

Day : Friday  
Date : 11-05-2007

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.  
Max. Marks: 100

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**N.B.**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Explain nature and concept of white collar crime. How it differs from other crimes? What are usual, typical and emerging white collar crimes? Why white collar crimes should be treated differently from other crimes?
- Q.2** Why white collar crimes are committed? How Sutherland, Cressey and Santhanam theorise white collar crime causation? Critically appreciate their respective theories.
- Q.3** Explain concept of official deviance in context of reports of several committees on this matter.
- Q.4** It is a tragic irony that police commits crime. Discuss reasons and types of such crimes? How far law controls or curbs such crimes? How far reforms and suggestions by National Police Commission are useful in this area?
- Q.5** Critically examine reasons and types of crimes committed by lawyers, journalists, doctors, teachers, engineers and builders; discussing efficacy of law to deal with such crimes.
- Q.6** Critically analyse response of Indian legal order to the deviance of respectable or privileged; discussing role of Vigilance Commission, Public Accounts Committee, Ombudsman, Commission of inquiry, and legislature in this area.
- Q.7** Critically appreciate role of legal regimes of investigation and enforcement, to deal with socio- economic offences and white collar crimes.
- Q.8** Write explanatory and analytical notes on any **TWO** of the following:
- a) Deviance by Trade Union Leaders
  - b) Deviance by Religious leaders and organizations.
  - c) Organized Crime.
  - d) Extent of white collar crimes in India and in World.

**SUBJECT : VI-VIOLENCE AND CRIMES AGAINST FAMILY WITH THE  
EMPHASIS ON WOMEN**

Day : Friday  
Date : 11/05/2007

Time : 10.00 A.M. TO 1.00 P.M.  
Max. Marks : 100.

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**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q. 1 It is cruelty to define cruelty. No precise definition of cruelty has so far been attempted and the courts have purposely left cruelty undefined. Comment.
- Q. 2 Define outraging modesty of women as explained under section 354 of IPC and discuss the procedure for filing complaint and explain the remedies available for it in the light of KPS Gills case.
- Q. 3 Sati in India is considered as goddess, it is approved by Customs but prohibited by law. Law Considers it as suicide and punishes the persons who are followers of it. Discuss.
- Q. 4 The testimony of rape victims shall be believed even if it is not corroborated because they cannot be kept at par with the accomplice. It is advocated by the courts in India that no women will file a false case of rape as she is aware that the society will boycott her and she will loose what is dearer to her. Comment with the help of leading cases.
- Q. 5 The Supreme Court decision in Revati v. Union of India needs reconsideration as the justice was not done to the wife in case of adultery committed by her husband. Do you agree? Comment.
- Q. 6 Muslim man enjoys the privilege of having more than one wife but the same is not available to other men. Does it amount as discrimination and violation of equality as laid down in the constitution. Discuss.
- Q. 7 Bride burning is prohibited under various legislation. Comment and explain utility of the special law preventing it and discuss how far it has been implemented successfully.
- Q. 8 Write a note on :
- a) Pre-Natal diagnostic techniques Act, 1994
  - b) Homosexuality

**BHIMA – II: APRIL/MAY – 2007**  
**SUBJECT: PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW (PAPER V)**

Day: *Tuesday*  
Date: *08-05-2007*

Time: 10.00 A.M. TO 1.00 P.M.  
Max.Marks -100

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**N.B.**

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Elucidate the development of the theories of criminal liability of the Common Law in England and India.
- Q.2** “There can be no crime large or small without an evil mind”. Discuss with reference to maxim, ‘*actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea*’.
- Q.3** Analyse the debate between Hart and Devlin regarding the inter-relationship between law and morality.
- Q.4** Only after principles were convicted could the prosecution try accomplices. If they were not convicted before the accomplices were brought on trial, common law complicity shielded the accomplices even in the face of sure proof of their guilt. Comment.
- Q.5** Critically analyse certain types of conducts which are justifiable under certain circumstances.
- Q.6** ‘Pre-meditated, purposeful and deliberate killings come under culpable homicide amounting to murder’. Elucidate.
- Q.7** Elaborate the offences under the Environmental and Pollution Acts.
- Q.8** Write notes on **ANY TWO** of the following:
- a) Arrest without warrant
  - b) Criminal misappropriation
  - c) Humanization of criminal law

**BHIMA-II : APRIL/MAY 2007**  
**SUBJECT : LAW OF MARRIAGE & DIVORCE**

Day : Saturday  
Date : 05/05/2007

Time : 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.  
Max. Marks : 100

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**N.B.**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Divorce can be granted only on the grounds laid down in the statute, neither any party or court is free to create new ground. Examine this statement and explain the grounds of divorce under Hindu Law.
- Q.2** Hindus conceived of their marriage a sacramental union a sacrosanct, permanent, indissoluble and eternal union. Hindus did not regard it as a contract, but as a tie which once tied cannot be untied. Comment.
- Q.3** Muslim marriage is a polygamous marriage limited to four wives. A Muslim male has capacity to keep four wives simultaneously. But if a Sunni male takes five or more wives, his marriage with the fifth wife or subsequent wives is not void but merely irregular. Discuss.
- Q.4** Divorce by mutual consent offers a temptation to hasty, ill-considered and impulsive divorces. Every marriage is an experiment in mutual adjustment. Sometimes spouses tend to magnify their differences, discomforts, difficulties and problems and rush to the divorce court leading to the irrevocable consequence to the whole family. The post-revolution Soviet experience of consent theory testifies this criticism. The result is that today, in most countries divorce by mutual consent has been hedged with safeguards. Comment.
- Q.5** Marriage implies that each spouse has the right to consortium. Right to consortium implies the corresponding duty of each spouse to cohabit with the other. Discuss the law relating to it under Hindu Law.
- Q.6** It is a unique aspect of Muslim law that husband has the unilateral power of pronouncing divorce on his wife without assigning any reason, without any cause, literally at his whim, even in a jest, or in a state of intoxication, and without recourse to the court or any other judicial, administrative or familial authority. Discuss.
- Q.7** What are the grounds of divorce to a Muslim women? Explain.
- Q.8** Write a note on:
- a) Grounds of divorce under Indian Divorce Act
  - b) Judicial Separation

