



**Second Semester LL.M. (2 Years) (IPR Laws/Constitutional Law/  
Business and Trade Law) Examination, June/July 2016**  
**LAW MAKING PROCESSES**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :** 1. Answer **all** questions.  
2. Figures to the **right** indicate marks.  
3. Answers should be written **only** in **English**.

Q. No. 1. (a) 'The operation of custom is apparent in many branches of law, more clearly in our family laws' – Elucidate. Marks : 10

OR

Examine the role of custom as an instrument of social ordering.

(b) Customs and codification.

Marks : 6

OR

Adverse impact of customs on social development.

Q. No. 2. (a) Examine the superiority of legislation as source of law in comparison with other sources of law. Marks : 10

OR

Explain the procedure for law making in the Indian Parliament.

(b) Golden rule of interpretation.

Marks : 6

OR

Referential approach.

Q. No. 3. (a) Examine the role of values in rendering justice. Marks : 10

OR

Explain the role of equity as a source of law in progressive societies.

(b) Justice in the sense of distributive and corrective equality.

Marks : 6

OR

Courts of chancery in England.

P.T.O.



- Q. No. 4. (a) Examine the various issues relating to problems of accountability and judicial law making.

Marks : 10

OR

Narrate the role of Supreme Court of India in realizing the constitutional goals and values.

- (b) Judicial activism-scope and limits.

Marks : 6

OR

Independence of judiciary and the 'political' nature of judicial process.

- Q. No. 5. (a) Critically evaluate the statement that "justice is nothing more than the positive law of the stronger class".

Marks : 10

OR

Discuss the idea of justice during the medieval period.

- (b) Dharma as the foundation of legal ordering in Indian thought.

Marks : 6

OR

Relations between law and justice.

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**II Semester LL.M. (I.P.R./Const/B & T) Degree Examination, June/July 2015**  
**LAW MAKING PROCESSES**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :** 1. Answer **all 5** questions.  
2. Part (a) carries **10** marks.  
3. Part (b) carries **6** marks.

Q. No. 1. (a) "Most of the customs in modern societies are non-legal and therefore not obligatory in the fullest sense of that term" – Discuss.

Marks : 10

OR

Analyse the requirements of customs to be recognized as laws.

(b) Write note on :

Marks : 6

Customs and rationality.

OR

Local customs and usages.

Q. No. 2. (a) Discuss legislation as a source of law.

Marks : 10

OR

Explain the rules relating to interpretation of statutes with special reference to golden rule.

(b) Write note on :

Marks : 6

Use of extrinsic material.

OR

Literal or plain meaning rule.





Q. No. 3. (a) Discuss in detail the role of values in rendering justice.

Marks : 10

OR

Explain the role of Panchayath Raj Institutions in strengthening grass root democracy in India.

(b) Write note on :

Marks : 6

Administrative convenience.

OR

Equity and Courts of Chancery in England.

Q. No. 4. (a) What is just law ? Justice is dependent on social action and not on law – Evaluate.

Marks : 10

OR

Discuss creativity in constitutional adjudication.

(b) Write note on :

Marks : 6

Notions of judicial review.

OR

Judicial activism.

Q. No. 5. (a) Dharma is that which sustains and ensures progress and welfare of all in this world and eternal bliss in the other world” – (Parashara Samhithi). Examine the concept of dharma as the foundation of legal ordering in Indian thought in the light of above statement.

Marks : 10

OR

“Justice is nothing more than the positive law of stronger class”. Explain.

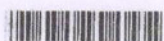
(b) Write note on :

Marks : 6

Notion of justice and the Indian Constitution.

OR

Dependency theories.



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**II Semester LL.M. (IPR/Const/B&T) Examination, December 2014**  
**LAW MAKING PROCESSES**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

**Instructions :** 1. Answer **all** questions.2. Figures to the **right** indicate marks.

Q. No. 1. (a) Discuss general, local and mercantile customs. Marks : 10

OR

Explain the requirements of customs to be recognised by the apex court.

(b) Adverse impact of customs on social developments. Marks : 6

OR

'Clear usage will outweigh the written text of the Law' – Comment.

