

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

2019 - Interpretation of Statutes - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

Q1. What do you mean by Interpretation?

Q2. Provisior

Q3. Use and object of explanation clause

Q4. Codification

Q5. Preamble

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

Q6. What do you understand by the rule of "Ejusden Generis"?

Q7. Explain the rule of "Pith and Substance"

Q8. Explain the rule of "Harmonious Construction"

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

Q9. Explain the external aids of construction.

Q10. What do you understand by the "Golden Rule of Interpretation"? Discuss with case laws.

Q11. What do you understand by strict interpretation of tax laws? Explain with the help of case laws.

Q12. "Associated words take their meaning from one another under the doctrine of 'Noscitur a sociis'". Discuss

Q13. What are the rules for Interpretation of Indian constitution? Explain.

2018 - Interpretation of Statutes - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

- Q1. What are the different parts of a Statute?
- Q2. What are the strict construction and penal construction of statutes?
- Q3. Explain the distinction between proviso and exception.
- Q4. To what extent precedent can be used as an aid to the interpretation of statutes
- Q5. What is the beneficial and restrictive construction?

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

- Q6. Evaluate the role of illustration and explanation in interpretation of Statutes.
- Q7. Explain the rule of Ejusdem Generis
- Q8. Explain the meaning of Constitution

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

- Q9. Is there any difference in approach between the construction of deeds and statutes? State the general principles of construction of wills.
- Q10. Explain the scope and nature of legislative delegation. Is there any limit to delegated legislation.
- Q11. What are the presumptions in favour of constitutionality of a statute? What are the effects of constitutionality?
- Q12. Can a statute operate retrospectively, state the general principles and discuss the circumstances under which retrospective operation of statutes is permissible?
- Q13. What is meant by mischief rule? Explain with the help of recent Indian cases?

2017 - Interpretation of Statutes - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

- Q1. Social welfare Legislation
- Q2. Proviso
- Q3. Law and Social change
- Q4. Identical expressions to have same meaning
- Q5. Retrospective effect of criminal laws.

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

- Q6. What do you understand by the rule of "Ejusdem Generis"
- Q7. Explain the rule of "Harmonious Construction"
- Q8. Explain the doctrine of "Pit and Substance"

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

- Q9. What do you mean by "Interpretation of Statutes"?
- Q10. Explain the value of external aids in the construction of Statutes.
- Q11. What is the "Golden Rule of Interpretation"? Why it is also called the modifying rule? Discuss with case laws.
- Q12. What do you understand by the strict-construction of penal statutes? Explain with the help of decided cases.
- Q13. Discuss the rules of Interpreting the Indian constitution.

LAW OF HUMAN RIGHTS

2019 - Law of Human Rights - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

Q1. What is the definition of "Human Rights" under the protection of Human Rights Act, 1993?

Q2. Convention on the nationality of married women.

Q3. Netto's case

Q4. Why is October 24th celebrated as U.N. Day all over the world?

Q5. What are the fundamental pillars of democracy?

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

Q6. Distinguish between Fundamental Rights and Human Rights

Q7. Under which article of universal declaration of Human Rights, equality of rights to men and women and their better standard of life, has been declared? Explain.

Q8. Discuss the role of U.N. High commissioner for Human Rights.

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

Q9. Write an essay on Human Rights and United Nations Charter.

Q10. Explain the method of implementation of Human Rights provided under the International covenant on Civil and Political rights, 1996.

Q11. Discuss the role of National Human Rights commission in the protection of the Human Rights of the citizens in India.

Q12. Discuss the right to equality under Part III of India incorporated in International Instruments.

Q13. Give an account of judicial interpretation in India which support human rights. Discuss in detail with case laws.

2018 - Law of Human Rights - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

- Q1. What is "MAGNA CARTA"?
- Q2. What do you understand by Human Right to Equality?
- Q3. Write briefly about "Fair Trial" as a human right?
- Q4. How does National Commission for women constitute?
- Q5. Name and four civil and political rights.

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

- Q6. What are the nature and importance of Human Rights?
- Q7. Write a short note on National Human Right Commission?
- Q8. Discuss the role of UNO in protecting the Human Rights.

