on the approach of the courts in India on the limitation of the court in interpreting a legal text referring appropriate case law.
- c) According to Ahron Barak, *'the foundational problem in interpretation of every legal text is- the appropriate relationship between a. the text and its environment, b. the text and the context, c. the "form" and the "substance," and d. the verba (words) and the voluntas (intention, disposition, or will)'*.  
Discuss and explain- what is 'legal interpretation'? And also the limits of interpretation.

Q3.

(2X7=14)

- a) "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 the interpretation of statutes with the help of relevant case laws.

- b) What do you mean by 'mischief rule' in interpretation of statute? Give illustration from Indian judgments wherein the Courts took recourse to 'mischief rule'. Discuss the priority if any the Courts tend to give between 'golden rule' and 'mischief rule' in interpretation of a statute.
- c) "Out of two interpretations of a provision, the one which removes absurdity, injustice and inconvenience, should be given effect". Deriving from this statement, examine the 'Golden rule' for interpretation of statutes with the help of relevant case laws.

Q 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) The suit property (land), was given as a grant in favour of Gagan K. Das under the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961 on 20.10.1976 with a prohibition on alienation for 15 years.

Section 61 of the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961 imposes restriction on transfer of land of which tenant has become occupant as under-

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law, no land of which the occupancy has been granted to any person under this Chapter shall, within fifteen years from the date of the final order passed by the Tribunal Under Sub-section (4) or Sub-section (5) or Sub-section (5A) of Section 48A be transferred by sale, gift, exchange, mortgage, lease or assignment; but the land may be partitioned among members of the holder's joint family.

(3) Any transfer or partition of land in contravention of Sub-section (1) shall be invalid and such land shall vest in the State Government free from all encumbrances and shall be disposed in accordance with the provisions of Section 77.

On 23.04.1990, Gagan K. Das, by a registered mortgage deed, mortgaged the suit land in favour of Govind K. Das ( son of Gagan K. Das' brother) for a sum of Rs. 20,000. However, within a period of one month, Gagan K. Das executed an agreement to sell dated 15.05.1990 in favour of Govind K. Das. At the time of the agreement itself, the entire consideration amount (Rs. 36,000) was received by Gagan K. Das. The recital in the agreement to sell reads that at the time of execution of the agreement, the possession of the suit property is handed over to Govind K. Das.

After the death of Gagan K. Das, his daughter Lakshmi got mutated and entered her name in his place in revenue records on 18.04.1997.

Govind K. Das, the Plaintiff filed a suit O.S. No. 93/1999 seeking specific performance of the agreement of sale of the land against the defendants (Lakshmi and others). The Trial court held the suit was not maintainable. It held that since the said agreement was contrary to the statutory bar (non-alienation period of 15 years), it was void in law.

The Plaintiff, Govind K. Das appealed before the Principal District & Session Judge, Bangalore. The first appellate court held that, the reasoning of the trial court that the non-alienation Clause prohibits alienation was not apt. On this reasoning, the appeal was allowed.

Discuss and decide whether the Trial Court was correct in dismissing the suit of specific performance of the agreement of sale of the land in the light of the maxim *in pari delicto potior est conditio defendetis et 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.

Q 5.

(2X7=14)

- a) "If two possible and reasonable constructions can put upon a penal provision the court must lean towards that construction which exempts the subject from penalty rather than one which imposes penalty. It is not competent to the court to stretch the meaning of an expression used by the legislature in order to carry out the intention of the legislature."

- Mahajan. Mehar Chand (CJ) in *Tolaram Relumal & Other v. The State of Bombay* AIR 1954 SC 496

Do you agree with the above observation by MC Mahajan? Explain the rules of interpretation of Penal Statutes by referring the relevant case law

- b) What is beneficial construction? Is there any limitation on it. Discuss by citing relevant cases.
- c) What's the distinction between the rules of interpretation applicable to taxing and social justice statutes? Discuss and explain the recent judicial trend in interpretation of taxing statutes in India with the help of case law.



CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

Term End Examinations July 2023

Programme: LL.M. (PG)

Session: 2022-23

Semester: Second

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Course Code: SL LAW 02 02 203 C 4105

Max. Marks: 70

Course Title: Judicial Process including Theory of Law & Justice

---

**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) What is the relation between legal reasoning and growth of law?
- b) Explain various tools and techniques of judicial creativity.
- c) Differentiate between Judicial over-reach and judicial adventurism.
- d) Explain the Political nature of judicial process.
- e) Discuss the institutional liability of Courts.
- f) Are there any limitations on the powers of judicial activism?
- g) What is the philosophy behind the doctrine of Basic structure?

Q 2.

(2X7=14)

- a) Judicial process is an intellectual procedure adopted by the judges to authoritatively decide on "what the law is." Discuss the nature, scope, advantages and limitations of Judicial Process as described by Benjamin N. Cardozo. Can it serve as an instrument of social ordering? Support your answer with relevant case laws.
- b) "Judicial innovation was indispensable to adapt the constitutional provisions to modern changed context. The Creativity of the Court has been mainly in the creation and introduction of certain new concepts not found in any specific provision of the Constitution which, but were essential for its meaningful interpretation." In the light of this statement, discuss the importance of judicial creativity.
- c) "The principle of *Stare decisis et non quieta movere* (i.e to stand by decisions and not to disturb settled matters) is as old as the establishment of courts. It keeps the judiciary within the bounds of law." Discuss the importance of adoption of this principle through Article 141 of the Indian Constitution.

Q3.

(2X7=14)

- a) "Judicial review is one of the checks and balances in the separation of powers, the power of the judiciary to supervise the legislative and executive branches when the latter exceed their authority." Discuss the role of judicial review in upholding the constitutionality of the actions of various organs of the government.

- b) "Judicial activism refers to the phenomenon where judges take an active role in shaping public policy, rather than limiting themselves to interpreting the law. But, ultimately, the balance between judicial activism and judicial restraint must be struck in order to ensure that justice is served and the democratic process is respected." Critically analyze the pros and cons of judicial activism in India.
- c) Discuss various reasons contributing towards the lack of accountability in judicial law making.

Q 4.

(2X7=14)

- a) Do Judges make the law or they only declare it? Referring to the Constitutive theory and Declaratory theory, discuss the role of Judges in India. Also refer the relevant case law.
- b) "The underlying purpose of the independence of the judiciary is that judges must be able to decide a dispute before them according to law, uninfluenced by any other factor." Comment in the context of the separation of powers and system of check & balances under Indian Constitution.
- c) "The new dimension of Judicial Activism and Judicial Creativity of the Indian Supreme Court through its recent pronouncements is a watershed in the history of Indian jurisprudence." Do you agree with this statement? Discuss with the help of relevant case law.

Q 5.

(2X7=14)

- a) What do you understand by 'Basic Structure' of the Indian Constitution? Discuss the evolution of the 'Doctrine of Basic Structure' with the help of relevant case laws.
- b) 'The list of the components of basic structure of the Indian Constitution is only illustrative, and not exhaustive.' Explain the 'essence of rights' test and 'rights' test to determine the Basic structure.
- c) "The founding fathers wanted the Indian Constitution to be an adaptable document rather than a rigid framework for governance. Therefore, the provisions for the amendment of the Constitution are well included in the Constitution itself under Article 368. But the amending powers are limited." Explain this statement in the light of concept of Basic structure and constitutionalism.

# CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

End Semester Examinations, June/July- 2023

Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course

Session: 2022-23

Semester: 2<sup>nd</sup>

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Course Title: INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Max. Marks: 70

Course Code: SL LAW 02 02 205 GE 4004

## Instructions:

1. Question No. 1 has seven parts and students need to answer any four. Each part carries three and a half Marks.
2. Questions 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 a short note on the concept of the 'Preamble' as provided under Indian Constitution.
- b) What do you mean by Constitutional Law?
- c) Write a short note on the provisions regarding the Right to Equality in Public Employment and Appointment.
- d) Explain the term 'Secularism' as provided under Indian Constitution.
- e) What are the main sources of the Indian Constitution?
- f) Explain the concept of State under Indian Constitution.
- g) Explain the doctrine of Severability under the Indian Constitution.

### Q 2.

(2X7=14)

- a) Write a detailed note on the Salient Features of the Indian Constitution.
- b) Write a detailed note on the 'Right to Equality' as provided under Indian Constitution.
- c) Explain the various freedoms as provided under Article-19 as provided under Indian Constitution

### Q 3.

(2X7=14)

- a) Can the right guaranteed under Article-21, of the Indian Constitution be denied to Convicts? Explain.
- b) Write a short note on the following:
  - i. Right against Self-Incrimination
  - ii. Ex-Post Facto Law
- c) Write a detailed note on the Right to Freedom of Religion as provided under the Indian Constitution.

**Q 4.**

**(2X7=14)**

- a) What are various remedies available in the Indian Constitution against the infringement of Fundamental rights?
- b) Write a detailed note on the writ of Mandamus and Prohibition, with suitable examples.
- c) Explain the concept of 'Fundamental Duties' as provided under the Indian Constitution.

**Q 5.**

**(2X7=14)**

- a) Write a detailed note on the concept of 'Independence of Judiciary' by mentioning the relevant provisions in this regard.
- b) Explain the various types of Jurisdictions of the Supreme Court of India, by mentioning the relevant Constitutional provisions.
- c) Write a detailed note on the Concept & Evolution of Public Interest Litigation.

**CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA**

**End Semester Examinations, July, 2023**

**Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Professional Course**

**Session: 2022-23**

**Semester: 2<sup>nd</sup> (Regular)**

**Max. Time: 3 Hours**

**Course Title: Constitutional Law: Emerging Challenges**

**Max. Marks: 70**

**Course Code: SL LAW 02 02 202 C 4105**

---

**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. No. 1**

**(4x3.5 = 14)**

- (a) Define Preamble. What are the contents of Preamble of Indian Constitution?
- (b) Discuss in brief about the Concept of Rule of Law.
- (c) Define the concept of Individual Responsibility.
- (d) Discuss about the historical perspective of the Concept of Secularism.
- (e) What do you mean by the Concept of Gender Justice.
- (f) What do you mean by Double Jeopardy? What are the essential elements to get the protection of Double Jeopardy?
- (g) Discuss about the Constitutional Amendments which deal with strengthening of Directive Principles.

**Q. No. 2**

**(2x7 = 14)**

- (a) What do you mean by Judicial Review? Discuss the scope of Judicial Review in India as compared to United States of America by making a revisionist analysis of Marbury vs. Madison.
- (b) Write a critical note on the nature and special features of the Constitution of India.

(c) What are the salient features of Parliamentary form of Government? Distinguish between Parliamentary form of Government and Presidential form of Government? Which features of Presidential form of Government suit to Indian conditions in present era? Discuss.

**Q. No. 3**

**(2x7 = 14)**

(a) What do you understand by Freedom of Religion? What is the scope of this freedom in India? Also discuss about the limits which can be imposed upon the freedom of religion.

(b) What do you mean by Collective Responsibility? What is the scope of the application of Collective Responsibility to the Council of Ministers in India? Discuss.

(c) "President of India is neither a rubber stamp nor can become a dictator". Elucidate the statement in the light of the relevant constitutional provisions and case laws.

**Q. No. 4**

**(2x7 = 14)**

(a) "Equality before law and Equal protection of laws are complementary and supplementary to each other". Discuss the statement with suitable illustrations and case laws.

(b) "The scope and limitations on the freedom of press is same as the freedom of speech and expression of a citizen". Elucidate the statement with landmark judgements of Supreme Court of India.

(c) Write a critical note on the minimum procedural guarantee against Arbitrary Arrest and detention as provided under Article 22 of Indian Constitution.

**Q. No. 5**

**(2x7 = 14)**

(a) What do you mean by Personal Liberty? What is the scope and limitations of Personal liberty? Discuss in the light of various facets of Personal Liberty emerged as a result of the judgements of Supreme of India.

(b) "What is the Inter-relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy". Discuss in the light of balancing approach adopted by judiciary in this regard.

(c) "Directive Principles of State Policy are directions for social change being fundamental in the governance of the country". Discuss the statement in the light of the role of Directive Principles of State Policy to establish a new social order.



**Central University of Haryana, Jant-Pali**  
**Even Semester Term End Examinations June 2023**

**Programme: LL.M.**

**Session: 2022-23**

**Semester: Fourth**

**Max. Time: 3 Hour**

**Course Code: SLM LAW 01 402 E 4105**

**Max. Marks: 70**

**Course Title: International Humanitarian Law & Refugee Law**

---

**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 note on or answer any four of the following questions/topics. (4x3.5=14)

- a) The 'effective control' and 'overall control' tests for the classification of armed conflict
- b) Role of the ICRC in the development of Customary Rules of IHL
- c) What are jus ad bellum and jus in bello?
- d) War Crimes under the Statute of ICJ
- e) What is Command Responsibility? Give illustrations to explain.
- f) Status of Kahsmiri Pandits who had to fled the Kashmir Valley in 1990 under the 1951 Refugee Convention?
- g) What objections were raised by the Dusko Tadic in the Prosecutor v. DuskoTadić, IT-94-1-AR72, ICTY, Appeals Chamber case?

Q 2.

(2X7=14)

- a) What is Marten Clause? How would you explain the Martens Clause to legal military advisers?
  1. The Martens Clause is an article in a number of IHL treaties reflecting a longstanding customary international law principle that the principles of humanity and the dictates of public conscience regulate all situations of armed hostilities.
  2. The Martens Clause is only a statement of aspiration and is not considered to have any binding effect on military operations.

3. The Martens Clause is an old provision of IHL that has no contemporary relevance.
- b) 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.
  - c) What are the sources of International Humanitarian Law (IHL)? Give reference to the cases underlying the relevance of custom as source of IHL.

Q3. (2X7=14)

- a) What are some of the prohibited means of armed conflict? What are the main reasons behind prohibiting certain weapons? How do the principles of IHL regulate the means and methods of warfare? Elaborate.
- b) What are the criteria to distinguish non-international armed conflict from the cases of internal disturbance and tension? Is IHL applicable to ongoing conflicts in Indian State of Manipur? Refer relevant legal provisions.

- c) In 2006 Israel-Hezbollah War- On 12 July 2006 Hezbollah fighters fired rockets at Israeli military positions and border villages while another Hezbollah unit crossed the Blue Line, killed eight Israeli soldiers and captured two.

Israel blamed the Government of Lebanon for the raid, as it was carried out from Lebanese territory and Hezbollah was part of the Government. However, the Lebanon denied any knowledge of the raid and stated that they did not condone it. They categorically stated that “the Lebanese Government is not responsible for these events and does not endorse them.”

From 13 July 2006, the Israel forces attacked Lebanon by air, sea and land. Israeli ground forces carried out a number of incursions on Lebanese territory.

The conflict resulted in around 1200 deaths and 4,409 injured from Lebanon side. More than 900,000 people fled their homes. It severely damaged Lebanese civil infrastructure, 30,000 homes were destroyed or damaged, 109 bridges and 137 roads (445,000 sq. km.) damaged, and 78 health facilities destroyed. Israel also suffered serious casualties. Around 30,000 homes were affected and 300,000 persons were displaced by Hezbollah’s attacks on Israeli towns.

On 11 August 2006, the Security Council adopted resolution 1701 (2006) calling *inter alia* for a “full cessation of hostilities by Hezbollah and by Israel. On the same day, the



Human Rights Council, adopted resolution S-2/1, condemning Israeli violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law and calling for the establishment of the Commission of Inquiry.

Both parties to the conflict agreed on a ceasefire, which took effect on 14 August 2006 at 0800 hours.

A particular characteristic and the *sui generis* nature of the conflict is that active hostilities only took place between Israel and Hezbollah fighters. The Lebanese Armed Forces did not actively participate in the hostilities that ensued.

The two key issues that inherently arise are, (a) whether or not between 12 July and 14 August 2006 an armed conflict took place in Lebanon and in Israel, and if so, (b) who were the Parties to it. Discuss and decide.

Q 4.

(2X7=14)

- a) From 2001 to 2004, the USA armed forces picked many persons from Afghanistan for their relationship with al Qaeda and their role in the ongoing conflict there. They were detained in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba awaiting trial before a military commission. One of such detained person name Hamdan also filed an appeal before the U.S. Supreme Court against the trial before the military tribunal. [Hamdan v. Rumsfeld, 548 U.S. 557 (2006)]

Discuss the status and claim of the appellant Hamdan and other similarly detained, alleged, al Qaeda associates from Afghanistan under the International Humanitarian Law. Whether they can claim prisoners of war (POW) status and if not, then, what is the protection available for such detainee under the IHL? Refer relevant IHL provisions.

- b) Explain and discuss the legal status of the civilian population in international armed conflicts in general, and explain the impact of Article 51 (3) of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions.
- 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

Q 5.

(2X7=14)

- a) Define, who is a “refugee” under international law? Write a critical note on the policy and practice of the Indian Government towards the refugees? Refer relevant legal provisions and case 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? Refer relevant legal provisions.
- c) What do you mean by durable solutions for refugees? What are the issues and challenges involved in protection of refugees? Discuss and analyze in the light of the experience of refugees world at large.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

End Semester Examinations, June, 2023

Programme: LL.B. (03 Year) Professional Course

Session: 2022-23

Semester: 4<sup>TH</sup>

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Course Title: Labour and Industrial Laws : II

Max. Marks: 70

Course Code: SL LAW 03 04 18 C 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. No. 1
- (i) Who is workman under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923? 3.5X4=14
  - (ii) Explain the term "Dependent" for the purpose of compensation.
  - (iii) Elaborate the concept of "Factory".
  - (iv) Who is an occupier under The Factories Act, 1948?
  - (v) Define the Minimum Wage and its significance.
  - (vi) Define Family under Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.
  - (vii) Explain the Concept of Bonded Labour System and its impact upon Labour Class.
- Q. No. 2
- (i) Write an essay on Employers' liability for compensation. 7X2=14
  - (ii) Explain the Doctrine of Notional Extension.
  - (iii) Mention the relevant provisions regarding distribution of compensation and procedure in proceedings before commissioner.

