

Examinations Roll. No.

HPNLU/\_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_



**HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY  
SHIMLA**

*End-Term Examinations, June 2023*

**Paper Code: LB-801**

**Subject: Media Law**

**B.A/B.B.A.LL.B. 8<sup>th</sup> Semester**

**22<sup>nd</sup> June, 2023**

**Time: 3 Hour**

**Maximum Marks:50**

*Instructions:*

- 1. Section-A is compulsory consisting of Six short questions carrying three marks each. Attempt any Four Questions from Section-B. Each question in Section-B carries eight marks.*
- 2. This Question Paper contains total of three printed pages.*
- 3. Candidates are required to write their Roll. No. on the question paper in the given space above. Do not write anything except Roll. No. on the question paper.*

**SECTION-A (Short-Answer Type)**

**(6x03=18Marks)**

**Q.1 Short Answer Type Questions:**

- Electronic media has categorically replaced conventional form of media. Discuss how electronic media has become effective in imparting education among masses.
- How does freedom of press is retained under Indian Constitution.

- c) Who are working journalists?
- d) What are different methods and techniques of advertisement?
- e) Elucidate different objectives of Competition Act, 2002.
- f) Disclosure is generally rule for sustaining healthy democracy.  
How RTI has become an asset to it.

**SECTION-B (Long-Answer/Descriptive/Analytical Type)**

*(4x08=32Marks)*

- Q.2** Justice must not be done but seems to have been done. In furtherance to this principle media has played significant role. Examining different instances in India, discuss how media has become an instrumentality in securing justice.
- Q.3** Decency and morality no doubt is subjective but as a reasonable restriction on freedom of speech and expression judiciary has laid down various tests. Discuss when free speech can be restricted on ground of morality and decency?
- Q.4** Censorship is a tool to keep a check on the information that comes into public domain. In India censorship of broadcast media is governed by Cinematograph Act, 1952. Critically examine working of Central Board of Film Certification in detail with the help of landmark decisions.

**Q.5** Paid news is any news or analysis appearing in any media for a price in cash or kind as consideration. It hampers basic standards of a living democracy. What are the issues and challenges involved with respect to paid news? Discuss how this menace can be curbed?

**Q.6** A is a company dealing with masala juices as its product. It has advertisement that juices they produce have best health ingredients. Besides that they alleged that B's product does not have ingredients for a good health. Whether company A can do so? What are the remedies available to company B?

**Q.7** A want to file an application for seeking information to XEE transport corporation regarding its business, details of employees and other working conditions of its employees. Being an RTI guide A to write application. Also discuss what are the duties of Public Information Officer?

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**HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY  
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*End-Term Examinations, June 2023*

**Paper Code: LB-802**

**Subject: Intellectual Property Rights-II**

**B.A/B.B.A.LL.B. 8<sup>th</sup> Semester**

**23<sup>rd</sup> June, 2023**

**Time: 3 Hour**

**Maximum Marks:50**

*Instructions:*

- 1. Section-A is compulsory consisting of Six short questions carrying three marks each. Attempt any Four Questions from Section-B. Each question in Section-B carries eight marks.*
- 2. This Question Paper contains total of four printed pages.*
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**SECTION-A (Short-Answer Type)**

**(6x03=18Marks)**

**Q.1 Short Answer Type Questions:**

- a) What is a 'Plant Variety' according to the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer's Right Act, 2001.**

- b) Deliberate upon the Paradigm shift from *Doctrine of Sweat of Brow* to *Modicum of Creativity* with the help of English and Indian case laws.
- c) Explain the 'Doctrine of fair use' under s. 52 of Copyright Act, 1961.
- d) What are the commercial rental rights in Cinematographic works? Explain the relevant provisions.
- e) Discuss the concept of authorship in computer programmes and the rights available to the Authors.
- f) Discuss the defensive and protective framework for Traditional knowledge.

### **SECTION-B (Long-Answer/Descriptive/Analytical Type)**

**(4x08=32Marks)**

**Q.2** 'Zanpacksy' invented vapour form of the drug 'Cantagrasol'. The drug is available in the market in tablet form as a generic drug, used for treatment of Indigestion. The vapour form 'Cantagrasol' could be taken with the help of inhaler and was easy to use. It had the same effect as that of tablet 'Cantagrasol'. 'Zanpacksy' applied for a patent for 'Vapo-Cantagrahh' which is vapour form of Cantagrasol. 'Kipla Drugs Co.' opposed the application on the grounds that it is a non-patentable invention. Decide the case on the basis of provisions of latest Patent Act and landmark judicial decisions.