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

- Q9. Describe the international mechanism provided for enforcement of Human Rights.
- Q10. "Public Interest Litigation has played a pivotal role in upholding Human rights in India". Discuss in detail with case laws.
- Q11. Discuss the salient features of international covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural rights. Do these rights reflected in the Indian Constitution? Explain.
- Q12. Discuss the various rights enshrined in American Convention on Human rights, 1969.
- Q13. "Universal declaration of Human Rights addressed to the individual does contain inalienable rights of Individual". Explain.

2017 - Law of Human Rights - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

- Q1. Write about the "Concept of Human Rights"
- Q2. What are the objectives of the United Nations Charter?
- Q3. Name any four collective rights?
- Q4. How does National Human Rights Commission Constitute?
- Q5. What is the difference between Human Rights and Fundamental Rights?

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

- Q6. Are the Human Rights grant by a state or are they inherent in a human being? Discuss the importance and philosophy of nature of human rights.
- Q7. Write a short note on National Commission for Women?
- Q8. Give an account of judicial activism in India with regard to upholding Human Rights.

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

- Q9. For the implementation of the provisions of the covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the main instrumentality envisaged in the Human Rights Community. Discuss composition, procedure and functioning of the committee.
- Q10. The Directive Principles of State Policy contained in Part IV of the Constitution aims at providing social and economic rights and welfare of all. Describe their nature and relevance to the International covenant on Social and Economic Rights.
- Q11. Discuss the various rights enshrined in European Convention of Human Rights.
- Q12. The Universal Declaration on Human Rights contains the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations and also an authoritative interpretation of the charter by the general assembly. Discuss the importance and provisions of UDHR in above reference.
- Q13. Discuss the provisions of the International Human Rights instruments regarding the principles of equal rights of men and women.

LAW RELATING TO WOMEN AND CHILD (OPTIONAL)

2019 - Law Relating to Women and Child - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

Q1. What is Juvenile Delinquency?

Q2. What is "Desertion"?

Q3. Define "Kidnapping"

Q4. What is Child Labour?

Q5. What is Dower?

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

Q6. Discuss the law relating to testimony of children under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872

Q7. Minors are incapable of entering into a valid contract.
Discuss

Q8. Discuss the law relating cruelty against women.

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

Q9. Discuss the legal protection available to women against sexual harassment at workplace.

Q10. Write a note on human rights of a child at the international level.

Q11. What are the main objects of Maternity Benefit Act, 1961?

Q12. Who are "Testamentary Guardians" and what are their powers?
Describe.

Q13. State the grounds on which a Hindu wife can claim maintenance. When is this right lost?

2017 - Law Relating to Women and Child - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

- Q1. What is Dowry?
- Q2. What do you mean by Stridhan?
- Q3. Define Cruelty.
- Q4. Write down in very brief the status of women in ancient India
- Q5. Can Parliament make special laws in protection of children? Give reasons.

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

- Q6. Discuss the legal status of women in British India Period.
- Q7. Explain the salient features of Dowry prohibition act. Refer to the decided cases.
- Q8. With the help of decided cases discuss the contractual liability of a minor child.

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

- Q9. "Right to life means right to live with human dignity held by Supreme court in Menaka Gandhi case". In the light of this judgement discuss the status of women as provided under the Indian constitution.
- Q10. Discuss the salient features of U.N. Convention on elimination of All forms of Discrimination against women, 1979.
- Q11. Write short notes on:
 - a) Cruelty against married women as provided in I.P.C.
 - b) Offence of dowry death as provided in I.P.C.
- Q12. What do you mean by "Child Labour". How child labour can be controlled? Discuss the law and judicial verdicts on the issue.
- Q13. Explain the criminal liability of a child as prescribed under Indian Penal Code. Refer to the decided cases.
- Q14.

LAW RELATING TO RIGHT TO INFORMATION (OPTIONAL)

2019 - Law Relating to Right to Information - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

Q1. Is right to information available only to Individual citizens not to institutions and organizations?

Q2. What do you mean by the "Right to Information"?

Q3. What do you mean by "Substantially finance"?

Q4. Examine whether the un-aided college and gurudwara management committee are the public authority?

Q5. Explain the preamble of the right to information act, 2005.

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

Q6. Explain the constitution of the state information commission with reference to the relevant provisions of RTI act.

Q7. What do you mean by the "Third Party Information"? What are the post-decisional rights of the third party?

Q8. What is the difference between right to freedom and more "Freedom of Information"?

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

Q9. What do you mean by the disposal of application? What procedure is to be followed under the RTI act, 2005 for the disposal of the request for seeking information?