- Q. No. 3 (i) What are the general duties of the Occupier? Explain in detail. 7X2=14
- (ii) What are the mandatory provisions to be taken up by the Employer in a factory for health, safety and Welfare of Workers?
- (iii) Explain the maximum spread of working hours of adults in a factory along with the relevant provisions regarding intervals and compensatory holidays under 'The Factories Act, 1948.
- Q. No. 4 (i) Mention the term wage and its types in detail. What is the difference between Fair Wage and Living Wage? 7X2=14
- (ii) Explain the 'Theories of Wages'.
- (iii) Write down the detailed procedure for fixation and revision of minimum wages.
- Q. NO. 5 (i) What are the salient features of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 along with its aim and objects? 7X2=14
- (ii) Mention the provisions dealing with Prohibition of Children in certain occupations and processes.
- (iii) What is the aim and object of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976?

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

End Semester Examinations, June, 2023

Programme: LL.B. (03 Year) Professional Course

Session: 2022-23

Semester: 6<sup>TH</sup>

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Course Title: Company Law

Max. Marks: 70

Course Code: SL LAW 03 06 28 C 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. No. 1
- (a) Define Company.
  - (b) Define 'Doctrine of Ultravires'.
  - (c) Write a short note on Articles of Association.
  - (d) Define Doctrine of Constructive Notice.
  - (e) What do you understand by the term share and its kinds.
  - (f) Explain the role of Liquidator in winding up of the Company.
  - (g) Define Receiver along with his powers and functions.
- Q. No. 2
- (a) Write a detailed note on History of Company Law in India.
  - (b) What is the importance of Lifting of Corporate Veil under Company Law?
  - (c) Explain the status, position and functions of Promoter.
- Q. No. 3
- (a) What do you understand by Memorandum of Association? For what purpose the Memorandum of Association is constituted and maintained? Discuss its significance also.
  - (b) Write a detailed note on Doctrine of Indoor Management along with exceptions, if any.
  - (c) Write an Essay on "Meeting", its meaning, kinds, resolutions, quorum and voting.
- Q. No. 4
- (a) Explain the roles of Director, his position, appointment and qualification.
  - (b) Explain the powers of office of Managing Director and other managerial personnels.

(c) What do you understand by the term "Debentures"? What are its various kinds and different aspects? Discuss.

Q. NO. 5

(a) Write a detailed note on procedure for winding up of unregistered Company.

(b) Write a critical note on Majority Rules and Minority Protection.

(c) Discuss in detail about the Prevention of oppression and mismanagement.

**CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA**

Term End Semester Examinations June-July 2023

**Programme: LLB**

**Session: 2022-23**

**Semester: Sixth**

**Max. Time: 3 Hours**

**Course Title: Criminology, Penology and Victimology**

**Max. Marks: 70**

**Course Code: SL Law 030 627 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 students are required to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries seven marks.

Q 1.

(4X3.5=14)

- a) Retributive Theory
- b) Cancellation of bail
- c) Classical theory
- d) Alcoholism
- e) Forms of punishment
- f) Recidivism
- g) Parole

Q 2.

(2X7=14)

- a) Explain various theories of crime caution.
- b) 2. Define criminology. Explain the nature and scope of criminology.
- c) 3. What is the difference between classical, neo classical and pre classical theory?

Q3.

(2X7=14)

- a) What are organised crimes? Explain the laws governing organised crimes in India.
- b) Critically examine the scheme of juvenile justice act, 2015 and its effectiveness in dealing with children who need care and protection of law.
- c) Define cyber crime. What are the laws concerning cybercrimes in India

Q 4.

(2X7=14)

- a) What are the problems faced by police system in India and what could be the possible solution for those problems.
- b) Is capital punishment related to deterrent theory? Explain. What is the procedure after imposition of death penalty.

c) Explain the concept of open Prison in India. What are the challenges in its implementation.

Q 5. (2X7=14)

a) Explain the concept of bail and its various types as per crpc. What is the objective of bail?

b) Explain the concept and scope of victimology.

c) Trace the history of victim compensation in India along with the malimath committee.





**Central University of Haryana, Jant-Pali**  
**Odd Semester Term End Re- Examinations, June 2023**

**Programme : LL.B**

**Session : 2022-23**

**Semester : V**

**Max. Time : 3 Hours**

**Course Title : Banking Law including Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881**

**Max. Marks : 70**

**Course Code : SL LAW 03 05 09 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 is required to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries seven marks.

Question No1.

(4X3.5=14)

- a) What are the exceptions to the Duty to Honour Cheque? Refer Relevant Legal Provisions.
- b) What is a Negotiable Instrument? What its Kinds?
- c) What is Central bank digital currencies (CBDCs)? How is it different from UPI, digital wallets like Paytm, Gpay etc.?
- d) What are the exceptions to the Banker's Duty of Confidentiality?
- e) What is Integrated Ombudsman Scheme, 2021 (RB-IOS, 2021)?
- f) What is Banking?
- g) When does the cause of action arise in case of the offence under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881?

Question No.2

(2X7=14)

- a) What is Universal Banking? Which are the permitted businesses which a commercial bank can undertake in India? Refer the relevant legal provisions.
- b) Write a note on Indian Banking sector, its evolution and development and contemporary challenges of digital banking in India.
- c) What are the types and the functions of commercial banks in India? What are the various forms of business in which a banking company may engages in India? Discuss and refer relevant legal provisions.

Question No.3

(2X7=14)

- a) Is a person availing the services of a bank for 'commercial purpose' permitted to file a complaint of deficiency of services before a consumer forum under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019? Discuss and decide with the help of the case law and referring relevant legal provisions.
- b) Some complaints have been filed against the MD and CEO of Yes Bank Ltd for their role in extending credit facilities to Oyster Buildwell Pvt. Ltd. (OBPL) a real estate company, to the tune of Rs 514.27 crores, in violation of banking norms and against receipt of illegal gratification, resulting in loss of Rs 466.51 crores to the Bank.  
The complaints also named Gautam Thapar, the Founder and Chairman of the Avantha Group, being the ultimate beneficiary and in total, an amount of Rs 500.11 crores was stated to be the 'proceeds of crime' in the case.



The Term Loan was ostensibly obtained by OBPL to furnish security deposit in favor of JPIL, however, in reality the same was sought with malafide intentions to be siphoned off and diverted towards repayment of facilities availed by Avantha Group companies and for meeting other expenses. As per the complaints, the MD and CEO of the Bank colluded with Gautam Thapar for the grant of Term Loan.

What do you mean by the offence of “money laundering”? Do the facts of the above stated complaints underline the offence of “money laundering”? Write a note on the Bankers obligations under KYC Norms, Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Measures, Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT) and PMLA, 2002.

- c) Explain and illustrate the nature and types of bank-customers relationship in India. What is the Garnish Rule in this connection.

Question No.4

(2X7=14)

- a) Under the Right to Information Act, 2005, the Reserve Bank of India was requested to provide the inspection reports and the records of actions taken against directors/managers of a Bank for the recovery of public funds. The Reserve Bank of India refused to provide the information sought on the ground of confidential nature of the information, and fiduciary relation with the Bank. Discuss the constitutionality of the RBI's refusal to provide information referring to the relevant case laws and legal provisions.
- b) How does the Reserve Bank exercise its control over the management of Banking Companies under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949?
- c) What is 'liquidity risk'? How does it affect the banks' operations? Discuss liquidity risk management referring to the Basel Accords

Question No.5

(2x7=14)

- a) What is the nature of presumption U/S 139? What is the standard of evidence to be adduced to rebut it? Discuss and elaborate with the help of relevant case law.
- b) Mahesh Sharma issued a cheque of INR 55,000/- bearing No. 374941 dated 12-12-2022 in favour of Delhi Public School, Mahendergarh towards the payment of his kid's school fees. On 13-12-2022 the cheque was presented for encashment by the school through its banker, it was returned unpaid by the banker of Mahesh Sharma due to the reason "Account closed"- vide bank memo dated 13.12.2022. The principle of the school approaches you for legal advice. Discuss what action can the school take? Also explain the standard of care expected of a collecting banker to enable it to claim the protection of Section 131 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. Refer the relevant legal provisions and case law to support your answer.
- c) Write notes on the followings referring relevant case law and applicable provisions-
- i. Standard of Care for a Collecting Bank claiming protection under Sec. 131 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
  - ii. Summary Trial of cases under Chapter XVII the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881





**Central University of Haryana, Jant-Pali**  
**Odd Semester Term End Re- Examinations, June 2023**

**Programme : LL.B**

**Session : 2022-23**

**Semester : V**

**Max. Time : 3 Hours**

**Course Title : Law of Evidence**

**Max. Marks : 70**

**Course Code : SL Law 030523C4004**

**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 is required to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries seven marks.

**Question No.1**

Write short notes on any four of the following:

- a) Fact in issue
- b) Circumstantial evidence
- c) Judgment in rem
- d) Evidence of opinion
- e) Ambiguous documents
- f) Burden of proof as to ownership
- g) Who may testify?

**Question No.2**

- a) Explain the concept of Res Gestae. What is the relevancy of hearsay evidence in Indian Evidence Act, 1872?
- b) Define the terms judicial and extra judicial confession. Whether the extra judicial confession made before home guard on duty is admissible in evidence.
- c) What facts are relevant under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872? Do you think, all relevant facts under the Act are necessarily admissible?

**Question No.3**

- a) What constitutes character? Is character relevant in criminal and civil proceedings?
- b) Discuss primary and secondary evidence.
- c) What documents are public documents? What are the presumptions as to such documents?

**Question No.4**

- a) Elucidate the doctrine of estoppel.
- b) Discuss the concept of presumptions as to certain offences.
- c) What is burden of proof? Support your answer with relevant case law.

