PART A

1. For a country like India, the Directive Principles of State Policy should be given more importance than Fundamental Rights to bring effective social justice. Discuss. Do you agree that in certain situations, a harmonious construction of the provisions in Part III and Part IV of the Constitution of India is not possible? (15+5=20)

2. Explain the principle of ‘repugnancy’. Can it apply when two legislations, one enacted by the Parliament and the other by State Legislative Assembly, cover a subject in the State List? What procedure is to be followed to make a law valid even if the same was repugnant to Parliamentary legislation? (8+4+8=20)

3. What are the circumstances in which a civil servant is not entitled to the safeguards provided under Article 311(2) of the Constitution of India? Also, discuss the effect of non-supply of enquiry committee report to a civil servant before his dismissal from the service. (15+5=20)

4. What do you mean by “Principles of Natural Justice”? Discuss some basic principles thereof. How far is the “doctrine of legitimate exception” applicable in India? Discuss. (5+10+5=20)

PART B

5. “International law is no law”. What is the rationale behind this statement? Do you agree with it? What, according to you, is the basis of international law? (5+5+10=20)

6. Define ‘extradition’. Is extradition a legal duty of a State? What is the basis of non-extradition of political offenders? Under what circumstances can a nation extradite its own nationals? Discuss. (5+5+10=20)

7. Discuss in brief some of the main international efforts/instruments to protect and improve the human environment. (20)

8. Discuss in brief the various conventions relating to International Humanitarian Law. Also, discuss the various fundamental principles to be followed under International Humanitarian Law. (10+10=20)

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