Q10. What procedure is prescribed under the right to information act, 2005 for obtaining the information by a person? Discuss.

Q11. Explain the reasons and objects for the enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005. Explain, briefly the basis of this Act also.

Q12. What privileges are granted to public authorities to withhold the disclosures of information and documents?

Q13. What do you mean by the concept of "Good Governance"? What are its main characteristics? Evaluate the RTI Act as a vital tool for good governance with suitable examples.

2017 - Law Relating to Right to Information - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

- Q1. Freedom of expression
- Q2. Right to privacy
- Q3. Protection of Whistle Blowers
- Q4. Right to Access
- Q5. Main object of R.T.I Act, 2015

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

- Q6. What do you mean by Information and what is the time limit to get information and the fee prescribed for the Information process?
- Q7. How is the Central Information commission constituted and what is the eligibility criteria for appointment?
- Q8. "Right to Know" a fundamental right. Explain with the help of case laws?

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

- Q9. What do you mean by Right to obtain information and on what grounds the application for Right to get Information can be rejected?
- Q10. What are the powers and functions of Information commission?
- Q11. Write down an essay on Right to Information and Human right violations.
- Q12. What is the role of Central / State government, with regard to Right to Information process?

LEGAL LANGUAGE AND LEGAL WRITING INCLUDING PROFICIENCY IN GENERAL ENGLISH

2019 - Legal Language and Legal Writing including Proficiency in General English - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

Q1. Explain down the one word for the following sentences:

- a) With one voice/a decision opinion on which all are agreed
- b) One who is present everywhere
- c) One who eats vegetables only.
- d) The reason on which the decision of the case is based.

Q2. What do you understand by the following:

- a) C.A.T
- b) Cr.L.J
- c) I.T.J.
- d) N.A.T.O

Q3. Write down the opposite of the following words:

- a) Able
- b) Blessing
- c) Help
- d) Wisdom

Q4. Give a very brief explanation of the following:

- a) Ab initio
- b) Adjudicate
- c) Alibi
- d) In pari-delicto

Q5. Convert the following into indirect speech:

- a) He said "My master is writing letters"
- b) He says "I am glad to be here this evening"
- c) The policeman said to us, "Where are you going"?
- d) "Don't make a noise", the teachers said to the students.

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

Q6. Write down a complain to S.S.P. for non-registering F.I.R.

Q7. Frame sentences to bring out the meaning of the following:

- a) Dispute b) Announce c) Dishonour d) Voluntary e) Dismiss

Q8. Fill up the blanks of legal terms in English:

- a) Law is an _____ of sovereign
- b) Right is an _____ protected by law.
- c) A contract is an agreement _____ by law
- d) PIL is not a _____ for every ill
- e) Muslim law _____ recognize adoption

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

Q9. Write any one essay from the following:

- a) Secularism b) Right to Information
- c) Judicial Activism d) Lok Pal

Q10. Explain the following maxims either in Hindi or in English:

- a) Nemo dat quod non habet
- b) Res ipsa loquitur
- c) Volenti non fit injuria
- d) Damnum sine injuria

Q11. Comprehension

The makers of our constitution while framing Article 301 had before them the experience of other constitutions, particularly of US and Australian. They did not follow the US model. Following the Australian model, they introduced certain significant changes. They replaced the words "among the states" and "absolutely free" in Section 92 of the Australian constitution by the words "throughout the territory of India" and "free" respectively in Article 301. The freedom in Article 301 is not confined to interstate trade and commerce but also extends to intra-state and commerce. Further, it is made expressly subject to the other provisions of Part XIII.

a) Explain "throughout the territory of India"

b) What is Intrastate trade?

c) Give a suitable title to the above passage.

d) Summarize the above passage

Q12. Translate from English to Hindi:

It is now universally recognized that the difference between the fundamental rights and the directive principles lies in this that the fundamental rights are primarily aimed at assuring political freedom to the citizens by protecting them against excessive state action while the directive principles are aimed at securing social and economic freedoms by appropriate action. The fundamental rights are intended to foster the ideal of a political democracy and to prevent the establishment of authoritarian rule but they are of no value unless they can be enforced by resort to courts, so they are made justiciable.

Q13. What is Indian practice of citing documents in written work? Explain with the help of few examples.