**Q.3** Idea-Expression Dichotomy means that ideas per se are not protectable under copyright laws, but expressions of these ideas are. Accordingly, an idea that is not manifested into a specific, particular arrangement of words, designs, or other forms may not be protected under copyright

laws. This long-standing principle of copyright law is affirmed by the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs), Article 9(2):

“Copyright protection shall extend to expressions and not to ideas, procedures, methods of operation or mathematical concepts as such.” State the works or subject matter in which copyright subsists. What are the conditions for vesting of such copyright? Discuss idea – expression dichotomy and new right granted to concept notes with the help of cases.

**Q.4** Compulsory licensing under the Indian Patent Act is well codified and is in line with international agreements. The purpose behind granting a compulsory license is to maintain the working of patented inventions on a commercial scale in India so that the interest of any person working or developing an invention is not prejudiced. Discuss all the necessary conditions of compulsory licensing in special reference to Bayer Corp. v. Natco Pharma and Lee Pharma v. AstraZeneca.

**Q.5** A key objective of trade secret law is to provide an incentive for businesses to innovate by safeguarding the substantial time and capital invested to develop competitively advantageous innovations, both technical and commercial, and especially those that are not patentable or do not merit the cost of patenting. Mr. Frank develops a process for the manufacturing of its products that allows it to produce denims in a more cost-effective manner. Such a process provides the enterprise a competitive edge over its competitors. Mr. Frank may therefore value its know-how as a trade secret and would not want competitors to learn about it. In such circumstance discuss the various rights and remedies conferred by trade secrets law framework.

**Q.6** Can a farmer who procures seed of a non-hybrid variety or vegetative propagule of a vegetatively propagated tree/vine/plant from a licensee/agent/ authorized seed seller of the registered breeder, continue to enjoy his right to save, use, sow, resow, exchange, share or sell his farm produce from the variety in the form of seed or vegetative propagule as the case may be, during the period of protection? Discuss the various rights of farmers in such circumstance.

**Q.7** The Copyright Act of 1957 outlines the range of these permissible uses. To establish harmony between the rights of the copyright owner and the welfare of people to the greatest possible degree in the interest of society, measures relating to free use are included in the Act. The Madras High Court held that “*copyright law is to preserve the fruits of a man’s effort, labour, talent, or test from annexation by other persons*” in Sulamangalam R. Jayalakshmi v. Meta Musicals, Chennai (2000). Expound upon the rights that are protected under copyright legislation of India.

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**HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY  
SHIMLA**

***End-Term Examinations, June 2023***

**Paper Code: LB-803**

**Subject: Environmental Law**

**B.A/B.B.A.LL.B. 8<sup>th</sup> Semester**

**24<sup>th</sup> June, 2023**

**Time: 3 Hour**

**Maximum Marks:50**

**Instructions:**

- 1. Section-A is compulsory consisting of Six short questions carrying three marks each. Attempt any Four Questions from Section-B. Each question in Section-B carries eight marks.*
- 2. This Question Paper contains total of four printed pages.*
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**SECTION-A (Short-Answer Type)**

**(6x03=18Marks)**

**Q.1 Short Answer Type Questions:**

- a) Mr. X had a brick gridding machine near the consulting chamber of a medical practitioner. As a result the fumes from the brick gridding machine caused health hazards and discomfort not only to the patients of the medical practitioner but also affecting the life of the people residing in that vicinity. Suggest appropriate common law remedy to solve this problem. Cite relevant case in support of your answer.

- b)** Chandigarh administration proposes to deport all the pavement dwellers from Chandigarh with the idea to improve the urban environment. Suggest appropriate constitutional remedy to solve this problem.
- c)** Discuss the significance of intergenerational and intragenerational equity in sustainable development. Discuss the case law wherein the concept of intergenerational equity was applied by the court in India.
- d)** Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board (HPPCB) filed a complaint before the judicial magistrate I<sup>st</sup> Class under section 33 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (herein water act) restraining the Baddi Bottling Company Pvt. Ltd. from causing pollution by discharging untreated trade effluent. The HPPCB stated in their complaint that the company has not set up any treatment plant as required under the abovementioned act and the samples of trade effluent when lifted for analysis has been found as not conforming the parameters as specified by the company. The company on the other hand contended that the sample, so collected by the HPPCB was not divided into two parts as required under the water act, hence the samples so collected is not admissible as an evidence in legal proceedings. Discuss the legality of admissibility of samples of HPPCB. Also discuss the section in which the procedure for the lifting of sample is laid down under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- e)** In a residential locality, a flour mill was set up by Mr. Y which causes noise resulted in discomfort to the people residing in that residential area. Discuss the legality of setting of flour mill in the area keeping in mind the Environment Protection Act, 1986 and Noise Pollution Regulation Rules, 2000.