Day : Saturday  
Date : 5-05-2007

Time : 10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.  
Max. Marks : 100

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- N.B.:** 1) Attempt **any four** questions.  
2) All questions carry **equal** marks.
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- Q.1** Explain the notion of 'punishment' in law. Examine and elaborate the punitive reactions.
- Q.2** "If the reformatory ideal is stretched too far, the protection of society which is the basic purpose of punishment shall assume a back seat." Discuss.
- Q.3** "The views of penologists all over the world as to imposition of capital punishment are conflicting." Explain in detail the reasons for and against the retention of this penalty. What are your own ideas about utility of this punishment? Discuss.
- Q.4** Enumerate the causative factors of juvenile delinquency and discuss the different preventive measures to control it.
- Q.5** "Open prisons and camps are unique features of the present day prison administration." Critically examine the above statement.
- Q.6** "The functions of the police are detention and investigation of crime, arrest of the offenders and collection and evidence against those who are prosecuted in the courts of law and prevention of crime." Comment and examine the problems faced by police while doing this function.
- Q.7** Discuss and differentiate between crime prevention and crime control.
- Q.8** Write short notes :
- a) Retributive theory
  - b) Rights of prisoners
  - c) Parole

**SUBJECT : I- JURISPRUDENCE AND INDIAN LEGAL PHILOSOPHY  
(COMPULSORY)**

Day : Friday  
Date : 27/04/2007

Time : 10.00 A.M. TO 1.00 P.M.  
Max. Marks : 100.

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**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q. 1 The revival of natural law points out an important fact that law is based upon certain principles of natural law to a certain extent. Discuss the theory of revival of natural law with reference to the above context.
- Q. 2 For any reforms to be fruitful, it must be in structure and form and not superficial. Explain Bentham's theory in light of the above statement.
- Q. 3 Austin firmly believed in illimitable, indivisible and continuous sovereignty. Explain theory of John Austin in detail.
- Q. 4 According to Von Savigny, 'law cannot be made but it is found in customs.' Explain the importance of customs as the only source of law as pointed out by Savigny in the Historical School of law.
- Q. 5 Explain as to how Karl Marx comes to the conclusion of the withering away of the state and law in his economic approach to law.
- Q. 6 Explain in detail the concept of distributive justice, and state its application in the Indian legal system through the constitutional law and various other statutes.
- Q. 7 Hohfeld has very aptly stated the relationship between right and duty. Explain the Hohfeldian table of rights and duty.
- Q. 8 Write notes on any **TWO** of the following:
- a) Law and morality
  - b) Notion of independence of judiciary
  - c) Ratio decidendi.

**BHIMA - II : APRIL/ MAY - 2007**  
**SUBJECT - II - RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DISSERTATION**  
**(COMPULSORY)**

Day : Monday  
Date : 30-04-2007

Time : 10.00 a.m. To 1.00p.m.  
Max. Marks : 100.

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**N.B.**

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1 Explain scope relevance and objectives of legal research. Explain theories in social sciences, general theories, Marxist and Parson's theory. How and how far these theories may be used for legal research.
- Q.2 Explain analytical, historical, comparative, collative, impact analysis, identificatory, projective, predictive, statistical, critical, doctrinal and non-doctrinal models for legal research.
- Q.3 What is research design? What is its importance for legal research? How it is to be made? What are its essential ingredients? Why good legal research is not possible without a viable research design? Explain with examples from legal research.
- Q.4 Write a critique on observation and interviews as means of carrying out legal research, explaining essential ingredients, types, uses and limits of interviews and observations.
- Q.5 Explain sample and sampling methods in context of legal research; explaining its use and advantages, relation between sample design and survey, choice of samples and types of samples.
- Q.6 Explain case study, examining its meaning, definition, characteristics, methods, assumptions, sources, importance, and limitations. How case study differs from statistical study? Attempt a comparative analysis of the two.
- Q.7 Explain nature and purpose of analysis of data, steps in such analysis, causal inference and interpretation of data. What precautions are needed to interpret data?
- Q.8 Write notes on any two of the followings:
- a) Legal research in contemporary India.
  - b) Content analysis.
  - c) Scaling techniques in legal research
  - d) Social survey.

