

LAW
(Paper I)

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 300

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

There are EIGHT questions divided in two Sections.

Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.

Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each Section.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Wherever any assumptions are made for answering a question, they must be clearly indicated.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

SECTION 'A'

1. Answer any THREE of the following (each answer should be in about 200 words):
 - (a) If the words "All minorities" in Article 30 of the Constitution of India are replaced by the words, "All sections of citizens having distinct language or religion", what fundamental rights of the minorities would be affected? 20
 - (b) Can Parliament of India make laws on the entries in the State List? If so, in what circumstances? 20
 - (c) Elucidate the constitutional procedure for electing President of India. 20
 - (d) What is the nature of the Indian Constitution? Do you think it is a Federal Constitution? Discuss. 20
2. (a) Discuss any one theory developed by the Supreme Court of India under Article 21 of the Constitution of India for compensation to the victims. 30
(b) Justify the contemporary economic liberalisation reforms on the basis of constitutional provisions. 30
3. (a) Outline any three constitutional provisions that ensure non-discrimination against any State by the Centre. 30
(b) Schedule-III provides for an oath of Secrecy by a Minister. Can a Chief Minister administer such an oath to a non-minister in order to facilitate him with access to all government documents? Give reasons. 30
4. (a) Outline the methods of Parliamentary control over delegated legislation. 30
(b) Illustrate the doctrine of 'Nemo judex in causa sua' (no one should be a judge in his own cause) as an effective rule of natural justice. 30

SECTION 'B'

5. Answer any THREE of the following (each answer should be in about 200 words):
 - (a) If we examine the 'opinions' on the definition of International Law, we are inclined to ask: 'What is so international in the so-called International Law?' – Analyse. 20
 - (b) Discuss State responsibility in respect of the act of multinational corporations on the basis of the Bhopal Gas Leak case. 20
 - (c) 'The legal regime of the Continental Shelf has undergone profound changes.' What is the present concept of Continental Shelf? 20

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| | (d) | What steps, within the framework of International Law do you suggest India should take to eliminate state sponsored cross-border terrorism? | 20 |
| 6. | (a) | Make out a case in favour of or against (any one) terminating diplomatic relations with a country during the state of hostilities. | 30 |
| | (b) | What will be the eclipsing reach of the proposals in the WTO and the GATT Final Act on the Municipal law in India? | 30 |
| 7. | (a) | Spell out the fundamental principles of the UNCTAD Charter of Economic Rights & Duties. | 30 |
| | (b) | ‘Looking to the alarming transnationalisation of crimes, the idea of International Criminal Law and such Criminal Court appears attractive, but it has heavier limitations.’ Please comment. | 30 |
| 8. | (a) | Spell out the composition, functions and objectives of the I.L.O. How is the International Labour Code adopted by nations? What is the effect of this code on India’s Labour Laws? | 30 |
| | (b) | What are the methods of settlement of disputes under International Law? Can use of force be one of the methods? Discuss. | 30 |