

LL. M. SEM-II (2015 Course) CBCS : SUMMER - 2019
SUBJECT : BANKING LAW (BUSINESS LAW)

Day : Monday
Date : 20/05/2019

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks : 60

S-2019-1819

N.B.:

- 1) Answer any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** 'Besides main functions, modern commercial banks perform several miscellaneous, subsidiary and ancillary functions and services.' Explain.
- Q.2** "Nationalization of banks has brought radical change in the progress of banking industry." Explain.
- Q.3** Discuss the functions and role of the Reserve Bank of India as a Central Bank in the development, control and functioning of banks.
- Q.4** Define the terms "Banker and Customer". Explain and elucidate the general feature of the relationship between a Banker and Customer as a Trustee, Agent, Debtor-Creditor and Bailee etc.
- Q.5** Explain the role of banks in Priority Sector lending and promotion of underprivileged classes.
- Q.6** Discuss the general obligations of a banker towards customer to honor cheques. What are the condition to honor the cheques?
- Q.7** What is Pledge? Give the essential features of it. What are the precautions to be taken by a banker on pledge as a security?
- Q.8** Write notes on:
a) Holder and Holder in due course.
b) Default and recovery.

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LL. M. SEM-II (2015 Course) CBCS : SUMMER - 2019

SUBJECT : a) BUSINESS LAW GROUP: LAW OF EXPORT IMPORT REGULATION

Day : Saturday
Date : 18/05/2019

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks : 60

S-2019-1815

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** 'The emphasis of India's trade law shifted from prohibition and control to development in tandem with economic reforms.' Comment.
- Q.2** Examine the objective and features of Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992.
- Q.3** Elaborate the various Export Promotion Measures adopted by Government post Liberalization period 1991.
- Q.4** What are the objectives of W.T.O.? Discuss tariff and non-tariff restrictions.
- Q.5** Outside the provisions of the Customs Act relating to Prohibition on Import and Exportation of goods.
- Q.6** Discuss the problem of dumping in international markets and point out the role of W.T.O. and India's response towards it.
- Q.7** What is Technology Transfer? Discuss the restrictive terms in technology transfer agreements.
- Q.8** Write short notes on:
a) Global depositories receipts.
b) Export of Service Sector.

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LL. M. SEM-II (2015 COURSE) CBCS : SUMMER - 2018
SUBJECT : HUMAN RIGHTS LAW GROUP : HUMAN RIGHTS OF
DISADVANTAGED GROUP: PROBLEMS & ISSUES IN THE PROTECTION AND
ENFORCEMENT

Day : **Monday** Time : **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**
Date : **21/05/2018** **S-2018-1454** Max. Marks : **60**

N. B. :

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Discuss the concept of disadvantaged groups and explain the various protections given to them under Indian Constitution.
- Q.2** Critically evaluate the emerging Human Rights jurisprudence and the role of the judiciary.
- Q.3** Examine various problems and issues in enforcement and protection of the disadvantaged groups.
- Q.4** Explain and discuss the future perspective of the Human Rights of the disadvantaged groups and identify the various issues involved in it.
- Q.5** Elaborate on the efforts made and measures taken by the United Nations in protecting the rights of tribal and indigenous people.
- Q.6** Discuss the rights of minorities enumerated in the Indian Constitution. Also discuss the important judicial pronouncements in this regard.
- Q.7** Dalits in India have always been ill treated by the so-called upper castes. What measures the Indian government has taken for the upliftment of the Dalits?
- Q.8** Write note on :
- a) Rights of Prisoners
 - b) Aids Victims

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LL. M. SEM-II (2015 Course) CBCS : SUMMER - 2019
SUBJECT : b) HUMAN RIGHTS LAW GROUP : PROTECTION & ENFORCEMENT
OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