**Question No. 5**

- a) Who is an accomplice? Fully discuss the utility and acceptability of his evidence.
- b) Explain the rule of "professional communication".
- c) Discuss with illustrations the various methods of impeaching the credit of a witness.

# CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

End Semester Examinations, June- 2023

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

**Session: 2022-23**

**Semester: 2nd**

**Time: 3 Hours**

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

**Max. Marks: 70**

**Course Code: SL Law 030206C4004**

## **Course Code: 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) Assault
- b) Stalking
- c) Receiving of stolen property
- d) Preparation to commit dacoity
- e) House trespass
- f) Cruelty by husband or relative of husband
- g) Intentional Insult with Intent to Provoke breach of the peace

## **Question No.2**

- a) Define the offence of abduction and discuss its ingredients. Refer case law to support your answer.
- b) Define the offence of outraging the modesty of a woman. Discuss case law to support your answer.
- c) Discuss extortion. What is difference between theft and extortion?

## **Question No.3**

- a) Discuss the concept of dacoity. Why is dacoity severely punishable? Point out difference between robbery and dacoity.

- b) What is dishonest misappropriation of property? Discuss.
- c) What is cheating? Support your answer with relevant case law.

**Question No.4**

- a) Define lurking house trespass. Also discuss house breaking.
- b) What is making a false document? Discuss with relevant case law.
- c) Discuss various offence relating to property marks.

**Question No.5**

- a) Define attempt. Also discuss various theories of attempt.
- b) Discuss the concept of bigamy. What kind of defence may be pleaded by accused?
- c) What is criminal defamation? Support your answer with relevant case law.



CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

End Semester Examinations, June, 2023

Programme: LL.B. (03 Year) Professional Course

Session: 2022-23

Semester: 6<sup>TH</sup>

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Course Title: Clinical Course- IV : Professional Ethics & Professional Accountability.

Max. Marks: 70

Course Code: SL LAW 03 06 30 C 1245

---

**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. No. 1
- (a) Define Legal Profession.
  - (b) Explain the concept of Professional Ethics.
  - (c) Explain the powers of disciplinary committee while dealing with matters of misconduct of advocates.
  - (d) What do you understand by the term 'Contempt of Court'? Also explain the various types of contempt.
  - (e) Explain the role of Bar in Administration of Justice.
  - (f) Explain the term 'Pre-Litigation' in reference to Lok Adalat.
  - (g) What are the objectives and purposes of enactment of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987?
- Q. No. 2
- (a) Explain the nature of Legal Profession.
  - (b) "Legal Profession has developed in India with growing awareness of Welfare State". Explain the historical development of Legal Profession in light of above statement.
  - (c) "Lawyers played a prominent role in National Movement of Independence". Comment.
- Q. No. 3
- (a) Explain in detail about the provisions regarding punishment to the Advocates for any misconduct.
  - (b) What are the disciplinary powers of Bar Council of India? Explain.

(c) What are the duties, rights and privileges of Advocates under Advocates Act, 1961?

Q. No. 4

(a) Write detailed note on Bar-Bench Relations and their significance in Administration of Justice.

(b) What are the ingredients to constitute civil and criminal contempt under contempt of Courts Act, 1971?

(c) Write a detailed note on constitutional provisions regarding the powers of Supreme Court and High Court for the Contempt of Court.

Q. NO. 5

(a) Explain the significance of Permanent Lok Adalat, in redressing the grievances in matters of Public Utility Services.

(b) What is the role, powers and functions of NLSA in providing legal services to the weaker sections of the society?

(c) Explain the Salient Features of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

**CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA**

Term End Examinations, Reappear, June 2023

**Programme: LL.B.**

**Session: 2022-23**

**Semester: Vth**

**Max. Time: 3 Hours**

**Course Title: Principles of Taxation Max. Marks: 70**

**Course Code: SL LAW 03 05 24 C 4004**

**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)

**Write Short Notes on:**

- I. Write short note on "Refund of Taxes"
- II. Define 'Revenue Receipt'
- III. Discuss 'Assessee'
- IV. Discuss 'grant in aid'
- V. Elucidate the Concept of 'Set off.'
- VI. Discuss 'Surcharge'
- VII. Discuss the concept of 'Carry forward of Losses.'

Question No. 2.

(2X7=14)

- A. Define Income and analyse the statement "any receipt which partakes the nature of Income is part of the Income under Sec. 2(24) of Income Tax Act, 1961." Comment in the light of case
- B. Discuss the concept of 'Quid Pro Quo'. Also, differentiate between 'tax' and 'fee' by citing suitable examples.
- C. Critically examine the principles and constitutional provisions governing the share of Income Tax in India.

Question No. 3.

(2X7=14)

- A. Distinguish between capital expenditure and revenue expenditure. Determine whether the following can qualify for deduction under Section 37 of the Income : Tax Act, 1961: .

- (i) Expenses incurred on issuance of bonus shares.
- (ii) Payment for the purpose of removing restrictions on the number of working hours.

B. Distinguish between 'Application of Income' and 'Diversion of Income' with the help of decided cases.

C. Define agricultural income. Decide whether the following can qualify for exemption as agricultural income:

- (i) Income from forest as well as replanted trees
- (ii) Income from purchase of standing crop.
- (iii) Income from sale of sugar and cocoons.

Question No. 4. (2X7=14)

A. Critically examine the Profits & Gains of Business and Profession towards ascertaining tax liability in India.

B. Discuss whether the following expenditures are deductible under section 37 of Income Tax Act 1961 :

- (a) Expenditure incurred by company for increase of its authorised share capital and issue of bonus shares.
- (b) Amount paid by Jute Mill for purchase of loom hours
- (c) Contribution given by assessee under sugarcane development scheme for construction of roads around his sugar manufacturing factory.

C. Give the format determining the taxable income from other sources

Question No. 5. (2X7=14)

A. Discuss the various authorities under income tax act. Discuss appeal and revision.

B. Discuss profits and gains of business and profession.

C. What are the rules regarding collection and recoveries under the Income Tax Act, 1961?

**CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA**

End Semester Examinations June, 2023

**Programme: LL.B.**

**Session: 2022-23**

**Semester: IV**

**Max. Time: 3 Hours**

**Course Title: PROPERTY LAW INCLUDING THE TRANSFER PROPERTY ACT, 1882 & REGISTRATION ACT, 1908**

**Course Code: SL LAW 03 04 16 C 4004**

**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 sub parts and students need to answer any two sub parts of each question. Each sub part carries seven marks.

Question No. 1.

- a) Discuss in brief '*Rule against Perpetuity.*'
- b) Write short note on 'actionable claim'.
- c) Write short note on 'Marshalling'
- d) Discuss in brief about 'Doctrine of Cypres'.
- e) Discuss essential ingredients of 'transfer of property' under Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
- f) State the places where documents affecting immovable property may be presented for registration under the Registration Act, 1908.
- g) Who can present the document for registration under Registration Act, 1908?

(4X3.5=14)

---

Question No. 2.

- a) Elucidate the Object and Scope of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. Also discuss the definition of 'property' under Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
- b) What is 'vested interest'? How it is distinct from 'contingent interest'? whether a vested interest can be created in favour of an unborn person?
- c) Explain the 'doctrine of election' with its exceptions.

(2X7=14)

Question No. 3.

- a) Discuss the doctrine of *lis pendens*? Examine the fundamental principle upon which the said rule is based.
- b) Explain the doctrine of 'Part Performance' as condition in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. Give illustrations of facts which will constitute and which will not constitute Part-performance.
- c) What are the kinds of mortgages under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882? Explain referring to relevant legal provisions.

(2X7=14)

Question No. 4.

- a) Discuss Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagee under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
- b) What is 'Charge' under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882? Distinguish between Charge and Mortgage.
- c) Discuss the case of *Indu Kakkar v. Haryana Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. & another*, AIR 1999 SC 296.

(2X7=14)

Question No. 5.

- a) What do you understand by registration of documents? State the effect of non-registration of documents required to be registered under the Registration Act, 1908.
- b) Enumerate the documents, registration of which is optional under the provisions of the Registration Act, 1908.
- c) Discuss the remedies available to a person who has been refused to register a document by a Sub-Registrar. Can registration of documents be refused on the ground of undervaluation for stamp duty?

(2X7=14)

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

End Semester Examinations, June, 2023

Programme: LL.B. (03 Year) Professional Course

Session: 2022-23

Semester: 6<sup>TH</sup>

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Course Title: Service Laws

Max. Marks: 70

Course Code: SL LAW 03 06 11 E 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. No. 1
- (a) Explain the significance of Doctrine of Pleasure in maintaining accountability in public services.
  - (b) What are the CCS Rules, 1965 dealing with matters of seniority based on quota rota rule.
  - (c) Explain the term compensate appointment and the rights of appointee.
  - (d) Write short note on Minor Penalties under CCS Rules, 1965.
  - (e) Write short note on compulsory retirement.
  - (f) What is "Charge sheet". Mention the circumstances in which Charge Sheet is issued to an employee.
  - (g) Write short note on status and rights of ad-hoc employees.
- Q. No. 2
- (a) Write a detailed note on equality of opportunity in services. What is the constitutional mandate towards ensuring the same?
  - (b) What are the safeguards available to the persons under civil services with special reference to doctrine of pleasure along with exceptions.
  - (c) Write a detailed note on protective legislation in favour of women in matters of reservation in services.
- Q. No. 3
- (a) Write down the significance of Administrative Tribunals in speedy administration of justice.
  - (b) Write in detail about the salient features of Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985.
  - (c) Explain the historical circumstances leading to insertion of Article 323-A in Constitution of India.