2018 - Legal Language and Legal Writing including Proficiency in General English - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

Q1. Convert the following into passive voice:

- a) The king gave him a reward.
- b) Amit likes Rana
- c) Shyam is teaching Rajesh
- d) Help the poor

Q2. Convert the following into indirect speech:

- a) Savita said, "I am unwell"
- b) He said, "My master is writing letters"
- c) The teacher said, "The earth goes round the sun"
- d) He said to me, "I do not believe you"

Q3. Correct the following sentences only in English:

- a) I have a fifty rupees note
- b) Asha is a honest girl
- c) Jaipur is hot than Delhi
- d) The two men hate one another

Q4. What do you understand by the following:

- a) Supra
- b) Ibid
- c) A.I.R
- d) S.C.C

Q5. Write a note on the need and importance of Legal language

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

Q6. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper commenting on the topic. "Increasing threat to terrorism in India"

Q7. Frame sentences to bring out the meaning of any five of the following:

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----|
| a) Arbitrator | b) Cruelty | c) |
| De jure | d) Hearsay | |
| e) Ex Parte | f) Intention | g) |
| Immovable | h) Obscene | |

Q8. Discuss Indian practice of citing documents in written work with illustrations

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

Q9. Write any one essay from the following:

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| a) Environmental Laws
Litigation | b) Public Interest |
| c) Role of law in empowerment of women | d) Globalisation |

Q10. Explain the following maxims either in Hindi or in English:

- a) Damnum sine injuria
- b) Ignorantia Legis neminem exeusat
- c) Res ipsa loquitur
- d) Actus reus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea

Q11. Discuss the use of standard markings in proofreading with illustrations.

Q12. Comprehension:

The vital distinction between the constitution and the ordinary law lies in the criterion of validity. In case of ordinary law, its validity can be questioned and when so questioned, must be justified by reference to higher law. In the case of the constitution, on the other hand, its validity is inherent and lies within itself. The validity of a rule of constitutional law cannot be, and ought not to be justified by reference to another and a higher rule. According to professor Hans Kelsen, the entire legal system is a hierarchy of norms or legal rules. Every legal rule or norm owes its validity to some higher legal rule or norm, until we reach the constitution, or, as he calls it, the grundnorm which is the apex. The grundnorm or basic norm is the constitution. It generates its own validity. It is valid because it exists. It is wrong, therefore to ask the question why the constitution is binding. A constitution is binding because it is the constitution,

whereas any other law is binding only if and insofar as it in conformity with the constitution.

- a) Give a suitable title to the above passage
- b) What is the vital distinction between the constitution and the ordinary law?
- c) Who gave the term "Grundnorm"
- d) Summarize the above passage

Q13. Discuss the importance of precedent as a source of law. What is "Ratio Decidendi"? What is the method of writing case comment?

2017 - Legal Language and Legal Writing including Proficiency in General English - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

Q1. Convert the following into indirect speech:

- a) He said to me, "What are you doing"?
- b) Anita said, "I met Shubham yesterday"
- c) The teacher said, "The earth goes round the sun".
- d) He said, "I have passed the examination"

Q2. Convert the following into passive voice:

- a) The people will make him king.
- b) I am writting a letter
- c) I killed a snake
- d) Mr. Ravi teaches french

Q3. Correct the following sentences only in English:

- a) Rajesh is my older brother
- b) Here is a apple for you
- c) I have lost my furnitures
- d) The property was divided between Asha, Prabha and Nidhi

Q4. What do you understand by the following:

- a) S.C.J b) A.C. c) I bid d) A.I.R

Q5. Write a note on the need and importance of legal language.

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

Q6. Write a letter to the District Magistrate complaining about noise pollution by loudspeakers in your locality

Q7. Frame sentences to bring out the meaning of any five of the following:

- a) Amendment
- b) Contempt

- c) Cruelty
- d) Execution
- e) Hearsay
- f) Heir
- g) Void
- h) Oath

Q8. Discuss the use and importance of standard marking in proofreading.

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

Q9. Write any one essay from the following:

- a) Human Rights
- b) Judicial Activism
- c) Uniform Civil Code
- d) Lok Adalat and its importance

Q10. Explain the following maxims either in Hindi or in English

- a) Audi Alteram partem
- b) Res ipsa loquitur
- c) Damnum sine injuria
- d) Respondeat Superior

Q11. What do you understand by precedent? What is the difference between "ratio decidendi" and "obiter dicta". State the circumstances which weaken the binding force of precedent.