Day : Saturday
Date : 18/05/2019

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks : 60

S-2019-1816

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** “The Constitution of India epitomizes the testament of the people of India to protect and promote the fundamental rights and fundamental duties of all human beings.” Comment.
- Q.2** “The right to life, liberty, equality and dignity are the bedrocks of fundamental human rights that need to be fiercely guarded by the Supreme Court of India.” Explain the statement in the light of role played by Supreme Court in the enforcement of human rights.
- Q.3** “The judiciary has shed its pro-status quo approach and taken upon itself the duty to enforce the basic rights of the poor and vulnerable sections of society, by progressive interpretation and positive action.” Comment on the role of judicial activism in the development of human rights jurisprudence.
- Q.4** How far India has been successful in the implementation of international norms and standards for the promotion and protection of human rights?
- Q.5** Comment on the role and significance of the Civil and Criminal Courts as formal enforcement machinery with reference to human rights.
- Q.6** The Preamble contains the aims and objectives of the Constitution of India. Comment.
- Q.7** Critically evaluate as to how Statutory Tribunals enforce human rights protection.
- Q.8** Write short notes on
- a) Role of High Courts
 - b) Special Courts

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LL. M. SEM-II (2015 Course) CBCS : SUMMER - 2019
SUBJECT: c) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP: LAW RELATING TO
COPYRIGHT

Day : Monday
Date : 20/05/2019

S-2019-1821

Time: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks: 60

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** “Copyright is the right given by law to the creators of all literary, dramatic, artistic works. In fact, it is a bundle of rights and not a single right.” Comment in the light of the nature of copyright.
- Q.2** Critically examine the provisions dealing with the rights of performers under the Copyright Act, 1957 along with recent Copyright amendments.
- Q.3** Discuss the copyright protection available to Software programs in India.
- Q.4** There is a shift from “Sweat and brow” to “Flavor of Creativity”. While explaining the above two phrases clarify the mode and manner of measuring the infringement of copyright taking into consideration various case laws.
- Q.5** Discuss the role of Copyright Board and Copyright Societies in promotion and protection of copyright.
- Q.6** “When any encroachment made on exclusive rights of the copyright owner, without his consent, which in ordinary case may constitute infringement, will not constitute infringement if protected by law” Comment.
- Q.7** Write a note on infringement of Copyright made in respect of the material on the internet.
- Q.8** Write Short Notes:
a) Transmission of copyright
b) Content of digital copyright

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LL. M. SEM-II (2015 Course) CBCS : SUMMER - 2019
SUBJECT: c) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP:
LAW RELATING TO TRADEMARKS

Day : Saturday
Date : 18/05/2019

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks : 60

S-2019-1817

N.B.:

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

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- Q.1** "A trademark is a visual symbol in the form of a word, a device, or a label applied to articles of commerce with a view to indicate to the purchasing public that they are goods manufactured or otherwise dealt in by a particular person as distinguished from similar goods manufactured or dealt in other persons" Comment and Discuss the characteristics & functions of trademark.
- Q.2** Discuss the salient features of the Madrid Agreement relating to the trademark.
- Q.3** Discuss the historical development of trademark laws in India & differentiate forms of protecting trademarks and goodwill.
- Q.4** "Property in a trademark which is only proposed to be used in relation to some goods can be obtained by registration of the mark under the Trademark Act,1999." Discuss process and grounds of registration of trademark.
- Q.5** Define "infringement" Discuss the different use of registered trademark which is not constituting infringement.
- Q.6** "The object of passing off law is to protect the goodwill and reputation of a business from encroachment by dishonest competitors" Comment and discuss the modern formulation of the law of passing off.
- Q.7** "The internet and modern means of electronic communication has made it possible to infringe the intellectual property rights in cyberspace" Discuss the different crimes relating to infringement of intellectual property and remedies available under the Trademark Act and Information Technology(Amendment) Act 2008.
- Q.8** Write a detail note on **ANY TWO** of the following :
- a) Philosophy of distinctive character
 - b) Deceptive similarity
 - c) Types of distinctiveness