- Q. No. 4
- (a) What is the significance of APAR in promotion of employees?
  - (b) Explain in detail about the rules dealing with procedure regarding suspension of employees under CCS Rules, 1965.
  - (c) Whether a person under suspension is entitled to Promotion, if so, under what circumstances? Explain.
- Q. NO. 5
- (a) What do you understand by the term Deputation? Write in detail about the rules regulating the deputation of an employee.
  - (b) Write in detail about the conduct and procedure of disciplinary departmental enquiries.
  - (c) What are the major penalties which can be imposed upon an employee under CCS Rules, 1965?



## **CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA**

### **End Semester Examinations, June 2023**

**Programme: LL.B. (03 Year) Professional Course**

**Session: 2022-23**

**Semester: 6<sup>TH</sup>**

**Max. Time: 3 Hours**

**Course Title: Law of Insurance**

**Max. Marks: 70**

**Course Code: SL LAW 03 06 12 E 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. No. 1
- (a) Write a short note on significance of Premium in an Insurance Contract.
  - (b) Write a short note on the principle of "Utmost Good Faith".
  - (c) Explain the position of Policy Holder as consumer.
  - (d) Write a short note on Claim Tribunal.
  - (e) What is the necessity for Insurance against Third-Party Risk?
  - (f) What is the effect of death as certain causes of actions?
  - (g) Write a short note on the powers of Collector under "The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991".
- Q. No. 2
- (a) Write detailed note on General Principles of Law of Insurance.
  - (b) What is the significance of Insurable Interest in Insurance Contract?
  - (c) Explain the nature of Insurance contract along with Historical Development of Insurance in India.
- Q. No. 3
- (a) What are the salient features of Life Insurance Corporation of India Act, 1956?
  - (b) What are the circumstances that lead to Establishment of LIC. Also mention in detail about the functions of LIC ?
  - (c) Who are the persons entitled to payment under LIC Act, 1956?
- Q. No. 4
- (a) Explain the salient features of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.
  - (b) Write an essay on requirement of policies and limits of liability under Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

(c) What are the Right of Third parties against Insurance on insolvency of the Insured?

Q. NO. 5

(a) Explain the nature, scope and object of Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991.

(b) Write a detailed note on offences by Companies and Government Departments.

(c) What are the circumstances when an employer is liable to give relief in certain cases on the principles of No-Fault?

**CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA**  
**End Semester Examinations June, 2023**

**Programme: LL.B. (03 Years Professional Course)**

**Session: 2022-23**

**Semester: Sixth**

**Max. Time: 3 Hours**

**Course Title: Civil Procedure Code, 1908-II Including Limitation Act, 1963**

**Course Code: SL Law 03 06 26 C 4004**

**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 Inherent Powers of the Court.
- b) Discuss in brief about the application of Doctrine of Restitution under Civil Procedure Code, 1908.
- c) How is a Receiver appointed? Discuss.
- d) What do you mean by Interpleader suit?
- e) Who do you mean by Review?
- f) Write short note on Appeal from Original Decree.
- g) Discuss about the effect of Death on the Period of Limitation.

**Q 2. (2X7=14)**

- a) What do you mean by Execution of a Decree? Under what, circumstances a decree can be transferred for execution to another court. Also discuss the powers of transferee court in this regard.
- b) Discuss about the rules relating to arrest and detention of judgement debtor in execution of a decree.
- c) What are the properties liable to be attached in execution of a decree? Also give the details of the property which cannot be attached in execution of a decree.

Q3.

(2X7=14)

- a) Under what circumstances, the court may refer the dispute to ADR? Also discuss about such modes of ADR.
- b) What do you mean by Indigent Persons? What are the essentials to file an Indigent Suit? Discuss.
- c) What do you mean by Injunction? What are various types of Injunction? Discuss about the essential requirements for the grant of Ad-interim Injunction.

Q 4.

(2X7=14)

- a) What do you mean by Second Appeal? Where Second Appeal lie? What are the ground of Second Appeal? Also discuss the powers of Appellate Court.
- b) What do you mean by Appealable orders? Which are the orders appealable under Section 104 of Civil Procedure Code, 1908? Where an appeal lie against appealable orders.
- c) Discuss the provisions relating to Appeal to Supreme Court.

Q 5.

(2X7=14)

- a) "Law of Limitation bars the remedy but does not extinguish the right". Elucidate the statement. Is there any exception to it? Discuss.
- b) "Time once begins to run does not stop". Is there any exception to it? Also, discuss the period which can be excluded from the calculation of prescribed period.
- c) What do you mean by the Right to an Easement? What are its essentials? Discuss.

**CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA**  
**Even Semester Term End Examinations June 2023**

**Programme: LL.B.**

**Session: 2022-23**

**Semester: Fourth**

**Max. Time: 3 Hours**

**Course Title: Criminal Law-II (Cr. P.C.)**

**Max. Marks: 70**

**Course Code: SL Law 030417C4004**

---

**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) Contents of charge
- b) Difference between warrant cases and summon cases
- c) Bail
- d) Commencement of the period of limitation
- e) Appeal
- f) Submission of death sentence for confirmation
- g) Aggravated penetrative sexual assault

**Question No.2**

- a) Separate charges for distinct offences, this is the basic rule. Is there any exception to this rule?
- b) Discuss procedure of trial before a court of session.
- c) What is compounding of offence? Discuss in detail.

**Question No.3**

- a) What is non bailable offence? When bail may be taken in case of non-bailable offence?
- b) Examine the object and necessity of section 133 of Cr. P.C.
- c) According to chapter 11 what kind of preventive action can be taken by police?

**Question No.4**

- a) The appellate court has a wide range of powers to do complete justice. Discuss.
- b) Discuss the power of suspension, remission and commutation that may be exercised by appropriate government.
- c) What is revision? Discuss High Court's powers of revision.

**Question No.5**

- a) Various powers and functions have been given to the juvenile Justice Board. Examine them.
- b) What is aggravated sexual assault under POCSO Act, 2012?
- c) Discuss procedures for recording statement of the child under various provisions of POCSO Act, 2012.

**CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA**  
**Even Semester Term End Examinations June 2023**

**Programme: LL.B.**

**Semester: Fourth**

**Course Code: SL LAW 03 04 07 E 4004**

**Course Title: Intellectual Property Rights Management**

---

**Session: 2022-23**

**Max. Time: 3 Hours**

**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 student are required to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries seven marks.
- 

Q 1. (4X3.5=14)

- a) Compare the term/duration of copyright protection for different works under TRIPS and the Copyright Act, 1957.
- b) What are the differences between a Trademark and a Geographical Indication?
- c) Write a note on Madrid System of Trademark Registration, 1989 and relevant provision in the Trade Mark Act, 1999
- d) What does Article 6bis of the Paris Convention (1967) provides for?
- e) Write a note on abuse of IPRs by Right Holders?
- f) What are the absolute grounds for refusal of registration of a mark as a trademark in India
- g) How do you copyright something?

Q 2. (2X7=14)

- a) Write a note how new technology is making it difficult to protect intellectual property rights. Whether copyright be attributed to original literary and artistic works that are autonomously generated by AI; in whom should copyright in an AI-generated work vest?
- b) What are the main theoretical approaches/frameworks to justify intellectual property rights? Which of these approaches is most prominently underlined in the schemes of the WIPO Convention (1967) and TRIPS Agreement (1994)?
- c) Write a note on the changes India had to introduce in its patent law to bring it in conformity to the TRIPS agreement after the European Communities raised a dispute against India before the Dispute Settlement Body under the TRIPS agreement.

Q3. (2X7=14)

- a) What's the scope of the 'fair use doctrine'? Is the preparation of 'course packs' i.e. compilation of photocopies of the relevant portions of different books prescribed in the syllabus, and their distribution to the students by educational institutions constitute infringement of copyright? Support your answer with relevant case law, and cite relevant legal provisions
- b) "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 with the help of cases.

- c) Whether the law in India recognizes copyright in a fictional character? Critically discuss the copyright-ability of fictional characters referring various tests applied by the courts.

Q 4.

(2X7=14)

- a) What do you mean by the action of “passing off”? How it’s different from a suit for infringement of a trade mark? Give illustrations, and refer to the relevant provisions of the Trade Mark Act, 1999 and cases reflecting pre-requisites of an action for passing off.
- b) In *Gorbatschow Wodka Kg vs John Distilleries Limited* ((2011 (47) PTC 100 (Bom)) the plaintiff initiated a legal action to restrain the defendant from using a bottle shape that was identical or deceptively similar to that used by the plaintiff. Defendant submitted that because the purchasers of the Plaintiff’s product are educated and affluent, they have within them a discerning capacity which renders the possibility of a deception unlikely.  
Discuss the validity of the defendant’s above submission. What was the test applied by the Bombay High Court to decide the case?
- c) What is a well-known trademark? What do you mean by the territoriality principle and the universality principle? Which principle is preferred by the Courts in India to decide foreign claimant’s passing off action? Refer relevant legal provision and case law to support your answer.