- f) In a village name Ghandal a tiger attacked the cattle shed. A woman name Rita, who was cutting grass from a nearby field saw that the tiger is attacking the cattle shed. Rita shouted and alerted the owner of the cattle. The tiger as a result pounced on Rita. In the mean while her son Rohit shot the tiger with his gun. Discuss the liability of her son (Rohit) under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

**SECTION-B (Long-Answer/Descriptive/Analytical Type)**

*(4x08=32Marks)*

- Q.2** Shimla Municipal Corporation was charged with a primary duty to clean public streets, places and sewer and all those places which are open to public. However, the corporation failed to discharge its primary duty as a result all the public places, streets and other public area within the limits of municipal corporation of Shimla become breeding places of mosquitoes, and biodegradable as well as non-biodegradable garbage can be seen in all those places. The people residing therein filed PIL in the High Court of Himachal Pradesh and highlighted that the municipality has failed to discharge its primary duty resulting in the acute sanitation problem in Shimla which is not only hazardous to the life of the citizens of Shimla but is also affecting the tourism of the area. The Shimla Municipal Corporation showed its inability due to scarcity of funds. Suggest appropriate remedies under Constitutional Law of India. Highlight the relevant case law/s and articles of the Constitution of India in support of your argument/s.
- Q.3** Is the principle of “absolute liability” for damage caused as a result of handling of hazardous substances codified in India? How does it differ from the principle of “strict liability”? Discuss in the light of decided cases.

**Q.4** What do you mean by “precautionary principle”? What is the difference between Precautionary Principle and Assimilative Capacity Principle? Does Precautionary Principle shift the onus of proving environmental begin nature of the development activity from those who challenge the developmental activity? Discuss in the light of decided cases.

**Q.5** M/S A.B. Industries applied for the consent order to the Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board (HPPCB) to start tyre manufacturing factory under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The HPPCB after making necessary inquiries granted the consent subject to the conditions that the industry shall follow certain guidelines in order to ensure no air pollution was caused. Discuss the legality of the consent Order by elaborating the main provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

**Q.6** What are the powers and functions of the central government under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986? Do you agree that too much concentration of powers with the Central government under the Act is not justified? Spell out the weakness of the Act.

**Q.7** What are the provisions under the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 relating to protection of specified plants and what are the provisions where the hunting of wild animal is prohibited under the Act? Explain.

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**HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY  
SHIMLA**

***End-Term Examinations, June 2023***

**Paper Code: LB-804**

**Subject: Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting System**

**B.A/B.B.A.LL.B. 8<sup>th</sup> Semester**

**26<sup>th</sup> June, 2023**

**Time: 3 Hour**

**Maximum Marks:50**

**Instructions:**

- 1. Section-A is compulsory consisting of Six short questions carrying three marks each. Attempt any Four Questions from Section-B. Each question in Section-B carries eight marks.*
- 2. This Question Paper contains total of three printed pages.*
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**SECTION-A (Short-Answer Type)**

***(6x03=18Marks)***

**Q.1 Short Answer Type Questions:**

- a) What is professional misconduct in the profession of an advocate? Give examples by stating relevant case law.**
- b) What is the Right to Lien of an Advocate? Explain with the help of relevant case law.**

- c) Explain the structure of a State Bar Council with help of relevant provisions.
- d) “According to Sec 138 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 the examination of witness by adverse party is known as cross examination.” Explain the duties of an advocate during such cross examination.
- e) Elucidate any three instances of misconduct which have decided by the Hon’ble Supreme Court. Substantiate with relevant case laws and proper citations.
- f) What is civil contempt of Court under the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971? What are the available defences for civil contempt?