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LL.M. TRIMESTER – II (Choice Based Credit System) (2013 Course)
(2015 Course) : SUMMER - 2019
SUBJECT : GROUP – B : ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
(CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW)

Day : / Monday
Date : 20/05/2019

Time: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks : 60

S-2019-1859

N.B.:

- 1) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
 - 2) Attempt **ANY FOUR** marks
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- Q.1** “It is difficult to evolve a satisfactory definition of administrative law so to demarcate articulately its nature, scope and content. There are many definitions in the field but none of them is completely satisfactory; either they are too broad or too narrow”. Critically evaluate the above statement and attempt a definition which would bring out its nature and scope.
- Q.2** “Delegated legislation is so multitudinous that the statute books will not only be incomplete but even misleading unless it be read along with the delegated legislation which amplifies and supplements it”. Carr. Discuss the delegated legislation and factors responsible for its growth.
- Q.3** “Discretion does not empower a person to do what he likes. He has to act reasonably when it is found that no right thinking or conscientious person would have exercised the discretion in the manner it was exercised, the action will have to be quashed.” Explain the concept of discretion with relevant case laws.
- Q.4** Administrative action is generally subject of judicial review and touch stone of such review is the doctrine of ultra-virus. Elucidate.
- Q.5** Natural justice is simple or elementary justice distinct from complex or technical one, and procedural due process has become an essential to promote justice and fair play. Comment and discuss the principle of Audi Alterm Partem.
- Q.6** State is a legal entity not a living personality it has to act through an agency i.e. through its servants. Discuss the tortious liability of the state with land mark decisions.
- Q.7** “The real kernel of democracy lies in the courts enjoying the ultimate authority to restrain the exercise of absolute and arbitrary power”. Elaborate the above statement as to how the judiciary controls administrative action through writs.
- Q.8** Write short notes on **ANY TWO**
- a) Contractual liability of the state.
 - b) Doctrine of excessive delegation
 - c) Ombudsman

**LL.M. TRIMESTER – II (Choice Based Credit System) (2013 Course) /
(2015 Course) : SUMMER - 2019**
**SUBJECT: GROUP – B: CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW :
CENTRE – STATE RELATIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE**

Day : Tuesday
Date : 14/05/2019

S-2019-1853

Time: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks: 60

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** Marks.
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- Q.1** ‘The Indian federation is not the result of an agreement between independent units, the unit of Indian federation cannot leave the federation. The Indian Constitution contains federal and non-federal features’. Critically evaluate the nature of Indian federation.
- Q.2** Discuss briefly the legislative relations between the Union and States. When can Parliament legislate upon the matters enumerated in the State list?
- Q.3** “The administrative relations between Union and the State operate in a manner that center’s supremacy is more than visible. During emergency the Indian federal arrangement can be suspended and squeezes into a unitary operation. But even during normal times the Centre can descend upon the state through its power of delegation.” Comment.
- Q.4** No system of federation can be successful unless both the Union and the State have at their disposal adequate financial resources to enable them to discharge their respective responsibilities under Constitution. Explain the financial relations between Centre and State.
- Q.5** The legislative scheme in our Constitution is both complex and lengthy. Where the provisions of Central Act and a State Act in the Concurrent list are fully inconsistent and are irreconcilable, the Central Act will prevail and the state Act will become void in view of the repugnancy. Discuss with the help of case laws.
- Q.6** Indian is a Union of states. The Constitution of India has divided the legislative, executive and financial powers between the Centre and the State which gives the Constitution a federal characters. Discuss the impact of emergency on Center State relations.
- Q.7** Briefly write the report of Sarkaria Commission on Center State relations. Whether it is implemented in reality?
- Q.8** Write notes on:
a) Finance Commission
b) Doctrine of occupied Field

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**LL.M. TRIMESTER – II (Choice Based Credit System) (2013 Course) ,
(2015 Course) : SUMMER - 2019**
**SUBJECT: GROUP-B: CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW:
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES**