Q 5.

(2X7=14)

- a) Write a note on the main features of Indian GI recognition and protection system, including the duration of protection, requirements for maintaining protection and the factors that could lead to loss of protection.
- b) When is a registered Geographical Indication said to be infringed? What were the ways available before Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 to protect geographical indications in India? Refer and discuss the *Scotch Whisky Association v. Pravara Sahakari Shakar Karkhana Ltd.* (AIR 1992 Bom 294)
- c) 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.



**CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA**  
**End Semester Examinations June, 2023**

**Programme:** LL.B. (3 Years) Professional Course  
**Semester:** 5<sup>th</sup> Re-appear  
**Course Title:** Civil Procedure Code, 1908-I  
**Course Code:** SL Law 03 06 21 C 4004

**Session:** 2022-23  
**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) What do you mean by Decree? What are its various kinds? Discuss.
- b) Distinguish between judgment and Decree.
- c) Discuss in brief about "Mesne Profit"
- d) Write short note on payment of Costs under sections 35, 35-A&B.
- e) Write short note on recognized agents and pleaders.
- f) What do you mean by written statement?
- g) What do you mean by abatement of suits?

Q 2. (2X7=14)

- a) "The civil courts shall have jurisdiction to try all the suits of civil nature except their cognizance either expressly or impliedly barred." Elucidate the statement.
- b) What do you mean by constructive res- judicata? Discuss by citing the relevant case law.
- c) Discuss about the rules relating to Transfer of suits. Also, discuss about the powers of the Supreme Court in regard to transfer of suit.

Q 3. (2X7=14)

- a) What do you mean by Summon? What are the essentials of a summon? Discuss the rules relating to summoning of witnesses?
- b) What are the contents of a judgment? Discuss about the provisions dealing with judgment and decree under section 33 and Order 20 of Civil Procedure Code, 1908.
- c) Write a note on payment of Interest under section 34 of Civil Procedure Code, 1908.

Q 4.

(2X7=14)

- a) Who can be parties in a suit? Discuss the effect of non-joinder and misjoinder of parties on the decree passed in a suit.
- b) What are various modes of service of summon? Discuss in detail.
- c) Discuss about the rules relating to pleadings.

Q 5.

(2X7=14)

- a) Discuss about the effect of appearance or non-appearance of parties in a suit. Also, discuss about the remedies available to the aggrieved party.
- b) What do you mean by 'settlement of Issues'? How the issues are settled? Discuss.
- c) Discuss about the power of the court to issue commission along with the purposes for which commission can be issued.

**CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA**  
**Even Semester Term End Examinations June 2023**

**Programme: LL.B.**  
**Semester: Fourth**  
**Course Title: Interpretation of Statutes**  
**Course Code: SL LAW 03 04 19 C 4004**

**Session: 2022-23**  
**Max. Time: 3 Hours**  
**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 student are required to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries seven marks.

Q 1. (4X3.5=14)

- a) *Heydon's Rule*
- b) Difference between 'interpretation' and 'construction'
- c) Harmonious construction
- d) Legislative history and foreign decisions as external aids to construction of a statute
- e) *Contemporanea Expositio et optima Et Fortissima in Lege*
- f) *Pari materia*
- g) Legislative powers of the President and Governor

Q 2. (2X7=14)

- a) "We cannot understand the intention of the legislature behind making of that law if we do not read the statute as whole. A provision cannot be interpreted in isolation." Explain this elementary principle of interpretation of statutes with the help of 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) Discuss the golden rule of interpretation of the statutes.

Q3. (2X7=14)

- a) "The statutes imposing penalty should be strictly construed." Elaborate this statement by describing the rules for interpretation of penal statutes.
- b) Explain the rules relating to interpretation of mandatory and directory provisions by citing relevant case laws.
- c) Discuss the importance of various internal aids to the construction of statutes.

Q 4.

(2X7=14)

- a) What do you mean by the construction *Ejusdem generis* in the interpretation of statutes? Explain with the help of relevant case laws.
- b) '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.
- c) "When a court faces a legal argument, if a previous court has ruled on the same or a closely related issue, then the court will make their decision in alignment with the previous court's decision." Discuss the significance of the rule of *Stare decisis* by citing relevant case laws.

Q 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." In the light of this statement, explain the principle of beneficial construction of statutes by citing suitable case law.
- b) What are the different methods of law reforms in India? Explain with relevant examples.
- c) Discuss the institutional arrangements for parliamentary legislation. Also cite relevant illustrations.

# CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

Term-End Examinations, June, 2023

**Programme: LL.M.**

**Session: 2022-23**

**Semester: 4<sup>th</sup>**

**Max. Time: 3 Hours**

**Course Title: Human Rights: Constitution of India**

**Max. Marks: 70**

**Course Code: SLM LAW 01 401 E 4105**

---

## **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)

- a) Are Human Rights justiciable in India? Comment.
- b) Comments on right to development *vis-à-vis* human rights in India.
- c) Discuss International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966.
- d) Discuss civil and political rights in India.
- e) Whether International Covenants enforceable in India? Discuss.
- f) Discuss in brief various provisions for safeguarding the rights of women in India.
- g) Discuss various tools for realizing social justice in India.

Question No. 2.

(2X7=14)

- a) Discuss Human Rights Jurisprudence in India with the help of landmark cases.
- b) Discuss various generations of human rights by citing suitable examples.
- c) Discuss Politics 'for' and 'of' Human Rights.

Question No. 3.

(2X7=14)

- a) Judiciary in India has been safeguarding the interest of citizen by protecting their human rights. Do you agree with the statement? Critically examine the statement.
- b) Discuss India's journey of transformation from Colonial to a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic and Republic nation in light of existing Paradoxes of life in India.

- c) Fundamental Rights and Directive principles of State policy are supplementary and complimentary to each other's. Do you agree with the statement? Support your answer with case laws.

Question No. 4.

(2X7=14)

- a) Discuss the constitutional provisions and various types of Emergency in India.
- b) Discuss the importance and relevancy of 'Extra-ordinary laws' in light of Human Rights jurisprudence in India.
- c) Discuss the Human Rights to Self-determination by citing suitable examples.

Question No. 5.

(2X7=14)

- a) Critically examine the Human Rights to Education and Health in India under the Constitutional Responsibility of the State.
- b) Discuss Welfare State vis-à-vis Constitutional imperative in India.
- c) Social justice demand economic growth also. Do you agree with the statement? Discuss by citing relevant approaches.

**CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA**  
**Even Semester Term End Examinations June 2023**

**Programme: LL.M.**  
**Semester: Fourth**  
**Course Code: SLM LAW 01 403 E 4105**  
**Course Title: International Environmental Law  
& Sustainable Development**

**Session: 2022-23**  
**Max. Time: 3 Hour**  
**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 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) Inter-generational and Intra-generational Equity
- c) Right to clean environment
- d) Absolute Liability
- e) International Environmental Institutions
- f) *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 1992*
- g) Trade in Endangered Species

Q 2. (2X7=14)

- a) Discuss various sources of the International Environmental Law.
- b) "The emergence of global consciousness and initiatives for protecting the environment has divided the world into two blocks, the North and the South, with quite conflicting perceptions and viewpoints." Discuss in the light of Environmental Politics of North vs South.'
- c) What do you understand by environmental crimes? Discuss different categories of environmental crimes and the challenges to curb these crimes.

Q3. (2X7=14)

- a) "The responsibility not to cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond national jurisdiction has been accepted as an obligation by all States. In the light

of this statement, explain the principle of good neighborliness by citing relevant case laws.

- b) "The Parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities." Discuss the significance of CBDR principle vis-à-vis level of development of a country.
- c) Discuss the evolution and application of 'Polluter Pay Principle' and 'Precautionary Principle' for protection of the environment.

Q 4.

(2X7=14)

- a) Discuss the role of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in international environmental governance at the global and national levels, giving particular attention to the 2030 sustainable development agenda.
- b) "From Stockholm to Rio de Janeiro and beyond, the environmental issues have been brought to the forefront at the global level, but still a lot needs to be done to protect and preserve the environment." Do you agree with this statement? Support your answer with suitable examples.
- c) Explain various methods for the Resolution of Environmental Disputes.

Q 5.

(2X7=14)

- a) "The Montreal Protocol is an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of numerous substances that are responsible for ozone depletion." Do you think that the *Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 1987* has been successful in slowing and reversing the increase of ozone-depleting gases in the atmosphere?
- b) "The environment has always been a casualty of war but Russia's invasion of Ukraine has made this particularly visible." In the light of this statement, discuss the environmental impact of war.
- c) The Basel Convention regulates the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes and obliges its Parties to ensure that such wastes are managed and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner." In the light of this statement discuss the salient features of the *Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, 1989*.



**CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA**

**Term End Examinations July 2023**

**Programme: LL.B. (UG)**

**Semester: Second**

**Course Code: SL LAW 03 02 08 C 4004**

**Course Title: Family Law-II Including the Maintenance &  
Welfare of Parents & Senior Citizens Act, 2007**

**Session: 2022-23**

**Max. Time: 3 Hours**

**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 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) The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937.
- b) Effects of marriage.
- c) What are the remedies available to a Muslim wife to claim her dower?
- d) Post Marriage Conversion to Islam and Post Marriage renunciation of Islam.
- e) Concept of puberty.
- f) Death-bed transactions.
- g) Concept of Will under the Indian Succession Act, 1925.