Q. No. 2. (a) Discuss legislation as a source of law and its relation with other sources of law. Marks : 10

OR

Briefly explain different types of legislations.

(b) Write about law making by Indian Parliament. Marks : 6

OR

Golden Rule of Interpretation.

Q. No. 3. (a) "Values of National, social safety and social welfare are paramount considered to other values of justice". Examine. Marks : 10

OR

Discuss equity as a source of law in progressive societies.

P.T.O.



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(b) Write a note on :

Marks : 6

Value judgements on conflicting interests.

OR

Relationship between equity and Dharma in Indian context.

Q. No. 4. (a) Discuss judicial process as an instrument of social ordering. Marks : 10

OR

Explain dimensions of judicial process in constitutional adjudication.

(b) Judicial process in pursuit of constitutional goals and values. Marks : 6

OR

Institutional liability of courts and judicial activism.

Q. No. 5. (a) Discuss Dharma as the foundation of legal ordering in Indian thought.

Marks : 10

OR

Examine various theoretical bases of justice.

(b) Justice in the context of Indian constitutional ordering.

Marks : 6

OR

Justice in the Western thought.



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**Second Semester LL.M. (IPR/Const/B&T) Degree Examination,  
June/July 2014  
LAW MAKING PROCESSES**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :** 1. Answer **all** questions.  
2. Figures to the **right** indicate marks.

Q. No. I. (a) Custom as an important source of law in early times, its importance continuously diminishes as the legal system grows. Critically analyse. Marks : 10

OR

Custom embodies right and justice as acknowledged and approved, not by the power of the state, but by the public opinion of the society at large. Comment.

(b) Write brief note on : Marks : 6

Mercantile custom.

OR

Adverse impact of customs.

Q. No. II. (a) Legislation is that source of law which consist is the declaration of legal rules by a competent authority. Comment. Marks : 10

OR

'Legislation is either supreme or subordinate'. Comment.

(b) Write brief note on : Marks : 6

Drafting of bills.

OR

Mischief rule of interpretation.

Q. No. III. (a) 'The discretion in the administration of justice is controlled by a sense of value which constitute a consensual domain that keep prejudice in check'. Justify. Marks : 10

OR

P.T.O.



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At all times sanctity of the individual may have to yield before national security. Critically analyse.

(b) Write brief note on :

Marks : 6

Right of the individual and need of the community at large.

OR

Justice in the sense of distributive and corrective equality.

Q. No. IV.(a) Explain the social change and common law tradition.

Marks : 10

OR

Critically examine the 'independence' of judiciary and the 'political' nature of judicial process.

(b) Write note on :

Marks : 6

Judicial activism.

OR

Legal reasoning.

Q. No. V. (a) Discuss justice during medieval period.

Marks : 10

OR

Both Rajadharma and Prajadharma make the ruler and ruled to be duty bound. Comment.

(b) Write brief note on :

Marks : 6

Justice and law.

OR

Justice under western thought.





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**Second Semester LL.M. Examination, June 2013**  
**LAW MAKING PROCESS**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

**Instructions :** 1. Answer **all 5** questions.

2. Essay carries – 10

Short notes – 6.

3. Answer **one** essay type and **one** short note question from **each unit.**

Q. No. 1. (a) "When society possesses accredited law givers or tribunals, it is part of their function to supervise the operation of custom" – Evaluate..

OR

Explain the adverse impact of customs on social development and welfare

Marks : 10

(b) Write note on :

Custom in early societies.

OR

Need to recognise customs as laws.

Marks : 6

Q. No. 2. (a) Explain the procedure required for the making of the law by the legislature.

OR

Discuss purposive approach and mischief rule in interpretation of legislature.

Marks : 10

(b) Write note on :

Referential approach.

OR

Relation between sovereign and subordinate legislation.

Marks : 6

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Q. No. 3. (a) Examine the relationship between equity and Dharma in Indian context.

OR

Discuss the chief equitable principles of Roman law.

Marks : 10

(b) Write note on :

Equity through common law.

OR

International comity.

Marks : 6

Q. No. 4. (a) "For its realisation justice depends on law but justice is not the same as law" – Evaluate..

OR

Critically explain the problems of accountability in judicial law making.