**BHIMA - II : APRIL /MAY 2007**  
**SUBJECT : III – CRIMINOLOGY: CAUSATION OF CRIME**

Day : Thursday Time : 10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.  
Date : 03/05/2007 Max. Marks : 100

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**N.B.**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
- 

- Q.1** What is criminology? Discuss the relationship between criminology, criminal policy and criminal law.
- Q.2** Discuss the factors relating to process in criminal behaviour systems in crime.
- Q.3** Evaluate the theories of classical school propounded by Beccaria and Bentham.
- Q.4** Critically examine Cesare Lombroso's biogenic theory.
- Q.5** Write notes on :
- a) Family.
  - b) Mass Communication.
- Q.6** 'The theory of differential association asserts that crime is learnt by association with others'. Evaluate the Sutherland's theory of differential association.
- Q.7** 'Psychopaths contend that offenders lend into criminality on account of functional deviations and mental conflicts.' Discuss Sigmund Freud's theory.
- Q.8** Write short notes on any **TWO** of the following:
- a) Social Disorganization Theory.
  - b) Bonger's Theory.
  - c) Economic Factors.



**BHIMA-II : APRIL/ MAY 2007**  
**SUBJECT : III-FEMINIST CRITIQUE OF LEGAL ORDER AND**  
**GLOBAL STANDARDS OF GENDER JUSTICE**

Day : Thursday  
Date : 03/05/2007

Time : 10.00 A.M. TO 1.00 P.M.  
Max. Marks : 100.

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**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
- 

- Q.1 "Women constitute more than half of the population of the world, earn less than 1/100 income of the world and owns less than 1/1000 property of the world." Critically evaluate this statement and explain the role of feminist movement in India.
- Q.2 What is feminism? Explain and trace the development of it in Europe and America.
- Q.3 Equality of men and women is the dream of every law and state. In spite of several legislation supporting, protecting, promoting women, equality is still a distant dream. Elucidate.
- Q.4 The united nations efforts and the international conventions promulgated after second world war has radically changed the status of women in global scenario. Explain and discuss the importance of various conventions relating to women's right.
- Q.5 Write a note on
- a) Dowry
  - b) Sex oriented tourism
- Q.6 Adultery is an offence against husband but in reality it also affects the wife. Critically evaluate the Supreme Court decision in Revati v. Union of India in the light of the above statement and explain the remedies for it.
- Q.7 The law relating to rape victims has undergone a sea change after Mathura's case. The Supreme Court of India has issued various guidelines protecting and compensating the rape victims. Discuss.
- Q.8 Maintenance is the right of every married women if she is incapable of maintaining herself. Though it is recognized under the Civil Criminal and the other laws still the women has to face hardship for claiming it. Critically evaluate and explain how the legislation relating to it can be improved so that the women can live with dignity and not as a beggar.

**BHIMA-II: APRIL/MAY-2007**  
**SUBJECT: V-LAW OF MATRIMONIAL PROPERTIES & INHERITANCE**

Day : Tuesday  
Date : 08/05/2007

Time: 10:00 a.m. To 1:00 p.m.  
Max. Marks: 100

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N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
- 

- Q.1** The Mitakshara joint family is a unique contribution of Hindu jurisprudence which has no parallel in any ancient or modern system of law. It has been a fundamental aspect of the life of Hindus. It is an integral part and the most characteristic way of Hindu life. For a Hindu there is no escape from the joint family. Discuss.
- Q.2** It is general principle of the law of inheritance that inheritance is never in abeyance. No one can have an heir while alive –*Nemo est haeres viventis*. Comment.
- Q.3** Happily, the modern Hindu law of succession is much simpler law than the old Hindu law. The Hindu succession Act, 1956 lays down uniform law of succession for all Hindus. Comment and explain the important changes brought by the Act.
- Q.4** A will is necessarily ambulatory till death i.e., it may be revoked in the testator's lifetime. If the instrument is irrevocable it cannot be a will. If it is a will, it can be revoked by the testator even if there is a clause in it purporting to make it irrevocable. Explain the law relating to will under Indian Succession Act.
- Q.5** On the wake of Shah Banno decision which crystallized the right of fair and reasonable provision of divorced women after idda was under a threat of erosion and needed protection. The Act of 1986 has done that. Discuss.
- Q.6** Describe the sharers and the extent of their respective shares under the Sunni law and explain the doctrine of AUL and RADD.
- Q.7** Explain the role of family court in settling the matrimonial disputes.
- Q.8** Write a note on:
- a) Concept of Stridhan
  - b) Gift under Muslim law.

**BHIMA – II : APRIL/MAY - 2006**  
**SUBJECT : JURISPRUDENCE & INDIAN LEGAL PHILOSOPHY**

Day : *Thursday*  
Date : *27.04.2006*

Time : 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.  
Max. Marks : 100

**N.B.**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

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- Q.1** According to Prof. Finnis, morality is not an essential basis of law nor a necessary condition to determine legality or validity of law or legal system. Instead it is a set of, principles of practical reasonableness which are premoral. Comment and analyse.
- Q.2** In view of human rights jurisprudence developed across the world, Austin's notion of law as command of sovereign has no place in liberal democratic politically organized societies. Laws and legal system must be in consonance with certain higher standards or values. Do you agree? Give reasons and analyse.
- Q.3** Social life is an incongruous and disordered one wherein various competing interests come in to conflict which require proper and just balancing if justice is to be done to all. Theory of social engineering espoused by Prof. Pound provides those solutions how far it is applicable in India? Comment.
- Q.4** Jerome Frank traced the shortcomings of law in rule sceptics and fact sceptics whereas Prof. Llewellyn tried to rely much on grand style instead of formal style in decision making process. Discuss Realist movement in United States and its impacts on Indian legal system.
- Q.5** Right is an interest recognised, protected and enforced by law describes Prof. Pound. Explain theories and types of rights and Hohfeldian analysis of its.
- Q.6** Doctrine of Precedent is a life-blood of every legal system across the world and though we have borrowed this doctrine from common law and accorded a constitutional place under Article 141, however, Indian judiciary did not follow it in its entirety. Discuss.
- Q.7** There is to be a much debate in all the time and places about the relationship between law and morality. In this debate Prof. Hart and Lord Devlin have had contributed to the much extent taking two different positions. What according to you should be the correct position? Discuss.
- Q.8** Write exhaustive notes on any **TWO**:
- a) Critical legal studies
  - b) Stammler's natural law
  - c) Volkgeist
  - d) Post-modernist jurisprudence.