Q 2.

(2X7=14)

- a) Elaborate the essential requirements for a valid Muslim marriage. Also narrate the different types of legal impediments in a Muslim marriage.
- b) Explain various sources of Muslim law highlighting the significance of traditions, Ijma and Qiyas.
- c) Discuss the schools of Muslim law laying special emphasis on Hanafi and Maliki Schools.

Q3.

(2X7=14)

- a) Explain the different forms of divorce under Muslim law. What are the grounds on which a Muslim wife can claim divorce under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939?
- b) Is Muslim women eligible to claim maintenance under Sections 125-128 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973? Discuss the changes that have been brought by the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986.
- c) 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 desired objectives?



Q 4.

(2X7=14)

- a) What is a waqf? Discuss the essential conditions for a valid waqf under the Wakf Act, 1995.
- b) Explain the essential elements required for the validity of a Gift (Hiba) under the Muslim law.
- c) Discuss the concept of the 'Acknowledgement of paternity' and 'legitimacy' under the Muslim law.

Q 5.

(2X7=14)

- a) "The Family courts were established in India, for promoting conciliation in, and expeditiously disposing of, the matrimonial disputes." In the light of this statement, discuss the composition, jurisdiction and procedure of adjudication of the Family Courts established under the Family Courts Act, 1984.
- b) "Irrespective of the religion or faith followed by either party, a civil marriage for people of India and all Indian nationals in foreign countries, is permissible under the Special Marriage Act, 1954." Discuss the essential requirements for solemnization and registration of a special marriage under the abovesaid law.
- c) Discuss the difference between 'Letters of administration' and 'probate.'



**CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA**

**End Semester Examinations, July, 2023**

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

**Session: 2022-23**

**Semester: 2<sup>nd</sup> (Regular)**

**Max. Time: 3 Hours**

**Course Title: Constitutional Law of India- II**

**Max. Marks: 70**

**Course Code: SL LAW 03 02 09 C 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. No. 1**

**(4x3.5 = 14)**

- (a) Explain the circumstances when parliament can legislate on the matters enumerated in State List.**
- (b) What is the impact of emergency on Centre-State financial Relations.**
- (c) Discuss the procedure followed in election of President of India.**
- (d) Write a short note on Election Commission of India?**
- (e) Write short note on Doctrine of Pleasure.**
- (f) Discuss in brief about provisions dealing with succession of property in case of Escheat and Bona Vacantia under Constitution of India.**
- (g) Write a short note on official languages of India.**

**Q. No. 2**

**(2x7 = 14)**

- (a) Write a detailed note on territorial competency of parliament to legislate. Whether parliamentary laws may have extra-territorial operation? If so, under what circumstances?**
- (b) Write an essay on legislative relations between Centre and State.**
- (c) Explain the distribution of revenues between Union and the State.**

**Q. No. 3**

**(2x7 = 14)**

- (a) What are the powers and privileges available to parliament and its members and committees? Explain.
- (b) Write a critical note on the powers and position of President of India.
- (c) Discuss about the power of parliament to amend Constitution of India. Is there any limit upon Parliament while exercising the power of amendment?

**Q. No. 4**

**(2x7 = 14)**

- (a) Discuss about the constitutional provisions dealing with freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse. Also discuss the restrictions which can be imposed by parliament.
- (b) What is the present status of Article 370 of Indian Constitution. Explain the consequences after its abrogation in State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (c) Explain the circumstances when President of India may proclaim National Emergency. What are the effects of proclamation of emergency?

**Q. No. 5**

**(2x7 = 14)**

- (a) Explain the procedure followed in election of both the Houses of Parliament.
- (b) Discuss about the composition, powers and functions of Finance Commission of India.
- (c) What is the significance of Basic Structure Theory in interpretation of Constitution. Explain with relevant case laws.

# CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

End Semester Examinations, June- 2023

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

**Session: 2022-23**

**Semester: 6<sup>th</sup>**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Course Title: Environmental Laws**

**Max. Marks: 70**

**Course Code: SL LAW 03 06 29 C 4004**

**Instructions:**

1. Question No. 1, has Seven Parts and students are required to answer any four. Each part carries Three and a Half Marks.
  2. Questions 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.**

**(4X3.5=14)**

**Write Short Note on the following concepts, with suitable examples.**

- a) Pollutant.
- b) Environmental Pollution.
- c) Directive Principles of State Policy and Environmental Aspects.
- d) Hazardous Substance as provided under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- e) Powers of State Pollution Control Board as provided under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
- f) Various factors which are responsible for Noise Pollution.
- g) Exceptions of Strict Liability.

**Q 2.**

**(2X7=14)**

- a) Explain the various types of Environmental Pollution and also explain the various factors which are responsible for Environmental Pollution.
- b) Discuss the various remedies provided under the Criminal Law for the protection of the Environment.
- c) Elucidate the powers of the Central Government under the Environment Protection Act, 1986.

**Q 3.**

**(2X7=14)**

- a) Discuss the Historical Development and objectives for the enactment of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

- b) Write a detailed note on the Composition of the Central Pollution Control Board, Powers and Functions of CPCB as provided under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
- c) Explain the various Penalties & Offences which can be imposed on a person, in violation of various provisions as provided under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

**Q 4.**

**(2X7=14)**

- a) 'Common law contains remedies for pollution'. Critically analyze the remedies and aspects recognized to protect the environment from time to time by the Judiciary.
- b) Explain the Historical Development and Objectives of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
- c) Explain the Composition, Powers and Jurisdiction of the National Green Tribunal as provided under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

**Q 5.**

**(2X7=14)**

- a) Explain the Objectives of enactment of the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991. Also, Explain the various powers and functions of 'Collector' as provided under the Act.
- b) Write a detailed note on the concept of Sustainable Development in reference to Environmental Laws.
- c) Write short notes on the followings:
  - i. Polluter Pays Principle
  - ii. The Doctrine of Absolute Liability



**CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA**

**End Semester Examinations, July, 2023**

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

**Session: 2022-23**

**Semester: 2<sup>nd</sup> (Regular)**

**Max. Time: 3 Hours**

**Course Title: Administrative Law Including RTI Act, 2005**

**Max. Marks: 70**

**Course Code: SL LAW 03 02 10 C 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. No. 1**

**(4x3.5 = 14)**

- Write short note on Sub-Delegation.
- Discuss in brief about the nature of Administrative Law.
- Write short note on Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation.
- What is the relationship between Reasonableness and Proportionality.
- Describe in brief about High Court Power of Superintendence.
- Distinguish between Writ of Prohibition and Writ of Certiorari.
- Write short note on Government Privileges in Legal Proceedings.

**Q. No. 2**

**(2x7 = 14)**

- What do you mean by Rule of Law? Who has propounded the doctrine of Rule of Law? Discuss the position of Rule of Law under Indian Constitution.
- Define the Doctrine of Separation of Powers? What is the position and practice regarding Separation of Powers in India? Support your answer with case laws.
- What do you understand by Delegated Legislation? What are the reasons for growth of Delegated Legislation? Discuss about judicial control over Delegated Legislation.

**Q. No. 3**

**(2x7 = 14)**

- (a) Define the Concept of Natural Justice? What are the main principles of Natural Justice? Discuss about the Rule against Bias. Also discuss about the exceptions to the Rule, if any.
- (b) Write a critical note on Fair Hearing in Service Matters.
- (c) What do you mean by The Doctrine of Proportionality? On which principle, the Doctrine of Proportionality is established? Discuss by citing case laws.

**Q. No. 4**

**(2x7 = 14)**

- (a) What do you understand by Discretionary Powers? Are discretionary powers subject to judicial review? If so, on what grounds?
- (b) What are the reasons for growth of Administrative Tribunals? Discuss about judicial control over Administrative Tribunals?
- (c) Write a critical note on Judicial Review of Administrative Actions through Writ of Mandamus.

**Q. No. 5**

**(2x7 = 14)**

- (a) Write a critical note on Liability of State and Public Authorities in Tort by citing relevant case laws.
- (b) Define Public Undertakings. What are various types of Public Undertakings? Discuss about the parliamentary control over Public Undertakings.
- (c) Discuss about the Evolution and Development of the Institution of Lokpal in India? Is the present position of Lokpal is able to achieve the desired objectives? Discuss.

**CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA**

Term End Examinations, July-2023

**Programme: LL.B.**

**Session: 2022-23**

**Semester: II**

**Max. Time: 3 Hours**

**Course Title: CYBER LAW**

**Max. Marks: 70**

**Course Code: SL LAW 03 02 03 E 4004**

---

**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)

**Write Short Notes:**

- I. Ethical hacking
- II. Intermediary
- III. Child Pornography in Cyberspace
- IV. Evidentiary value of Electronic Record in India.
- V. Right to freedom of speech in cyberspace
- VI. Hate Speech
- VII. Identity theft

Question No. 2.

(2X7=14)

- A. What are the advantages and limitations of E-Commerce? Discuss by citing suitable examples.
- B. Discuss the validity and various forms of Electronic Contracts in light of Information Technology Act, 2000.
- C. It is very difficult to make a full proof mechanism of law for curbing the alarming rate of cybercrimes in cyberspace. Do you agree with the statement? Discuss by highlighting the scope of Cyber Law in India.