Marks : 10

(b) Write note on :

Special dimensions of judicial process in constitutional adjudication.

OR

Tools and techniques of judicial creativity.

Marks : 6

Q. No. 5. (a) Evaluate the concept of Dharma as the foundation of legal ordering in India.

OR

The theories of justice prevailed in western Europe and united states were amalgamation of Greco-Roman thought of justice. Briefly sketch the development of western legal thought.

Marks : 10

(b) Write note on :

Natural law theory.

OR

Influence of themes of justice in Supreme Court decisions.

Marks : 6





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**Second Semester LL.M. Examination, June 2011**  
**LAW MAKING PROCESSES**  
**(Course No. II)**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :** 1. Answer **all** Questions.  
2. Figures to the **right** indicate marks.

Q. No. 1. (a) Critically examine custom as a source of law. Marks : 10

OR

Examine the role of custom as an instrument of social ordering.

(b) Write a short note on : Marks : 6

i) Custom and positive morality.

OR

ii) Theory of custom in Roman law.

Q. No. 2. (a) Discuss the procedure of law making by the parliament of India. Marks : 10

OR

Judiciary evolves the law and brings changes in it through interpretation. Enlighten this statement with reference to rules of interpretation.

(b) Write a short note on : Marks : 6

i) Supreme legislation.

OR

ii) Use of extrinsic material in interpretation.

Q. No. 3. (a) "Both sanctity of the person and of property give way when the safety of the nation or society is at stake". Discuss how values differ from individual concern to nation's concern. Marks : 10

OR

Examine the relation between common law and equity.

P.T.O.



(b) Write a short note on :

Marks : 6

i) Values and international comity.

OR

ii) Equity as a source of law.

Q. No. 4. (a) With the help of leading case laws critically examine the creative role of a judge which amounts to judicial activism.

Marks : 10

OR

Examine the various techniques adopted in judicial creativity.

(b) Write a short note on :

Marks : 6

i) Statutory and codified systems.

OR

ii) Independence of judiciary.

Q. No. 5. (a) Discuss the ancient Indian concept of 'Dharma'.

Marks : 10

OR

Analyse few decisions of Supreme Court which are essentially based on the theories of justice.

(b) Write a short note on :

Marks : 6

i) Liberal moral tradition.

OR

ii) Theory of justice in western thought.

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**Second Semester of LL.M. Examination, June 2010**  
**LAW MAKING PROCESS**  
**(Course – II)**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :** 1. Answer **all** questions.  
2. Figures to the right indicate marks.

Q. No. 1.(a) Discuss various kinds of customs. Marks : 10

OR

The Hindu Law is an example of codification of customs. –  
Comment.

(b) Write short notes on : Marks : 6

- i) Requirements of customs to be recognised as laws.

OR

- ii) Rationality of customs.

Q. No. 2.(a) Legislation is the manifestation of the will of the people –  
Comment on the nature of legislation as a source of law. Marks : 10

OR

Explain and illustrate various rules of interpretation of  
statutes.

(b) Write short notes on : Marks : 6

- i) Discussion of bills in the legislature.

OR

- ii) Purposive approach.

Q. No. 3.(a) What do you mean by value judgement ? How does the  
legislature balance conflicting interests in society. Marks : 10

OR

Equity is commonly said to mitigate the “rigor of common  
law” – Discuss with reference to development of equity in  
England.

P.T.O.

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(b) Write short note on :

Marks : 6

i) Judicial impersonality.

OR

ii) Equity and Dharma.

Q. No. 4. (a) Discuss the role of the judge as guarantor of social justice and his role in the realization of the constitutional goals.

Marks : 10

OR

Critically evaluate the role of the Supreme Court of India in the growth of public interest litigation.

(b) Write short notes on :

Marks : 6

i) Theories of judicial role.

OR

ii) Corruption in judiciary.

Q. No. 5. (a) The foundation of Indian legal thought is based on the edifice of dharma – Comment.

Marks : 10

OR

Discuss various western juristic thought on justice.

(b) Write short notes on :

Marks : 6

i) Justice and law as the command of the powerful.

OR

ii) Supreme Court on Minimum wage.