**SECTION-B (Long-Answer/Descriptive/Analytical Type)**

*(4x08=32Marks)*

- Q.2** “Every State Bar Council is required under Section 17 of the Advocates Act to establish and maintain a roll of Advocates.” In the light of the same explain the procedure, essential prerequisites for enrolment as an advocate in the state bar councils. Also discuss the disqualifications under which one can be removed from the rolls of the State Bar Council. Substantiate your answer with relevant provisions and case laws.
- Q.3** An advocate is granted certain rights under the Advocates Act, 1961 and various other rules under it, including the Right to practice, Pre-audience rights, Right of opposition to arrest, Right to appear in any court, Right to see an accused person in jail, Right to professional communication etc. Explain these rights in detail.

- Q.4** “The statutory powers and functions of the BCI as conferred by means of the Advocates Act, 1961 as well as the Bar Council of India Rules are twofold.” Give a detailed explanation of the powers and functions of the Bar Council of India, citing relevant provisions and rules and substantiating your answer with case laws.
- Q.5** “An advocate is a key person in conducting a proceeding before the court. While conducting a proceeding the advocate should function intelligently. There are several functions and duties entrusted to the advocate.” Give a detailed account of the duties of an advocate with respect to Court, Client, Opposite Advocate and Colleagues. Substantiate your answer with leading case laws.
- Q.6** In *State of Punjab v Ram Singh* (1992 AIR 2188) the Supreme Court held that the term misconduct may involve moral turpitude, it must be improper or wrong behaviour, unlawful behaviour, willful in character, a forbidden act, a transgression of established and definite rule of action or code of conduct, but not mere error of judgement, carelessness or negligence in performance of duty. In the light of the above judgement explain the concept of misconduct of an advocate. What is the code of conduct prescribed for an advocate? Substantiate your answer with relevant provisions and case laws.
- Q.7** Depending on the nature of the case in India, Contempt of Court is of two types: Civil Contempt & Criminal Contempt. Section 2(c) of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 talks about Criminal Contempt. State the ingredients of Criminal Contempt, punishment for such contempt and remedies available to aggrieved parties. Substantiate your answer with the help of case laws and provisions.

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**HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY  
SHIMLA**

***End-Term Examinations, June 2023***

**Paper Code: SPA1-805**

**Subject: Legal Philosophy including theories of Justice**

**B.A/B.B.A.LL.B. 8<sup>th</sup> Semester**

**27<sup>th</sup> June, 2023**

**Time: 3 Hour**

**Maximum Marks:50**

**Instructions:**

- 1. Section-A is compulsory consisting of Six short questions carrying three marks each. Attempt any Four Questions from Section-B. Each question in Section-B carries eight marks.*
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**SECTION-A (Short-Answer Type)**

***(6x03=18Marks)***

**Q.1 Short Answer Type Questions:**

- a) Examine the fundamental duties under Indian Constitution with respect to Hohfeld's Jural relationships.**
- b) "Law and rights institutionalize each-other." Comment on this statement with appropriate examples.**

- c) “Human rights are not the gift of West for the rest of the world.” Analyse this statement with appropriate examples.
- d) “Right is the moral language on which subject and object have been constituted in early modern period.” Comment on this statement and explain its ramifications against nature and society.
- e) “Juristic personality is a fiction upon which the legal agency thrives.” Substantiate this statement and explain the contours of juristic personality.
- f) Explain the difference between *Niti* and *Nyaya* conceptualized by Amartya Sen under Indian juristic and philosophical traditions. Also evaluate their merits and demerits.

### **SECTION-B (Long-Answer/Descriptive/Analytical Type)**

**(4x08=32Marks)**

**Q.2** “The attractiveness of the Hohfeldian scheme stems from its apparent symmetry and precision. The symmetry, however, tells us little about the logical relationships between the propositions stating basic legal relationships, because it is presented in terms of the relations themselves rather than in the form of propositions about the relations. Moreover, such a scheme is deceptive because it disguises the fact that basic legal relationship is often triadic and sometimes complex”. Critically examine this statement and explain the scope and relevance of Hohfeld’s Jural Relationship under Indian Constitution.

- Q.3** “On the mistaken assumption that whenever there is a smoke of duty, there must be a fire of right smouldering somewhere in the background, we conceptualize duties as response to rights”. Analyse this statement and explain the Marxist and Gandhian Critique of Right.
- Q.4** “A moral (or legal) system that included no provision for compensation to those whose interests have been invaded would be a very defective system; but compensation is appropriate only where a right has been infringed”. Critically examine this statement and explain whether legal provisions related to compensation in case of the violation of rights make a legal system more efficient?
- Q.5** Critically examine the ‘Natural Law Theories’ with respect to the concept of property. Also differentiate between Locke’s and Marxist theories with respect to property.
- Q.6** Explain the concept of ownership and differentiate it with mere possession. Critically examine whether the concept of private ownership has influenced the libertarian ideas of justice.
- Q.7** Critically examine the ‘Entitlement Theory of Justice’ conceptualized by Robert Nozick. Also examine the Gandhian principles of justice which may be applied to solve the persistent tension between equality and liberty.