**BHIMA-II : APRIL/MAY 2006**  
**SUBJECT: FAMILY GENDER JUSTICE-VI**  
**VIOLENCE & CRIMES AGAINST FAMILY WITH THE EMPHASIS ON WOMEN**

Day: Thursday  
Date: 11/05/2006

Time: 10:00 am To 1:00 pm  
Max. Marks: 100

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**N.B.**

- 1) Attempt **Any Four** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **Equal** marks.
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- Q.1** What are powers, duties and rights of the State, under various laws, to deal with violence in family? How women can use it? How judiciary has applied such law and to what effect?
- Q.2** Probe reasons of Aminocentisism and family infanticide? How and how far various laws have combated this problem against very existence of women? What must be done to change the law and for its better application for family gender justice?
- Q.3** How far traditional Hindu Law and Muslim Law are gender sensitive, gender biased towards offences against women. How such laws must be amended to make those yield gender justice in family?
- Q.4** What are causes of dowry and dowry deaths? What are laws to deal with these problems? Why these laws are still unable to eradicate these problems? What changes are needed in law to get rid of these problems?
- Q.5** Critically appreciate laws to deal with rape and cruelty? Looking into relating judicial process, find out problems in such laws and in their judicial application causing gender injustice.
- Q.6** Explain causes of bigamy and desertion. How and how far various laws are just toward women to provide relief to them against such offences? Suggest suitable reforms.
- Q.7** Critically appreciate sufferings of women due to laws relating to various unnatural offences.
- Q.8** Write notes on **Any Two** of the following:
- a) Prostitution and immoral traffic
  - b) Sati
  - c) Abortion
  - d) Obscenity and vulgarity

BHIMA – II : APRIL/MAY- 2006  
**SUBJECT : PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW**

Day : **Monday**  
Date : **08.05.2006**

Time : 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.  
Max. Mark : 100

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**N.B.**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Crime is inherent part of the society, it exists in developing, underdeveloped and developed state. It cannot be cured but it can be prevented. Comment and explain the concept, nature and characteristics of crime.
- Q.2** An act without guilty mind is not a crime. Crime is conceived in the guilty mind. Explain this statement and analyse the concept of absolute liability with the help of case laws.
- Q.3** Critically evaluate the theories of criminal responsibilities and explain vicarious responsibility of a corporation.
- Q.4** Write a detailed note on :  
a) Mistake of fact and mistake of law  
b) Medical insanity
- Q.5** The criminal law in India provides many exceptions but few are used and some are meaningless. Critically evaluate this statement and analyse Right of Private defence of a person to cause the death of another person with the help of case laws.
- Q.6** Whoever causes death by doing an act, with the intention of causing death commits murder except as provided under exception. Examine this statement and explain the utility of exceptions under Indian Penal Code.
- Q.7** Environment is concern of present and future generation. It can be enjoyed only to the permissible limit laid down by the nature. Critically evaluate this statement in the light of offences under Environment and Pollution Acts.
- Q.8** Write short notes on:  
a) Fundamental principles of evidence  
b) Criminal Courts and Jurisdiction

**BHIMA – II : APRIL/MAY - 2006**  
**SUBJECT : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & DISSERTATION**

Day : *Saturday*  
Date : *29.04.2006*

Time : 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.  
Max. Mark : 50

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**N.B.**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Many a times non-doctrinal research is the extension of doctrinal research.  
Comment.
- Q.2** Elaborate in detail the steps involved in research design.
- Q.3** Explain the nature, utility and importance of Hypothesis in research.
- Q.4** The type of tool to be used in a research for the collection of data, depends upon the type of research. Discuss.
- Q.5** Describe in detail the non-random sampling techniques, with suitable examples.
- Q.6** Explain the utility of legal research in the area of Environmental Laws.
- Q.7** Define social survey and discuss the merits and demerits of it.
- Q.8** Write short notes on any **TWO**:
- a) Content analysis
  - b) Case study
  - c) Objectivity and value neutrality in research
  - d) Identification of problem

**BHIMA – II : APRIL/MAY- 2006**  
**SUBJECT : PAPER IV – PENOLOGY : TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS**

Day : Friday  
Date : 05.05.2006

Time : 10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.  
Max. Marks : 100

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**N.B.:** 1) Attempt **any four** questions.  
2) All questions carry **equal** marks.