Day : / Thursday
Date : 16/05/2019

S-2019-1855

Time: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Mark: 60

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions are **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Write a Critique on Inter-relationship between Articles 14, 15 and 16 with appropriate case law.
- Q.2** Enumerate a Critique on scope and content of Freedom of Speech and Expression with landmark precedents.
- Q.3** 'With the decision in Maneka Gandhi's case the Supreme Court of India has started laying down a new Constitutional jurisprudence.' Elaborate.
- Q.4** 'Right to Propagate means right to transmit or spread one's religion by an exposition of its tenets.' Comment with appropriate precedents.
- Q.5** 'Public Interest Litigation is said to be a potent weapon in the hands of the judiciary of India'. Evaluate the parameters of Public Interest Litigation along with recent case law.
- Q.6** Write a critique on nature of Directive Principles of State Policies.
- Q.7** Evaluate the following:
a) Writ of Habeas corpus
b) Writ of Mandamus
- Q.8** Write a short notes on (**ANY TWO**)
a) Judicial Activism
b) Forced Labor
c) Compensatory jurisprudence

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LL.M. TRIMESTER – II (Choice Based Credit System) (2013 Course) /

(2015 Course) : SUMMER - 2019

**SUBJECT : LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT & FEDERAL GOVERNANCE
(CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW)**

Day : Saturday
Date : 18/05/2019

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks : 60

S-2019-1857

N.B.:

- 1) Answer **ANY FOUR** questions.
- 2) ALL questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

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- Q.1** “Decentralization of power is necessary for the growth of a healthy democracy”. What is decentralization of power” How can it be achieved by creation of Local Self Government?
 - Q.2** “Though Local Self Governments are a “State” subject, the Central Government also provides finance for various schemes directly to the local bodies.” Discuss the various ways that the Central Government finances these local bodies.
 - Q.3** “Though the Panchayats have had age old existence, it was the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment which conferred constitutional status on the Local Self Government”. Discuss.
 - Q.4** “Local Self Governments elections are also controlled by the Election Commission of India.” How are the members of the Zilla Parishad elected? What are their financial powers?
 - Q.5** “Gram Sabha is characterized by direct participaton by every adult member of that village.” Describe the Gram Sabha and the powers of the Gram Panchayat.
 - Q.6** “Municipal Corporations are divided into wards which have an elected Corporator looking after it.” Describe the structure and powers of a Municipal Corporation
 - Q.7** Elucidate the ways in which the State controls the working of the Local Self Government.
 - Q.8** Write short notes:
 - a) Autonomy and Accountability of Local Self Government
 - b) Reforms necessary for Local Self Government

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LL. M. SEM-II (2015 Course) CBCS : SUMMER - 2019
SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION & DISASTER MANAGEMENT
(ENVIRONMENTAL LAW GROUP)

Day : Monday
Date : 20/05/2019

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks : 60

S-2019-1822

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** A disaster is a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread loss. Discuss the term disaster and also state its various kinds.
- Q.2** Explain as to how the laws relating to atomic energy and explosives help in promoting the disaster management.
- Q.3** Explain the provisions related to the securing of relief and rehabilitation of the people affected by disaster as incorporated in the Disaster Management Act 2005.
- Q.4** Discuss the state responsibility to provide short term relief as a part of disaster management in cases of disasters.
- Q.5** Elaborate the issues related to the holdings of enquiries and investigations to determine the causes of mass disasters.
- Q.6** Elucidate the various aspects of tortious liability for the environment destruction. Support your answer with the help of leading case laws.
- Q.7** The National Green Tribunal Act 2010 provides for the establishment of a National Green Tribunal for the effective and expeditious disposal of cases and granting relief and compensation to persons and property for matters connected with accidents. Explain the role of National Green Tribunal in promoting the disaster management.
- Q.8** Write short notes on **ANY TWO**.
- a) Chernobyl Nuclear disaster.
 - b) High potential and low potential disaster.
 - c) Role of voluntary organizations in disaster management.