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Examinations Roll. No.

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**HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY  
SHIMLA**

***End-Term Examinations, June 2023***

**Paper Code: SPB1-805**

**Subject: Corporate Governance & Finance**

**B.A/B.B.A.LL.B. 8<sup>th</sup> Semester**

**27<sup>th</sup> June, 2023**

**Time: 3 Hour**

**Maximum Marks:50**

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**SECTION-A (Short-Answer Type)**

***(6x03=18Marks)***

**Q.1 Short Answer Type Questions:**

- a) Discuss the tenets of modern corporate governance that evolved worldwide.**
- b) Discuss the ‘Stakeholder Theory of Corporate Governance’.**

- c) Discuss the recent RBI circular on the 'Corporate Governance' requirement for Banking companies in India.
- d) "Fraud does not always result in corporate failure, nor do corporate failures occur only due to fraud". Considering the statement, discuss the role of the 'Risk Management Committee in corporate Governance'.
- e) What is a related party transaction? Discuss it in reference to corporate governance.
- f) Write a short note on the recent 'Hindenburg Report' and its probable impact on corporate governance in listed companies.

**SECTION-B (Long-Answer/Descriptive/Analytical Type)**

***(4x08=32Marks)***

- Q.2** "The Agency Theory of Corporate Governance is the biggest threat towards ensuring fair, transparent and accountable corporate governance". Discuss with the help of suitable illustrations.
- Q.3** What is 'say on pay'? Discuss the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations, 2015, which enforces the 'say on pay' concept.
- Q.4** "The current fervor for corporate governance reform is perhaps partly a consequence of greater success in reducing the barriers to international trade. Hence, it is obvious that these reforms focus on large companies/firms having transboundary presence than smaller ones". Considering this statement, write a critique on the role of SEBI in addressing the problems of Corporate Governance.

**Q.5** Discuss the ‘Shareholder Activism Concept’ and its contribution to corporate governance. Substantiate your answer with suitable illustrations.

**Q.6** Discuss the Role of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, in addressing the issues of ‘Conflict of Interest’ in the functioning of the Board of Directors and the Managers. Substantiate your answer with suitable illustrations.

**Q.7** From the corporate governance perspective, critically examine Tata Consultancy Services Ltd vs Cyrus Investment Pvt. Ltd. [(2021) 9 SCC 449.

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**HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY  
SHIMLA**

*End-Term Examinations, June 2023*

**Paper Code: SPC1-805**

**Subject: Prison Administration**

**B.A/B.B.A.LL.B. 8<sup>th</sup> Semester**

**27<sup>th</sup> June, 2023**

**Time: 3 Hour**

**Maximum Marks:50**

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**SECTION-A (Short-Answer Type)**

**(6x03=18Marks)**

**Q.1 Short Answer Type Questions:**

- a)** The Supreme Court of India has examined the pardoning powers of the executive in various cases and laid down the principles for the same. Discuss.

- b) Do you think punishment could be a method of reforming criminal? Discuss the aims and objectives of punishment.
- c) What are the different types of prison systems in India? Do we need to extend this classification further? Elaborate.
- d) How an effective system of classification of prisoners has been developed so far? Discuss.
- e) Differentiate between section 360 CrPC and Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.
- f) Do you think there is a need of privatization of prisons? Discuss.

**SECTION-B (Long-Answer/Descriptive/Analytical Type)**

***(4x08=32Marks)***

- Q.2** “Under the sanction of the law, punishment is retaliation on the criminal to the suffering in person or property destroyed by the criminal. Punishment is how a criminal stop committing offences against a person, property, and government.” In light of the statement discuss the nature and types of punishment practiced in India and how it has reached to the present position in our criminal justice system.
- Q.3** “Sole purpose behind punishment is to cause physical pain to the wrongdoer. However, if punishment is such that it leads him to realize the gravity of the offence committed by him and to repent the same, the purpose of punishment might be achieved.” In light of the statement discuss the various theories of punishment.

