

Law

Paper-I

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 300

- Note:* 1. *The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.*
2. *Candidate should answer questions No. 1 and 5 which are compulsory and any three of the remaining questions, selecting at least one from each section.*

SECTION – A

1. Answer any **three** of the following in about **200** words each:

20×3=60

- (a) What is the relative importance of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy?
- (b) What is Doctrine of Pleasure? Examine the limitations on the exercise of this power under the Indian Constitution.
- (c) What is the course open to the Union Government in case the directions given under Article 256 are not complied with?
- (d) If an Act is placed under IXth Schedule to the Constitution by means of an amendment to the Constitution, can it be challenged for violating the Fundamental Rights and Basic Structure of the Constitution?
2. (a) What are the dominant features of the Union over the States with regard to distribution of powers? 30
- (b) What is the Constitutional framework to resolve the conflict between Union law and State law, if a law is passed on the same subject by both the Union and State under concurrent list? 30
3. (a) Explain the scope of the expression “other authorities” under Article 12 of the Indian Constitution. 30

- (b) *“Right to life includes right to health and medical care – better standard of life and hygienic conditions at work place for workers”* – how far right to health and health care are protected under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution? 30
4. (a) What are the principles of natural justice? How far these principles are protected under various provisions of the Indian Constitution? 30
- (b) What are the reasons for the development of Delegated Legislation? Examine the constitutional basis for Delegated Legislation. 30

SECTION – B

5. Answer any **three** of the following in about **200** words each:

20×3=60

- (a) According to Oppenheim, *Law of Nations or International Law is the name for the body of customary and conventional rules which are considered legally binding for civilized states in their relation with each other.*- Examine the limitations of this definition.
- (b) What are the conditions mentioned by Hans Kelsen for a state to be recognised as an international person?
- (c) What are the several theories of succession?
- (d) *“Power of veto, a travesty of democratic functioning and sovereign equality of the states, was sought to achieve balance of power”* make a critical appraisal of ‘veto’ power of the permanent members of the Security Council.
6. (a) What are the basic principles of WTO? Describe the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) Rule. 30
- (b) What is the definition of Continental Shelf as defined under the United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)? What are the International principles to demark Continental Shelf. 30
7. (a) Explain the features of Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. 30
- (b) *“Extradition shall not be granted if the offence for which extradition is requested is regarded by the requested State as an offence of a political nature”* – Critically examine this statement. 30
8. (a) What are the key international instruments governing ‘statelessness’? Is India a party to the international convention on ‘statelessness’? 30
- (b) What is the Role of United Nations in the elimination of terrorism? 30