Question No. 3.

(2X7=14)

- A. What is Software Piracy? Discuss copyright and its fair use in cyberspace in India.
- B. Discuss the concept of 'Cybersquatting' in India by highlighting suitable case laws.

- C. What are general obligations for enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in cyberspace? Also, list out available remedies in enforcing of Intellectual Property Rights in India.

Question No. 4.

(2X7=14)

- A. Write an essay on 'E-governance' in India.
- B. Critically examine the Information Technology Act, 2000 and its application with special emphasis on extra-territorial effect?
- C. Discuss the concept of 'Digital Signature' under Information Technology Act, 2000.

Question No. 5.

(2X7=14)

- A. Write a detail note on Cyber Defamation.
- B. Discuss the settled principle of law as held in case law— *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India*, AIR 2015 SC 1523.
- C. What is cyber-crime? Discuss four major categories of cyber-crimes.

**Programme – LL.B.**  
**Semester – I**  
**Course Title – Law of Crimes-I (Indian Penal Code)**  
**Course Code : (SL Law 030101C4105)**

**Instructions:**

1. Question No.1 has seven sub parts and students need to answer any four. Each sub parts carry 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 carry seven marks.

**Question No.1**

Write short notes on any four of the following :

- a) Good faith
- b) Reformatory theory
- c) Abettor
- d) Waging War
- e) Furnishing false Information
- f) Causing death by negligence
- g) Hurt

**Question No.2**

- a) Discuss common intention. What is difference between common intention and common object?
- b) Right of private defence is a defensive, not a punitive right. Discuss the law with the help of decided cases.
- c) Discuss the law relating to the abetment.

**Question No. 3**

- a) Stating the offences mentioned under section 124-A and 153-A, Indian Penal Code. Discuss how far the freedom of express is protected under these sections.
- b) What is criminal conspiracy?
- c) Discuss law relating to unlawful assembly.

**Question No.4**

- a) Define the offence of murder and discuss its Ingredients. Refer case law to explain your answer.
- b) Discuss law relating to fabricating false evidence.
- c) Discuss dowry death. Discuss case law to support your answer.

**Question No.5**

- a) Define the offence of wrongful restraint. How wrongful restraint is different from wrongful confinement?
- b) Define the offence of grievous hurt and discuss its Ingredients. Refer case law to explain your answer.
- c) Write short note on the following :
  - (i) Causing miscarriage.
  - (ii) Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.



# CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

End Semester Examinations, June/July- 2023

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

**Session: 2022-23**

**Semester: 2<sup>nd</sup>**

**Max. Time: 3 Hours**

**Course Title: Law of Contract-II, Including Sales of Goods Act, 1930**

**Max. Marks: 70**

**And Indian Partnership Act, 1932**

**Course Code: SL LAW 03 02 07 C 4004**

---

## Instructions:

1. Question No. 1 has seven parts and students need to answer any four. Each part carries three and a half Marks.
2. Questions 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) Explain the essential elements of the Contract of Guarantee.
- b) Discuss the concept of 'Hypothecation'.
- c) Is competency of parties, is essential for making a contract of 'Agency'?
- d) What is difference between sale and an agreement to sell?
- e) What do you mean by Movable Property?
- f) Explain the essential elements of a 'Partnership firm'.
- g) Describe the Doctrine of "Liability of holding out".

**Q 2.**

**(2X7=14)**

- a) Explain the Meaning, Definition, Nature and Scope of 'Pledge' by referring to the relevant provisions prescribed under the Contract Act, 1872.
- b) Write a detailed note on the Various Rights and Duties of Principal Debtor and surety.
- c) Define the circumstances in which surety can be discharged from his liability, in a contract of 'Guarantee'.

**Q 3.**

**(2X7=14)**

- a) What do you mean by the contract of 'Bailment'? Discuss the essential elements of a contract of 'Bailment'.
- b) Explain the difference, Rights and duties of the 'Agent' and 'Sub-Agent' in the Contract of Agency as prescribed under the Contract Act, 1872.
- c) Explain the various modes regarding termination of contract of Agency, as provided under the Contract Act, 1872.

**Q 4.**

**(2X7=14)**

- a) What do you mean by Contract of Sale? State its Essential Characteristics.

- b) Explain the doctrine of 'Caveat Emptor' and state its exceptions, if any?
- c) Explain the difference between contract of Sale and Bailment?

**Q 5.**

**(2X7=14)**

- a) Explain the Rights and Duties of 'Partners' against each other, as provided under the provisions of the Partnership Act, 1932.
- b) Whether a minor may be admitted in the business of a Partnership firm? Explain the various rights, duties and liabilities of a minor in the Partnership firm.
- c) Whether the Registration of a Partnership, is essential? State the consequences of the Non-Registration of a Partnership Firm as provided under the Partnership Act, 1932.



**CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA**

Term End Examinations July 2023

**Programme:** Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), M.Sc. (Geoinformatics), Master of Arts (Economics), Master of Science (Mathematics)

**Session: 2022-23**

**Semester: Second**

**Max. Time: 3 Hours**

**Course Title: Biodiversity Conservation and Wildlife Management**      **Max. Marks: 70**

**Course Code: SIAS EVS 01 02 04 GE 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 students are required to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries seven marks.

Q 1. (4X3.5=14)

- a) Name and briefly describe three ecosystem services provided by biodiversity.
- b) What is biodiversity informatics, and how does it facilitate biodiversity research and conservation?
- c) Name three major causes of biodiversity losses worldwide.
- d) Explain the concept of a biosphere reserve and its role in biodiversity conservation.
- e) How do zoos contribute to ex-situ conservation efforts?
- f) Provide an overview of Project Tiger in India and its significance.
- g) How can local communities actively participate in wildlife conservation and management?

Q 2. (2X7=14)

- a) What is the importance of wildlife in maintaining the balance of nature?
- b) How do human activities and habitat destruction affect wildlife management efforts?
- c) How does the presence of invasive species impact wildlife management and conservation?

Q3. (2X7=14)

- a) What are mega-diversity zones, and why are they important for global biodiversity conservation efforts?
- b) How are biodiversity hotspots identified, and what criteria are used to determine their importance? Cite some examples of biodiversity hotspots and the species they support?
- c) What are the different categories used in the global red data list to assess species' conservation status?

Q 4. (2X7=14)

- a) What are some of the major causes and consequences of biodiversity losses?
- b) What is the significance of sanctuaries, biosphere reserves, national parks, and preservation plots in in-situ conservation?

- c) Enlist examples of well-known sanctuaries, biosphere reserves, national parks, and preservation plots and explain their conservation objectives?

Q 5.

(2X7=14)

- a) What are the different IUCN categories for Indian wildlife, and what do they signify in terms of conservation status?
- b) Enlist and discuss national and international programs for biodiversity conservation? How do these programs address the conservation challenges specific to India?
- c) Explain the objectives and key features of Project Tiger, Gir Lion Sanctuary Project, Crocodile Breeding Project, and sea turtle conservation in India?

**CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA**  
**Odd Semester Term End Examinations July 2023**

**Programme: LL.B.**  
**Semester: Third**  
**Course Title: International Organizations**  
**Course Code: SL LAW 03 03 06 E 4004**

**Session: 2022-23**  
**Max. Time: 3 Hours**  
**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 student are required to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries seven marks.

Q 1. (4X3.5=14)

- a) Role of UN regarding Collective security
- b) Types of international organizations
- c) Warsaw Pact
- d) Constitution and functions of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- e) *United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)*
- f) Kyoto Protocol and Environmental Protection
- g) Transparency International

Q 2. (2X7=14)

- a) Discuss the nature, scope and importance of international organizations.
- b) "International organizations are subjects of international law and as such are bound by any obligation incumbent upon them under general rule of international law under their Constitution or under international agreements to which they are parties." Discuss this statement by giving suitable examples.
- c) "International legal personality is a fluid concept. When an entity has international legal personality, the implications will differ from entity to entity. As a result of this, one must go beyond the mere definitions and instead look at the practical result of attributing international legal personality to an entity such as an international organization." Critically examine this statement.

Q3. (2X7=14)

- a) "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations." In the light of this statement, discuss whether, under Article 2 (4) of the UN Charter, the prohibition of unilateral use of force or threat by states in their international relations is absolute or else it admits any ground of intervention?
- b) Explain various types of jurisdictions of International Court of Justice (ICJ).
- c) Discuss in detail the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. What are the major challenges faced by UN in maintaining international peace and security?

Q 4. (2X7=14)

- a) "The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) founded in 1945 is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) aimed at



promoting world peace and security through international cooperation in education, arts, sciences and culture.” Do you agree that UNESCO has been able to achieve its desired objectives?

- b) Discuss the significance of World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in promoting and protecting the intellectual property (IP) across the world by cooperating with countries as well as international organizations.
- c) Critically analyze the role of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) as a collective security agency.

Q 5.

(2X7=14)

- a) The non-governmental organizations play a significant role in the protection of human rights. Discuss the tools and strategies used by them for securing human rights.
- b) “The establishment of WTO in 1995 was the culmination of international efforts over the past five decades to establish a truly international trade organization catering to the needs of international economic community.” Discuss the role of WTO in the era of globalization.
- c) The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (*CTBT*) bans all nuclear explosions, whether for military or peaceful purposes. Discuss India’s response on *CTBT*.