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- Q.1** Define 'punishment' and examine the modern forms of punishments with special reference to 'imprisonment for life' in the light of recent judicial pronouncements.
- Q.2** "The object of criminal justice system is to reform the criminal but not to encourage him for the repetition of crime". Critically examine the above statement with reference to relevant theories of punishments.
- Q.3** Do you think capital punishment is anti-reformist? Analyse the utility of capital punishment in the light of recent decision of the courts in India.
- Q.4** Critically evaluate the law relating to probation and parole as a tool of reformation of criminals and discuss effectiveness of such laws.
- Q.5** Critically discuss the role of police organization in India as a preventive mechanism for crime control. Discuss the other roles of police organization.
- Q.6** "The significance of the sentencing process is to be appreciated in the context of individualization in the administration of criminal justice." Comment.
- Q.7** Discuss evolution of prison system and modern experiments with particular reference to Indian prison system.
- Q.8** Write short notes on ANY TWO of the following :
- a) Distinction between crime prevention and crime control
  - b) Socio-economic background of juveniles
  - c) Classification of prisoners

**BHIMA-II : APRIL/MAY 2006**  
**SUBJECT : CRIMINOLOGY -VI - SOCIO ECONOMIC OFFENCES**  
**& WHITE COLLAR CRIMES**

Day : Thursday  
Date : 11/05/2006

Time : 10:00 a.m. to p.m. 1:00 p.m.  
Max. Marks : 100

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**N.B.**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Examine the recent trends of white-collar crime in India and suggest measures to curb the menace of it.
- Q.2** Discuss the various forms of police atrocities in India and explain how legislature and judiciary is dealing with it.
- Q.3** What do you mean by professional deviance? Explain with special reference to medical practitioners and their malpractices.
- Q.4** 'Hoarding, profiteering and black marketing of essential commodities by traders in India has become a 'chronic problem'. Discuss nature, scope of the problem and the relevant legislative measures to curb it. Are these methods sufficient?
- Q.5** Explain the nature and scope of response given by Indian legal order to the deviance of respectable or privileged. Examine the role played by vigilance commission and ombudsman.
- Q.6** 'One area where the criminal-politician nexus is most dangerous and quite prevalent is the one relating to the election to the parliament, state assembly and local bodies'. Outline the nature of this problem and the role taken up by legislature and the Election Commission to deal with such problem.
- Q.7** What is organised crime? Discuss the characteristics and various form of it.
- Q.8** Write short notes on:  
a) Tax avoidance and evasion  
b) Vora Committee Report 1995



**BHIMA-II: APRIL/MAY - 2006**  
**SUBJECT: IV- LAW OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE**

Day: *Friday*  
Date: *05.05.2006*

Time: 10:00 A.M To 1:00 P.M  
Max. Marks: 100

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**N.B.**

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Among Hindus marriage is a necessary samskar; every Hindu must marry. The man is incomplete without his wife, and it is wife who completes him. She is ardhagini (half of him). Do you agree? Explain the nature of Hindu marriage under codified law.
- Q.2** The impression that a Muslim marriage is a mere contract and not a solemn union is another fallacy of the Hindu and western students. In its legal connotation.—Justice Krishna Iyyer. Comment.
- Q.3** In early Roman law marriage and divorce were essentially private acts of the parties. Wherever two persons wanted to marry they could do so, and whenever they wanted to put their marriage asunder they were equally free to do so. No formalities or intervention of an agency was necessary for either. With the advent of Christianity marriage came to be regarded as sacramental and indissoluble union though it retained its consensual aspect. Discuss.
- Q.4** It has to be borne in mind that the decision in a suit for restitution of conjugal rights does not entirely depend upon the right of the husband. The court should also consider whether it would make it equitable for it to compel the wife to live with her husband. Our notion of law in that regard have to be altered in such a way as to bring them in conformity with modern social condition. Comment.
- Q.5** No precise definition of cruelty has so far been attempted and the courts have purposely left cruelty undefined. Cruelty may be subtle or brutal, physical or mental. It may be by words, gestures or mere silence. Discuss with the help of cases.
- Q.6** A hadith runs: A woman, who asks to be divorced from her husband without cause, the fragrance of the garden is forbidden to her. Elucidate.
- Q.7** The terms “exceptional hardship” and “exceptional depravity” have not been defined under the English and Indian statutes. The courts, too, have declined to fetter their discretion by laying down any general rule for its exercise. ~~But nonetheless,~~ “hardship” or “depravity” have to be “exceptional” and the mere fact that the respondent had committed adultery, had treated the petitioner with cruelty, cannot be regarded per se as either a case of exceptional hardship to the petitioner. Discuss.
- Q.8** Write note on Divorce under Muslim Law and compare it with Hindu Law.

**SUBJECT : LAW OF MATRIMONIAL PROPERTIES AND INHERITANCE**

Day : Monday  
Date : 08 05. 2006  
Time : 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.  
Max. Marks : 100

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**N.B.**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Discuss in detail the general provisions of Indian Succession Act and make a critical analysis of it relating to testamentary succession .
- Q. 2** "Section 6 of Hindus Succession Act, has changed the concept of the coparcenary property devolution but still it has not guaranteed complete equality to the daughter as that of son. Explain.
- Q.3** The Joint Hindu Family and coparcenary is a distinguished feature of Hindu society but in the light of recent amendment and various social legislation it is loosing its identity. Discuss.
- Q.4** Discuss the law relating to succession under Muslim Law with the help of doctrine of Aul and Radd.
- Q.5** After the enactment of Hindu Succession Act, 1956 the concept of women's state is abolished, what ever property is owned by a women is her stridhan. Comment.
- Q.6** Write short note on:
  - a) Gift under Muslim Law
  - b) Wakf
- Q.7** The Shahbano case dealing with the maintenance to a Muslim Women is watered down by the enactment of protection of Muslim Women's Right Act, 1986. Critically evaluate the law relating to maintenance for a Muslim Women.
- Q.8** The family court established under Family Court Act, 1984. Plays an important role in settling the matrimonial disputes. Discuss in detail the jurisdiction and procedure of the court regarding the family matters.