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LL. M. SEM-II (2015 Course) CBCS : SUMMER - 2019
SUBJECT : d) ENVIRONMENTAL LAW GROUP : ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION IN INDIA

Day : Saturday
Date : 18/05/2019

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks : 60

S-2019-1818

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** “The directive principles of state policy and the fundamental duties under the Indian Constitution explicitly enunciate the national commitment to protect and improve the environment”. Comment
- Q.2** Discuss the common law remedies available under law of tort to remove the environment pollution.
- Q.3** Critically evaluate the concept of Absolute Liability in determining the environment degradation and damage.
- Q.4** Environment Impact Assessment is an offence to anticipate, measure and weigh the socio-economic and bio-physical changes that may result from a proposed project. Comment.
- Q.5** Explain the powers of Central Government for prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution.
- Q.6** Discuss the role of Municipalities to protect environment in India.
- Q.7** Development along coastal stretches is severely restricted under regime comprising the coastal regulation zone. Discuss
- Q.8** Write notes on ;
- a) Right to wholesome environment
 - b) Guidelines for beach resort and hotels.

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LL.M. TRIMESTER – II (Choice Based Credit System) (2013 Course)
(2015 Course) : SUMMER - 2019
SUBJECT: GROUP-A: INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW
AIR & SPACE

Day : / Monday
Date : 20/05/2019

Time: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks : 60

S-2019-1858

N.B.:

- 1) Solve any **FOUR** Questions
 - 2) All Questions carry **EQUAL** marks
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- Q. 1** Discuss the meaning, scope and nature of air and space law.
- Q. 2** Explain Airport leasing and privatization and the sovereign function of safety and security in civil aviation law. .
- Q. 3** “All air passengers are entitled to certain rights and privileges.” Explain the rights and privileges of air passengers.
- Q. 4** What is “Third Party Liability for surface damages” in Civil Aviation?
- Q. 5** Explain the crimes of sabotage and hijacking and the steps taken to control them in international civil aviation.
- Q. 6** Discuss the concept of freedom and regulation of outer space.
- Q. 7** What is Satellite Navigation and space communication? What are the laws regarding them?
- Q. 8** Short Notes:
- a) Satellite launch services
 - b) UN Convention, 1972

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**LL.M. TRIMESTER – II (Choice Based Credit System) (2013 Course) ,
(2015 Course) : SUMMER - 2019
SUBJECT : INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW
(INTERNATIONAL & COMPARATIVE LAW)**

Day : / Thursday
Date : 16/05/2019

S-2019-1854

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

- 1) Answer any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** 'International economic law regulates the International economic order or economic relations among nations.' Comment with nature and scope of International Economic Law.
- Q.2** 'NIEO is regarded as a turning point in the evolution of the international community.' Comment explaining background and causes of NIEO.
- Q.3** 'The IMF is concerned with international monetary liquidity.' Comment with objective structure and resources of funds of IMF.
- Q.4** 'The World Bank is an international co-operative organization associated with the UN as a specialized agency.' Comment with its objective and guiding principles in lending operations.
- Q.5** Discuss GATT as a globalization of economic activity. Explain the salient features of GATT 1994.
- Q.6** Discuss the salient features, objectives, scope and functions of W.T.O.
- Q.7** Briefly explain the work carried out by UNCITRAL.
- Q.8** Write notes on:
a) Implications of NIEO for India.
b) Multinational enterprises.