**Q.4** “As per the data released by the prison statistics India 2021, there has been an increase of 7.7 lakh in the number of people arrested in 2021 as compared to 2020. The population of prison inmates in 1319 prisons grew by 13 percent.” Discuss the prison reforms needed to be brought into implementation to improve the conditions of prisons in India.

**Q.5** An Open prison can be understood to mean any penal establishment in which the prisoners serve their sentence with minimal supervision and perimeter security and are not locked up in their assigned prison cells.

Do you think the practice of having open prisons actually has any positive relevance to the criminal justice system? Analyze its effect on the concerned parties.

**Q.6** “Serving punishment for those who indulge in criminal activities is an important function of the criminal justice system. But there is a movement which believes that the primary aim of punishment is to reform and rehabilitate the offender and therefore they must be provided with a chance to redeem themselves.”

In light of the statement discuss various corrective methods to discipline the offenders and make a comparison between Probation, parole and furlough.

**Q.7** The law on the rights of prisoners has been an evolving one. They also have basic legal rights which cannot be taken away from them. Discuss the law to protect human rights of prisoners made at national and international level and also cite relevant case laws.

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**HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY  
SHIMLA**

***End-Term Examinations, June 2023***

**Paper Code: SPD1-805**

**Subject: International Organizations**

**B.A/B.B.A.LL.B. 8<sup>th</sup> Semester**

**27<sup>th</sup> June, 2023**

**Time: 3 Hour**

**Maximum Marks:50**

**Instructions:**

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**SECTION-A (Short-Answer Type)**

***(6x03=18Marks)***

**Q.1 Short Answer Type Questions:**

- a) “Even a private law foundation can be transformed over time into an international organisation or something akin to an international organisation with international legal personality, possessing powers and functions on both the international and domestic planes.” Explain this statement with the help of illustrations?

- b)** “Some organizations have constitutional provisions creating various plenary bodies, each composed of representatives at different hierarchical levels, and each one being entrusted with a level of powers matching the rank of those representatives.” In light of this statement, discuss the structure, constitution and powers of plenary bodies of International Organizations?
- c)** “The law governing each organization is to be found in or flows from its constitution and constitutions are individualised instruments, there can be no general law nor general principles of law applicable to all or several organizations.” Analyse this statement by discussing the features and sources of institutional law of International Organizations?
- d)** “While it is necessary to realise how organically the League of Nations has grown out of the past, it is equally necessary to appreciate the greatness of the innovation, of the sheer creative effort out of which it was born.” Discuss the membership and constitution of League of Nations in corroboration of the given observation?
- e)** “Legitimacy is widely seen as a motivation for compliance: because it instils a notion of obligation rooted in the perception that a legitimate institution’s demands are normatively appropriate, actors comply even in the absence of coercion or material rewards.” Discuss legitimation practices followed by international organizations and how the legitimacy is sustained?
- f)** “Relationships among international organizations have also developed around the need for effectiveness in the pursuance of a wide range of activities and objectives.” Analyse this statement in the context of inter-agency coordination within the United Nations? Give illustrations?

## **SECTION-B (Long-Answer/Descriptive/Analytical Type)**

***(4x08=32Marks)***

- Q.2** Discuss the circumstances where a state should arguably be held responsible in connection with an internationally wrongful act by an international organization that exercises delegated powers?
- Q.3** “In the field of immunities, the exemption from ‘legal process’, jurisdictional immunity, and immunity from execution or enforcement measures have proven to be most important in practice.” Discuss this statement with help of cases and illustrations?
- Q.4** “International legal personality is a rather common label attached to the notion of separate will and, moreover, it only establishes that organizations can have the potential to make law.” Discuss the features and sources of international legal personality with help of illustrations?
- Q.5** “An important function of the WTO as an international organization: to facilitate the establishment of state- contingent international law, by providing a dispute settlement system to supervise determinations made by states as to whether the conditions for their action are met or not.” Discuss the dispute settlement process and its contribution to the institutional law of international organizations?
- Q.6** “Global governance consultations of civil society have not always reached desired levels of quality. Indeed, the preparation, execution, and follow up of these dialogues have often been wanting.” Analyse this observation with appropriate illustrations from interactions between civil society and international organizations?

**Q.7** “The European, Inter-American, and African regional systems have all expanded their guarantees through the adoption of protocols and other human rights instruments, each one building on the normative advances at the UN and in other regions.” Discuss the contributions of regional bodies to international organizations?

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