BHIMA – II : APRIL/MAY- 2006  
SUBJECT : CRIMINOLOGY : CAUSATION OF CRIME

Day : *Wednesday*  
Date : *03-05-2006*

Time : 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.  
Max. Mark : 100

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**N.B.**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
- 

- Q.1** The conventional definition of crime has changed due to change in the society. With the modern invention of information technology and white collar crime the old concepts are out dated. Discuss.
- Q.2** Critically evaluate the relationship between criminology, criminal policy and criminal law.
- Q.3** Various schools have studied the nature of crime, all of them are authority as per their views and contentions. Comment and discuss which school of criminology is more appropriate.
- Q.4** It is said that no one is a born criminal, society makes a man criminal. Comment and evaluate the various causes of crime.
- Q.5** Explain the impact of mass communication, media newspaper on the growth of crime. Suggest certain remedies for it if any.
- Q.6** There is a conflict between ego and super ego. On this foundation Sigmund Freud has founded the psychoanalytical approach. Comment.
- Q.7** Explain how the various social institutions result in crime causation.
- Q.8** Write short notes on:  
a) Progressive conflict  
b) Social disorganisation theory

**BHIMA-II : APRIL/MAY - 2006**  
**SUBJECT : III-FEMINIST CRITIQUE OF LEGAL ORDER AND GLOBAL  
STANDARDS OF GENDER JUSTICE**

Day : *Wednesday*  
Date : *03.05.2006*

Time: 10.00 a.m. To 1.00 p.m.  
Max. Marks: 100.

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**N.B. :**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
- 

- Q. 1 Discuss the concept of feminism. Tracing evolution of feminist Movement in India, Europe and America, discuss their respective significance and contribution.
- Q. 2 Write a critique on Feminist theories, discussing their respective pros and cons.
- Q. 3 Critically appreciate contribution of United Nations Organization to gender justice.
- Q. 4 Critically examine patriarchal elements and inequities based on sex and gender in traditional Hindu Society.
- Q. 5 Give a critical account of Feminist critique of the theories of Law.
- Q. 6 How far Indian Constitution is fair to the Feminist cause? Critically examine feminist critique of Constitution and Constitution making.
- Q. 7 How far legal rights of property and inheritance are fair to women? Critically examine feminist critique of property and inheritance rights.
- Q. 8 Write notes on any **TWO** of the following:
  - a) Legal discrimination under Divorce Law.
  - b) Feminist critique of criminal law relating to adultery and rape.
  - c) Feminist critique of employment law.
  - d) Discriminatory provisions under Guardianship, Adoption and Maintenance Law.

BHIMA - II: Oct/NOV-2006  
SUBJECT : PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW

Day : Thursday  
Date : 09-11-2006

Time : 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.  
Max. Mark : 100

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**N.B.**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Crime is an act commission or omission violating public law forbidding or commanding it. Comment and explain the nature, concept and element of crime.
- Q.2** Act is the willed movement of the body, it isa movement caused by volition, it may be external or internal. Discuss.
- Q.3** Trace out the brief history of the concept of criminal liability under common law and explain how it has changed today with the help of relevant illustration.
- Q.4** Write a detailed note on :  
a) Preliminary crime  
b) Possible parties
- Q.5** Lord Macualy said give Indians 100 exceptions they will not use one, as they are habituated to suffer and they are non litigants. Explain the statement in the light of general exceptions provided under Indian Penal Code.
- Q.6** The Supreme Court of India has shown great concern for environment protection and similarly the legislators. Explain this statement and evaluate the provisions of offences under the Environmental and Pollution Acts.
- Q.7** Right of fair trial is the right of accused, law ensures various protections to the accused as it believes that let thousand criminals go unpunished one innocent shall not be punished. Comment.
- Q.8** Write short notes on:  
a) Offences relating to marriage  
b) Murder

**BHIMA-II: Oct/NOV-2006**  
**SUBJECT : CRIMINOLOGY -VI - SOCIO ECONOMIC OFFENCES**  
**& WHITE COLLAR CRIMES**

Day : Saturday  
Date : 11-11-2006

Time : 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.  
Max. Marks : 100

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**N.B.**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** What is white-collar crime? Analyse the critique of sutherland's definition of white collar crime. Critically appreciate public opinion of white collar crime.
- Q.2** Critically evaluate Sutherland's differential association theory of crime causation.
- Q.3** 'If there is a field of enterprise in which India has surpassed the developed west it is the field of white-collar crimes'. Comment, pointing out the causes and remedial measures to curb white-collar criminality in India.
- Q.4** 'Innovative measures are necessary for the effective prosecution of organized crime cases because the traditional law enforcement process is by and large designed for the control of individual not for the control of organisation'. Comment.
- Q.5** Explain various form of professional deviance, law relating to such form and utility of such laws.
- Q.6** Critically evaluate the function and powers of Commission of Inquiry.
- Q.7** Critically explain the problem of police torture and custodial death with reference to India. Explain how judiciary has responded to it.
- Q.8** Write short notes on:
- a) Food and drug violators
  - b) Weights and measure offence

**SUBJECT : II - RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & DISSERTATION (COMP.)**

Day : Thursday  
Date : 02-11-2006

Time : 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.  
Max. Mark : 50

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**N.B.**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
- 

