

Subject : II - Research Methodology & Dissertation (Compulsory)

Day : Tuesday  
Date : 24/05/2011

(S.D.E.)



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.  
Max Marks : 50

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**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** For a research to be authentic, it has to be based on the scientific theory of research. Discuss the importance and utility of scientific theory of research.
- Q.2** Hypothesis is considered to be the tentative solution to the problem. Elaborate the characteristics of a good hypothesis.
- Q.3** Discuss in detail the non-probability technique of sampling and also discuss its merits and demerits.
- Q.4** Elaborate the objectives of the social survey method of research.
- Q.5** The interview method of data collection not only enables the researcher to get verbal response but also he can observe the reaction of the interviewee. Discuss the interview method of data collection.
- Q.6** Discuss participant and non-participant observation as a tool of data collection.
- Q.7** Discuss the various issues involved in the legal research in contemporary India.
- Q.8** Write short notes on:  
a) Research design  
b) Analytical model of research

Subject : III- Criminology : Causation of Crime

Day : Thursday  
Date : 26/05/2011

(S.D.E.)



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 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** Criminology and criminal policy are interdependent and mutually support one another. Discuss the relationship between criminology and criminal policy.
- Q. 2** Through his biological and anthropological researches on criminals, Lombroso justified the involvement of Darwin's theory of biological determinism in criminal behaviour. Explain Lombroso's theory of crime causation.
- Q. 3** According to Marx crime emerges solely out of capitalist domination of society. Critically evaluate Marxian perspective of crime causation.
- Q. 4** Various studies have been made to determine the relationship between mental deficiency and criminal behaviour by employing psychometric tests. Explain as to how mental deficiency can be a cause of crime.
- Q. 5** According to Albert K Cohen, the members of delinquent gang share a number of problems and the sub culture is a response to find out the solution to the problems. Explain Cohen's theory of sub-culture and crime causation.
- Q. 6** Tarde states that criminal behaviour is the result of a learning process or by way of imitation. Explain Tarde's theory of imitation or learning of crime causation.
- Q. 7** Discuss as to how mass communication and media may become causes of crime.
- Q. 8** Write short notes on **ANY TWO** of the following:
  - a) Maturation
  - b) Cartographic school
  - c) Habitual criminals

**Subject : III - Feminist Critique of Legal Order & Global Standards of Gender Justice**

Day : Thursday

(S.D.E.)



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Date : 26/05/2011

Max Marks : 100

**N.B.:**

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

- Q.1** "In the earlier times feminism meant demands for emancipation, equality and liberation for women, but in later movement, it was social transformation of law, culture and social patterns which release women's potential". Elucidate this sentence in light of contemporary feminist movement.
- Q.2** There is common misconception prevailing in Indian circles that international conventions are not enforceable by Indian courts unless statute is enacted. If however the convention does not conflict with any Indian law, then the international law must be accommodated and absorbed in Indian law. But if an international convention runs counter to Indian statute, the convention cannot be relied upon. Comment in the light of law relating to sexual harassment.
- Q.3** It is not the darkness outside that woman is afraid of, but it is the darkness inside the house. Critically state how the patriarchal elements cause inequalities based in sex and gender in traditional Hindu society. Comment
- Q.4** "Her father protects her in childhood, her husband in her youth, her son in her old age. A woman is never fit for independence". Critically analyze the property and inheritance rights of women in light of the above statement of Manu.
- Q.5** Feminists are especially concerned with social, political, and economic inequality between men and women; some have argued that gendered and sexed identities, such as "Man" and "Woman" are socially constructed. Otherwise its meaning- embedded in unstated norms, institutional practice and unspoken practice will operate without justification and examination. Critically elaborate on the provisions in the constitution relating to women and the judicial approach.
- Q.6** Familial ideology naturalizes and universalizes the construction of women as wife and mother, as economically dependent, passive, dutiful and self- sacrificing across broad range of personal laws. Give a critique of marriage and divorce provisions under personal laws and the latest judicial trend.
- Q.7** The family is site of diverse and often contradictory experience of women. It is the site of oppression and site for resistance of women according to positivist; ideology of natural law justifies women's subordination on grounds of nature (biology). Critically analyze the theories of law.
- Q.8** Write short notes on:
  - a) Critique of Rape law
  - b) Discriminatory provisions of Guardianship and Adoption laws