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LL.M. TRIMESTER – II (Choice Based Credit System) (2013 Course) /
(2015 Course) : SUMMER - 2019

SUBJECT: GROUP-A: INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW:
INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS

Day : Saturday
Date : 18/05/2019

Time: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Mark: 60

S-2019-1856

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions are **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Enumerate the Rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Right analyzing the legal effects of the declaration.
- Q.2** Write a critique on relationship between International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- Q.3** 'The setting up of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women was highlighted as a major step for the promotion of women's rights.' Comment.
- Q.4** Write a detail note on American Convention on Human Rights and differentiate between European and American Convention on Human Rights.
- Q.5** 'International Labour Organization has been working for the improvement of labour standards and condition throughout the world.' Comment.
- Q.6** Analyze the provisions under International Conventions relating to enforcement of International Human Rights.
- Q.7** Write a detail note on Classification of Human Rights.
- Q.8** Write a short notes on **ANY TWO**:
- a) UNICEF
 - b) UNESCO
 - c) NGO's

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**LL.M. TRIMESTER – II (Choice Based Credit System) (2013 Course) /
(2015 Course) : SUMMER - 2019**
SUBJECT: GROUP-A: INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Day : Tuesday
Date : 14/05/2019

Time: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks : 60

S-2019-1852

N.B.:

- 1) Solve any **FOUR** Questions
 - 2) All Questions carry **EQUAL** marks
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- Q. 1** Define and trace the development of International Organizations. How are they classified?
- Q. 2** “Maintenance of world peace was the main objective of the League of Nations.” Explain the reasons for its failure.
- Q. 3** Discuss the origin, structure and organs of the United Nations.
- Q. 4** Explain the meaning of the Commonwealth. What is its role and functions as an International Organization?
- Q. 5** Explain the structure and functions of SAARC? Examine the role of India in SAARC.
- Q. 6** What is the importance of the International Commission of Jurists? Examine its structure and contribution as an International Organization.
- Q. 7** “International NGOs like Amnesty International play an important role in promoting world peace”. Explain the importance of NGOs as International Organizations.
- Q. 8** Short Notes:
a) Economic Social Council
b) Universalism

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LL. M. SEM-II (2015 Course) CBCS : SUMMER - 2019
SUBJECT: JUDICIAL PROCESS

Day : Tuesday
Date : 14/05/2019

S-2019-1813

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** marks.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** The aim of the social justice is to attend sustainable degree of social, economic and political equity which is the legitimate expectation of every section of the society. Discuss.
- Q.2** Justice and reason constitute the great general legislative intent to every piece of legislation. Discuss the perspective in formulation of judicial law making in the contemporary context.
- Q.3** "Justice depends on law but justice is not the same as law" critically evaluate the above statement in the light of dependency theories with reference to Indian Legal System.
- Q.4** "Challenge before judiciary is to apply constitutional adjudication to bring social justice". Discuss the above statement in the context of the notion of judicial review.
- Q.5** Dharma is wider and flexible concept prescribing rules of conduct. Discuss with reference to the importance of Dharma in India.
- Q.6** What are the Limitations in the process of judicial law making? Explain with suitable examples.
- Q.7** Analyze the cases of Supreme Court where judicial process can be seen as influence by theories of justice.
- Q.8** Write short notes on **ANY TWO**
- a) Social ordering
 - b) Law and justice
 - c) Legal reasoning

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LL. M. SEM-II (2015 Course) CBCS : SUMMER - 2019
SUBJECT: LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Day : Thursday
Date : 16/05/2019

S-2019-1814

Time: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks: 60

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any FOUR Questions**
 - 2) All questions carry EQUAL marks.**
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- Q.1** The main characteristic of research is its logical and empirical nature. Elucidate meaning, objective and characteristics of research.
- Q.2** Doctrinal research is concerned with legal propositions whereas empirical research is more concerned with social values and people. Comment on the main differences between Doctrinal and Empirical research.
- Q.3** A research starts with the identification of research problem. Analyze types of research problem and advantages of right selection of research problem.
- Q.4** A good research design is an outcome of well planned and conceptualized work. Evaluate the features and types of research design.
- Q.5** In the socio legal research sampling technique is used to the maximum to extract the data. Elaborate.
- Q.6** Observation is an affair of eyes rather than of ears. Compare observation and interview method of data collection.
- Q.7** Report writing is the last step to complete the research process. Evaluate the techniques of report writing.
- Q.8** Write short notes on:
i. Lexis Nexis & Westlaw
ii. Analytical Method

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