- Q.1** Discuss the nature and importance of legal research and also enumerate the steps to be undertaken by the researcher for a good research.
- Q.2** The proving or disproving of the hypothesis does not affect the value of the research yet hypothesis is very essential for every research. Comment.
- Q.3** 'What a compass is for the captain of the ship a research design is to the researcher'. Discuss.
- Q.4** Interview and questionnaire are two tools of data collection, serving different purposes. Compare and distinguish between the two.
- Q.5** Discuss in brief the different forms of random sampling techniques with suitable examples.
- Q.6** Elucidate the definition, objectives and types of social surveys .
- Q.7** Identify and elaborate the different models of legal research.
- Q.8** Write short notes on any **TWO** :
  - a) Objectivity of legal research
  - b) Content analysis
  - c) Identification of the problem

**BHIMA-II: OCT/NOV-2006**  
**SUBJECT :FAMILY GENDER JUSTICE – III : FEMINIST CRITIQUE OF LEGAL ORDER & GLOBAL STANDARDS OF GENDER JUSTICE**

Day : Saturday  
Date : 04-11-2006  
Time : 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.  
Max. Marks : 100

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**N.B.**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Clearly bring out discriminatory provisions under guardianship, adoptions and maintenance law, explaining ill effects of such provisions and suggesting a blue print to remedy the discrimination.
- Q.2** Attempt a critique of law relating to employment and labour conditions, clearly bringing out degree and nature of suffering of women due to such law. Suggest suitable reform.
- Q.3** Attempt a critique of law relating to adultery, rape, divorce and marriage, examining built in gender bias and suggesting adequate correctives.
- Q.4** How women is at a loss in matters of property and inheritance due to skewed laws in this area? How the situation should be remedied?
- Q.5** How far constitutional provisions are gender sensitive and gender just? What more ought to be done? Answer in view of application of the constitutional provisions to instances of gender-injustice?
- Q.6** Attempt a critique on feminist theories, examining their objects, impacts and shortcomings. How far the law has incorporated the theories?
- Q.7** Attempt a critique of global standards of gender justice through law.
- Q.8** Write notes on any **TWO** of the following:
- a) Feminist critique of Natural Law theories
  - b) Patriarchal injustice in traditional Hindu Society
  - c) Feminism and Feminist Movement
  - d) Critique of legal positivism



**BHIMA-II : Oct/NOV-2006**  
**SUBJECT : III-CRIMINOLOGY- CAUSATION OF CRIME**

Day : Saturday  
Date : 04-11-2006

Time: 10.00 a.m. To 1.00 p.m.  
Max. Marks: 100.

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**N.B. :**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q. 1 Discuss notion of crime, discussing its conventional definition. Critically analyze changing dimension and attitudes towards the concept of crime. How above discussion and analysis can be useful to study criminology?
- Q. 2 Critically appreciate contribution of Cesare Beccaria and Bentham to classical school of criminology.
- Q. 3 Critically discuss contribution of Cesare Lombroso, Enrico Ferri, Raffaele Garofalo, Hootan and William Sheldon, to criminology.
- Q. 4 Critically discuss various aspects of contribution of psycho analytical approach to criminology.
- Q. 5 Discuss Marxian perspectives to criminology. Discuss Bonger's theory. Critically appreciate conflict criminology.
- Q. 6 Write a critique on sociogenic approaches to criminology.
- Q. 7 Examine study of process in criminal behaviour and behaviour systems in crime, discussing its contribution to criminology.
- Q. 8 Write notes on any **TWO** of the following:
- a) Mental deficiency and crime.
  - b) Geographic school.
  - c) Formal education and crime.
  - d) Religion and crime.

BHIMA-II : Oct/Nov-2006

**SUBJECT: JURISPRUDENCE AND INDIAN LEGAL PHILOSOPHY**

Day : **Tuesday**  
Date : **31-10-06**

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.  
Max. Marks: 100

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**N.B.**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1 Law has to perform the two seemingly opposite functions of stability and peaceful change. Comment.
- Q.2 Discuss and differentiate between the ancient and the modern natural law theory.
- Q.3 Give a comparative analysis of Austin's and Kelsen's theory of law.
- Q.4 Elaborate in detail the American realism.
- Q.5 Critically evaluate the theory of social engineering.
- Q.6 Elucidate the concept of Right and Duty.
- Q.7 Discuss the theory of distributive justice and state its incorporation in the Indian legal system.
- Q.8 Write a short notes on any **TWO** of the following:
  - a) Positivism
  - b) Law and social change
  - c) Karl Marx's theory