**Subject : V - Law of Matrimonial Properties & Inheritance**

Day : Tuesday

Date : 31/05/2011

**(S.D.E.)**



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100

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**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) Each question carries **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** According to justice Krishna Iyer, Social Justice is not Constitutional Claptrap but fighting faith, which enlivens legislative texts. The provisions of section 125 of criminal procedure are a measure of social justice, specifically enacted to protect women. Critically analyze provisions in maintenance law under Muslim Law and section 125 of criminal procedure code.
- Q.2** Ancient law is product partly of usage, partly of rules and regulations made by rulers and partly decisions arrived at a rule of experience. State the law of succession under customary and statutory Hindu Law.
- Q.3** Section 14 is retrospective in so far as it enlarges a Hindu women's limited estate into absolute property. Do you agree that section 14 of Hindu Succession Act 1956 contain revolutionary provisions in respect of proprietary rights and is step towards gender justice.
- Q.4** The onus to prove will rest on the person who propounds a will to satisfy conscience of the court that it is the will of free and capable testator. And where circumstances exist which excite the suspicion of the court to remove such suspicion and approved of the contents of the document. Examine the relevant judicial pronouncements in light of this statement.
- Q.5** Where clear charitable intention is expressed in instrument of Wakf, it will not be permitted to fail because objects specified happens to fail, the income will be applied for benefit of poor or to object as near as possible. Discuss the statement in light of recent development in Muslim Law.
- Q.6** Critically evaluate the role of the family court in resolving matrimonial disputes. Also state the Jurisdiction and Procedure of Family court.
- Q.7** The Indian succession Act is a great tribute to the farsightedness of Indian draftsman. Write the scheme of distribution of property for Parsis and Christians.
- Q.8** Write short notes on:
- a) Pre-emption
  - b) Partition

Subject : V- Principles of Criminal Law

Day : Tuesday  
Date : 31/05/2011

(S.D.E.)



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.  
Max Marks : 100

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**N.B.**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
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- Q.1** Discuss the concept, nature and characteristics of crime.
- Q.2** In the early stages of development of law, there was no distinction between crime and torts, in fact there was a viscous inter mixture between the two. Discuss the history of criminal law under common law.
- Q.3** The criminal law recognises two necessary elements in crime, a physical element and a mental element; and that no man is to be found guilty unless both the elements are fulfilled. Discuss the elements of criminal liability.
- Q.4** The first form in which crime appeared in the common law was an agreement of persons who combined to carry on legal proceedings in a vexatious or improper manner. Discuss the offence of criminal conspiracy.
- Q.5** According to the principles of strict liability, the scope of imputing liability is widened as compared to ordinary criminal liability. Discuss the basis scope and exceptions of strict liability.
- Q.6** Briefly explain as to how and to what extent the criminal law of India bestows the right to private defence, with the help of relevant case laws.
- Q.7** In order to protect the environment, the law has made many acts punishable under the Environmental and Pollution Acts. Discuss the offences under the various environmental statutes
- Q.8** Write short notes on any **TWO**:
- a) Appeal
  - b) Fundamental principles of evidence
  - c) Arrest without warrant
  - d) Rights of the accused
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Subject : IV- Penology: Treatment of Offenders

Day : Saturday

Date : 28/05/2011

(S.D.E.)



2686

Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 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** “Efficacy of penal system is to be assessed in the light of it’s impact on society in general and the criminal in particular. Comment pointing out essentials of an ideal penal system.
- Q.2** “Whatever be the reaction of society to crime, the lodging of criminals in prison give rise to several problems of correction, rehabilitation and reformation which constitute the vital aspect of prison administration. Highlight the attempt made by Indian prison administration towards these problems.
- Q.3** “Like public image of police, the judiciary also does not hold police in high esteem”. Comment upon the various suggestions made by judiciary towards police functioning.
- Q.4** “Victimology forms a part of specialized study in the field of social reaction to law-breaking “. Discuss the nature and scope of victimlogy.
- Q.5** What is concept of probation? Explain the Indicial trend referring important case laws.
- Q.6** Examine the concept of juvenile delinquency and find out causes of it.
- Q.7** The retentionists support capital punishment on the grounds that it has a great deterrent value and commands value and commands obedience for law in general public. Comment with judicial pronouncements the judicial attitude towards it.
- Q.8** Write short notes on:  
a) Deviances by custodial staff  
b) Open jail in India



Subject : IV - Law of Marriage & Divorce

Day : Saturday

Date : 28/05/2011

(S.D.E.)



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 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 Divorce is an institution only a few weeks later in origin than institution of Marriage. The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 deploys three terminologies, Divorce, Dissolution and Nullity. Discuss the scope of each terminology.
- Q. 2 Islam gave right to women to dissolve their marriage. When married parties disagree and are apprehensive that they cannot observe the bounds prescribed by divine laws, the woman can release herself from the tie, by giving up some property in return of freedom. Critically analyze the Muslim law in this aspect and compare it with the Hindu Law.
- Q. 3 Marriage in the ordinary course is to last till one of the spouses dies. But if husband and wife cannot live together so the very object of marriage is defeated and it becomes a mere farce, then its continuance is no longer desirable. Discuss the different theories of Divorce with special reference to divorce in early India.
- Q. 4 The foundation of Marriage, is fundamental rule of matrimonial law that one spouse is entitled to society, comfort and consortium of other spouse and where other spouse has abandoned or withdrawn from society without reasonable cause or excuse, then the aggrieved spouse can approach the court for remedy. Critically analyze the Hindu Law and compare it with Muslim Law.
- Q. 5 The traditional concept of male superiority can be evinced in guardianship laws. Critically Analyze the issue of guardianship and custody rights of parents under Hindu law and Muslim Law with relevant case laws.
- Q. 6 Discuss the grounds of divorce added by the amendment of 2001 under the Indian Divorce Act. State whether the amendment has brought the desired liberalized effect?
- Q. 7 The custom of Dower originated in ancient times with the payments made by husbands to their wives as means for their support and arbitrary exercise of the power of divorce. Critically analyze the concept of dower.
- Q. 8 Write short note on the following:
  - a) Grounds on which Hindu wife is entitled to Separate residence and maintenance
  - b) Incidents of Muta Marriage