Q12. Comprehension:

The present is the age of information explosion. Information is knowledge. Information is power. Democratic government requires openness and transparency in governance of country. It is the basis of the demand of information. A new impetus started in area of the claim of information after the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948. Article 19 of the Declaration provides that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression. The right includes freedom to hold opinions without reference and to seek, receive and import information and ideas through any media

regardless of frontiers. The right to information is the offspring of the freedom of expression. The world countries have accepted this new facet of the democracy in action. United states of America took the lead by enacting the Freedom of Information Act, 1966. Australia enacted the Freedom of Information Act, 1982. New Zealand also enacted Official Information Act, 1982. In India the right to information has emanated from the freedom of speech and expression enshrined in Article 19(i) (a) and right to life and liberty enshrined in Article 21 of the constitution of India. In India, Right to Information Act come in force on 12th October, 2005.

- a) What does Democratic Government requires in Governance?
- b) Which country took the lead in enacting the law for right to information?
- c) What does Article 19 of the Declaration provide for right to Information?
- d) Summarize the above passage.
- e) Give a suitable title to the above passage.

Q13. Discuss Indian practice of citing documents in written work with the help of illustrations.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND CYBER LAW (OPTIONAL)

2017 - Information Technology and Cyber Law - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

- Q1. Virus
- Q2. Hacking
- Q3. Multimedia
- Q4. Wi-Fi
- Q5. Computer memory

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

- Q6. Explain the basic steps for applying for a patent.
- Q7. Explain "Cyber Jurisprudence"
- Q8. Write an essay on "Cyber Crimes"

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

- Q9. Explain the utility of trade mark in marketing. What are the basic principles of trade mark.
- Q10. Write notes on the following:
 - a) Trojan Horse
 - b) Advisory committee
 - c) Unauthorized modification of computer programmes
 - d) Legal recognition of Digital Signature
- Q11. Critically examine the penal provisions under the information technology act, 2000.
- Q12. Write an essay on the "Freedom of expression in internet".
- Q13. Write short notes on the following:
 - a) Fraud
 - b) Mischief

c) Sedition

d) Privacy

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW (OPTIONAL)

2018 - Intellectual Property Law - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

- Q1. What do you mean by Deceptive similarity?
- Q2. Define distinctiveness.
- Q3. What do you mean by video piracy?
- Q4. What "Trademarks" cannot be registered?
- Q5. Can an author relinquish a copyright?

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

- Q6. What do you understand by "Phonograms Convention"? When it was passed? Explain the term "Berne Convention"
- Q7. What do you mean by passing off? What remedies are available to the plaintiff in case of passing off?
- Q8. What rights are available to the owner of the copyright?

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

- Q9. What persons are entitled to apply for patents? What procedures are to be followed under the Patent Act, 1970? What rights are conferred on a patentee under this act?
- Q10. What do you mean by Trade Mark? What are its essentials? What is the procedure for the registration of a Trade Mark?
- Q11. What do you mean by infringement of a Trade Mark? What remedies are available to the plaintiff in case of infringement of a Trade Mark?
- Q12. What do you mean by the infringement of a Trade-Mark? What are the grounds on account of which registration of any Trade Mark may be refused?
- Q13. Explain fully the various modes of transfer of "Patent Rights"?
- Q14. Can a copyright be assigned? If so, what is the mode of assignment? Can an assignee sue an assignor for its violation? Discuss.

Q15. What do you mean by "Literary work"? What is protected under literary work? Explain.

2017 - Intellectual Property Law - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

Q1. How is a computer software being protected in India?

Q2. What do you understand by the term "Invention"?

Q3. Bring out the works in which copyright subsists?

Q4. What is the duration of a registered trade mark? Can it be renewed again?

Q5. Describe the various forms of intellectual property recognized at international level.

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

Q6. Describe the term "complete specification"

Q7. What type of works are being protected under Artistic work according to copyright act, 1957?

Q8. Describe the main features of effective trade mark?

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

Q9. Explain the concept of Intellectual property. What are the purposes and benefits for which this phenomena has got universal recognition and legal protection?

Q10. Enumerate the purposes behind the development of WIPO as a organ of the United Nations Organization? Explain the powers and functions of the WIPO also?

Q11. Describe the procedure to get a Patent according to the Patent Act, 1970.

Q12. Explain the term (duration) of copyright in relation to all copyrightable works.

Q13. Explain composition, power and functions of IPAB (Intellectual Property Appellate Board)