**BHIMA - II : Oct/Nov-2006**  
**SUBJECT : LAW OF MARRIAGE & DIVORCE**

Day : Tuesday  
Date : 07-11-2006

Time : 10:00 A.M. TO 1:00 P.M.  
Max. Marks : 100

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**N.B.**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry equal marks.
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- Q.1 " Marriage, whether considered as a contract or sacrament confers a status of husband and wife on the parties to the marriage, of legitimacy on the children of the marriage and give rise to certain spousal mutual rights and obligations." Comment and explain the concept of marriage under Hindu and Muslim Law.
- Q.2 " A void marriage is in fact a misnomer, a contradiction. A void marriage, is no marriage." Comment and distinguish between void and violable marriages under Hindu Law.
- Q.3 " Divorce is unavoidable evil. It is a protective weapon for the woman against the tyranny of men." Comment and discuss how far the statement is justified under Muslim Law of divorce.
- Q.4 " Dower is not the exchange or consideration given by the man to women for entering into the contract of marriage but an effect of the contract imposed by law on the husband as a token of respect to the women." Comment and discuss the various forms of Dower.
- Q.5 " Right of the husband or the wife to have the society of the other spouse is not merely creature of the statute. Such a right is inherent in the very institution of marriage itself." Discuss the above statement with the help of recent case laws.
- Q.6 " Judicial separation is a separation from bed and bread and is not a permanent separation. " Discuss the above statement and state the grounds for granting judicial separation under Special Marriage Act, 1954.
- Q.7 Write an exhaustive essay on the changes introduced in the law of divorce by the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act, 1976. Explain with the help of suitable cases.
- Q.8 Write short notes on any **TWO**
- a) Legitimacy of children
  - b) The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936
  - c) Indian Divorce Act, 1869
  - d) Legal position of Muta Marriage.

Day : Tuesday  
Date : 07-11-2006

Time : 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.  
Max. Marks : 100

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N.B.

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** The object of criminal justice system is to reform the criminal but not to encourage him for the repetition of crime". Critically examine the above statement with reference to relevant theories of punishment.
- Q.2** Do you think capital punishment is anti-reformist? Analyse critically the utility of capital punishment in the light of recent decision of the Supreme Court of India.
- Q.3** "Probation and Parole emerged on techniques to mitigate the consequences of severe punishment when imprisonment became non common mode of penal sanction in place of transportation and capital punishment". Comment.
- Q.4** Critically assess prison system and its reform in India. Suggest reforms in the light of past experience of working of Indian prison system.
- Q.5** Police system in India has come under fire from the beginning. What is the effect of this on the administration of criminal justice? What steps have been taken and should be taken to revitalise the institution?
- Q.6** How can home breed crime? In this context, critically discuss principal theories explaining and expounding nexus between home conditions and delinquency.
- Q.7** The significance of the modern sentencing system has in the individualization of punishment and consequently to the rehabilitation of the offenders. Comment with reference to judicial discretion in sentencing offenders.
- Q.8** Write notes on:  
a) Open Prison  
b) Scope of victimology

## SUBJECT : LAW OF MATRIMONIAL PROPERTIES &amp; INHERITANCE

Day : **Thursday**  
Date : **09-11-2006**

Time : 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.  
Max. Marks : 100

**N.B.**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

- Q.1** The resolution of family conflicts requires special procedures- procedures designed to help people in trouble, to reconcile and resolve their differences, and where necessary, to provide assistance. Critically evaluate this statement highlighting the role of family courts in India.
- Q.2** The term "maintenance" has been used in a wide sense, Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 defines maintenance as "provision for food, clothing, residence, education, and medical attendance and treatment". In the case of an unmarried daughter it includes reasonable expenses of her marriage. Comment.
- Q.3** The Mitakshara joint family is a unique contribution of Hindu jurisprudence which has no parallel in any ancient or modern system of law. It has been a fundamental aspect of the life of Hindus. It is an integral part and the most characteristic way of Hindu life. For a Hindu there is no escape from the joint family. Elucidate.
- Q.4** Partition means bringing the joint status to an end. Partition is to settle the disputes between the members of joint Hindu family. Explain and discuss how and when partition can be claimed.
- Q.5** Happily, the modern Hindu law of succession is much simpler law than the old Hindu law. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 lays down uniform law of succession for all Hindus. Old Hindu law and customary law of succession stand abrogated. Discuss.
- Q.6** Koran did not create a new structure of law structure but merely amended and modified the customary law of succession so as to bring it in conformity with the Islamic philosophy. Comment.
- Q.7** The gifts in India are generally governed by the Transfer of Property Act, 1872. However, the provision of gifts in the Transfer of Property Act does not apply to the Muslims. Critically evaluate the law relating to gift under Muslim law explaining the kinds of gifts.
- Q.8** Write a note on:
- a) Stridhan
  - b) Wakf

BHIMA-II: Oct/Nov-2006

**SUBJECT: VI- VIOLENCE & CRIMES AGAINST FAMILY WITH THE EMPHASIS  
ON WOMEN**

Day: Saturday  
Date: 11-11-2006

Time: 10:00 A.M To 1:00 P.M  
Max. Marks: 100

**N.B**

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

- Q.1** "Rape is not only a crime against the person of a women, it is a crime against society." Elucidate the above statement in light of the guidelines given by the Supreme Court in recent cases.
- Q.2** "Bride burning is shame to our society, poor never resort it, rich do not need it. It is ego problem of middle class. Social ostracisation is needed to curtail increasing malady of bride burning". Discuss the above statement with special reference to provision of dowry death.
- Q.3** Discuss the object of Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 and explain in detail the circumstances in which pregnancy may be terminated.
- Q.4** Critically evaluate the provisions of Sati Prevention Act, 1987 and explain its utility in the backdrop of custom and practice of widow burning in India.
- Q.5** Discuss the provisions of bigamy under Hindu, Muslim and Christian Laws. Critically evaluate the judicial approach towards bigamy with help of recent case laws.
- Q.6** "Article 23 of the Constitution of India, prohibits trafficking in human beings" Elaborate the statement with the help of Immoral Traffic (prevention) Act, 1956.
- Q.7** Cruelty in any form is cruelty, it may be physical , psychological. To define cruelty itself is a cruelty. Elucidate.
- Q.8** Critically assess Sec 497 of IPC. What are the presumptions and evidentiary problems in the cases of Adultery? Discuss.